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This Issue in Brief

Total pay rolls in manufacturing industries as a whole increased 88 percent from January 1933 to January 1936. The increase in average hourly earnings was 30 percent; in average weekly hours, 2 percent; in per capita weekly earnings, 32 percent; in number of wage earners, 38 percent; and in volume of production, 51 percent. There were also increases in average man-hour output and in average labor cost per unit of output. From 1929 to 1932 declines in manufacturing industries were greater than in nonmanufacturing industries, and from 1932 to 1935 there was a more rapid advance in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries. Changes affecting labor varied widely in individual industries. These developments in connection with private employments, together with information relating to changes in prices, cost of living, population, and national income, are summarized in a recent study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Page 851.

The change in food habits as economic level increases is strikingly shown in a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which compares the quantities and types of food consumed by families of wage earners at various economic levels. At the lowest levels the market basket is heavily weighted with bread, flour and meal, and white and sweet potatoes. At the higher levels, the consumption of cereals is only slightly larger, but the use of fresh vegetables and fruits doubles and of meat and eggs increases by more than 50 percent. Page 889.

Weekly earnings in the blast-furnace department of the iron and steel industry in 1935 averaged $22.06, at Bessemer converters $20.26, at open-hearth furnaces $25.84, and at electric furnaces $24.63, according to a recent survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 1933, the date of the Bureau's last previous survey for the industry, the averages for the first three departments were $12.77, $10.79, and $11.39, respectively. Electric furnaces were covered for the first time in the 1935 survey. Average working hours per week in 1935 ranged from 30.8 in Bessemer converters to 39.1 in electric furnaces. Details of the survey for the four departments mentioned are given in an article beginning on page 1027.

The establishment by international agreement of a 40-hour maximum workweek for certain major industries will be discussed at the next conference of the International Labor Organization in June 1936. The industries scheduled for consideration are coal mining, iron and

steel, textiles, public works, and building construction. An explanation of the various points at issue and their significance to the United States is given in an article on page 953.

Approximately 29 percent of the union members in 6 trade groups in 70 cities received increases in wage rates and only 2 percent sustained wage-rate decreases as between 1934 and 1935. There was a slight decrease in average hours in these trade groups. The average number of hours in 1935 was around 40 in the building and printing trades, 43 in the bakery trades, and 48 among truck drivers covered by union agreements. Longshoremen on the Pacific coast changed from a 48- to a basic 30-hour week; no change in hours took place among longshoremen at the other ports between 1934 and 1935. An article in this issue shows union scales of wages and working hours for the groups mentioned, and for street-railway employees, in 1934 and 1935. Page 895.

The establishment of fixed standards as regards minimum wages, maximum hours, and age of employment has been recommended by the Council for Industrial Progress. This body was called together early in 1936 to consider measures for the protection of labor and fair trade practices. Seven committees framed recommendations for the consideration of the council as a whole. The committees' reports were in all instances accepted by the council at its meeting on March 12, 1936. Page 932.

The 40-hour, 5-day week predominates in about 500 brewery companies covered by the 82 collective agreements analyzed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in an article beginning on page 1012. Most of the agreements prohibit Sunday work, except in case of pressing emergency, and provide for not less than time and one-half for holiday and overtime work. In all companies covered by these agreements only union men are employed and extra help for the busy season is obtained in most cases under the "permit-card system." The largest number of agreements provide for minimum weekly wages ranging from $32 to $36 in the brewery department, $24 to $28 in the bottling department, $28 to $32 in the delivery department, and $32 to $36 in the mechanical department.

The wide range of occupations followed by Indians in the United States is one of the encouraging facts disclosed in the report of the Federal Office of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1934–35. During that period employment was secured through the employment division of that office for 11,568 Indians—21.7 percent more than in the previous year. Of these, 7,750 were placed in the Indian Service and 3,818 outside the Service—2,016 in private employment and 1,802 on Government projects. Indian activities in farming and raising livestock are also reported. Page 942.

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Employment, Earnings, Production, and Prices, 1932 to January 1936

By WITT BOWDEN, of the BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

THE most extensive change observable in connection with manufacturing industries as a whole after 1932 is the fact that total pay rolls of wage earners increased by more than one-half, 52 percent, in 1935 as compared with 1932. Production, as indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's index of production not adjusted to seasonal changes, increased 43 percent. The number of wage earners increased 28 percent. Total man-hours worked increased somewhat less than the number of wage earners, due to the fact that average weekly hours declined 1.5 percent. Average hourly earnings, on the other hand, increased about one-fifth. Per capita weekly earnings, computed on the basis of the indexes of employment and weekly pay rolls, increased 19 percent. These figures of earnings are not adjusted to changes in retail prices, but the average of the cost-of-living index for 1935 was less than 1 percent above the average for 1932.

In 90 manufacturing industries and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined, the figures are affected by the fact that in some of the nonmanufacturing groups salaried workers as well as wage earners are included. Because of this, together with other circumstances to be described later, the available statistics indicate a smaller decline from 1929 to 1932 in the nonmanufacturing industries which report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics than in manufacturing, and also a smaller advance after 1932. In the combined 90 manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries the most noticeable change after 1932 was a 12 percent increase in average hourly earnings. Average weekly hours declined about 6 percent. On the basis of the indexes of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for the combined industries, per capita weekly earnings increased somewhat more than 5 percent.

In tracing the changes immediately affecting labor, it is necessary to take into account various related aspects of economic life. In this article an attempt is made to indicate the extent of the more impor-

tant changes after 1932 in those branches of private enterprise in which relatively adequate information is available. The comparative extent of change is shown in regard to such items as the number of employees and their hours of labor; the volume of production, especially where such information is available on a basis that is comparable with employment statistics; and the income of workers, including hourly earnings, per capita earnings, and total earnings. For the purpose of throwing light on the significance of these changes, information is included regarding national income; growth of population; cost-of-living figures, including the effects of price changes on earnings in relation to purchasing power; and wholesale prices, which affect on the one hand the cost of production and on the other hand, the gross income of producers. Certain comparisons are also made between the expansion since 1932 and the decline from 1929 to 1932.

Limitations of Available Information

EXTENSIVE information regarding changes in employment, hours, and earnings is collected in a large number of industries, the information being furnished by employers ordinarily on the basis of voluntary cooperation with the States and the Federal Government. For manufacturing industries the Bureau of the Census conducts a comprehensive biennial census. This affords a standard for the comparison and adjustment of the samples furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, generally for one week in each month by employers. Because of this fact and the additional circumstance that manufacturing industries are for the most part large-scale enterprises, it is possible to maintain for these industries a relatively adequate system of sampling on a continuously comparable basis.

Among the nonmanufacturing industries which report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there are 13 for which extensive information is available as far back as 1929. These are anthracite mining, bituminous-coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, crude-petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, electric light and power and manufactured gas, electric railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, wholesale trade, retail trade, year-round hotels, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning. The adequacy of the information relating to these 13 industries is not uniform. It is comparatively easy to secure information regarding anthracite mining, for example, while it is much more difficult to cover the extremely varied and rapidly fluctuating field of retail trade, either as to labor conditions or as to volume of business.

In addition to these 13 nonmanufacturing industries, information is collected regarding banks, brokerage, insurance, and construction. But the limitations of the statistics regarding these industries make impracticable their inclusion in the detailed comparisons of this

article, which is therefore limited to 90 manufacturing industries and the 13 nonmanufacturing industries first mentioned above, and to certain selected industries within these two main groups. Large additional fields of employment and business activity, as for example, recreation and amusement and various forms of service, are excluded because it has not been found possible to obtain adequate and continuously comparable statistics.

Even in regard to some of the industries which are included, it must be noted that the statistics are not wholly comparable. In some of the nonmanufacturing industries, such as telephone and telegraph, salaried workers as well as wage earners are included in the figures of employment and also of pay rolls, earnings, and hours.

Steam railroads are not included in the following tables. Information regarding railroad transportation is collected by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and is available in the monthly and annual reports of the Commission.

It is essential to note that this article deals only with the specified branches of private employment and excludes all public employment, such as regular and emergency public agencies, public works projects, and emergency work relief.[1]

In 1929 the total number of employees included in the reports from the 90 manufacturing industries and the 13 nonmanufacturing industries analyzed in this article was about 17,000,000, or materially more than half of all the wage earners employed in private enterprise at that time in the United States. In some of the nonmanufacturing industries this total included salaried workers as well as wage earners. The total annual pay roll in these industries (including salaries in some cases) amounted to approximately $23,000,000,000. The changes in these industries since 1929 can be traced with sufficient adequacy to indicate their general trend. Unfortunately, the changes in other industries, with a few exceptions, as steam railroads, cannot be traced with a sufficient degree of accuracy to warrant their inclusion or to justify the assumption that the changes in these additional industries followed at all closely the changes in the industries which are treated in this article.

Base Period for Constructing the Indexes

THE use of index numbers to indicate the percent of change requires that the choice of a base period be made in the light of the purpose for which the indexes are constructed and that this purpose be kept clearly in mind. The essential aim of this analysis is to show the extent of change since the low period of the depression. The exact and literal carrying out of this purpose would require a somewhat differ-

[1] For some special studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the effects of public works on private employment and pay rolls, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1935 (p. 145), May 1935 (p. 1155), July 1935 (p. 117), September 1935 (p. 541), and March 1936 (p. 564). See also monthly estimates of public and emergency employment in Monthly Labor Review.

ent base period for the various industries, such as automobile manufacturing and bituminous-coal mining, and for the various items, such as employment, production, pay rolls, prices, etc. In other words, the low points varied as to the time of their occurrence from industry to industry and from one aspect of an industry to another. A period of 12 months is selected in order to avoid the accidental and momentary characteristics attaching to a single month or week.

In general, the 12 months of the calendar year 1932 were somewhat above the lowest 12 months that might be chosen, and in some industries materially above the lowest 12 months. Thus in the telephone and telegraph industry, the index of employment in 1932 was only 21 percent lower than in 1929, and the index of pay rolls only 19 percent lower. After 1932, the employment index continued to decline and in 1933 averaged 30 percent lower than in 1929. In 1934 and 1935 it remained almost at the same level as in 1933. The index of pay rolls in the same industry also declined until it was 32 percent lower in 1933 than in 1929, 28 percent lower in 1934 than in 1929, and only slightly higher in 1935 than in 1934. These facts are partly explained by the comparative stability of volume of business in the industry, by the inclusion of salaried employees, by the comparatively large amount of overhead labor necessary during the depression, and by extensive technological changes.

The advantages of basing the comparisons on the same period in respect to the various items, such as employment and production, and in respect to the various industries, seem to warrant the choice of a constant base period. So many series are customarily described on a calendar-year basis that the year 1932 is taken for a base rather than a 12-month period overlapping 1932 and 1933. Changes are therefore expressed in terms of the average for 1932 as equal to 100. By reference to the original statistics of employment, pay rolls, etc., as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and to the figures of production as published by the Federal Reserve Board, it is possible for anyone who may be interested to make similar comparisons on the basis of the lowest 12 months.

Summary of Principal Changes Since 1932

IN TABLE 1 below,[2] the percentages of change in average weekly hours, number of employees, and various other items are computed from indexes based on the average for 1932 as 100. The indexes

[2] In a previous number of the Monthly Labor Review (March 1935), there was published an article similar to the present article. Comparisons of the statistics given in the tables in the former and the present article will show certain apparent discrepancies. This is particularly true of changes in production and in average man-hour output. These differences are due to the fact that various revisions were later made in the statistics, particularly in the indexes of production. In respect to retail trade there have been extensive revisions of the indexes of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. The indexes of cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers (cost of living) have also been revised (see Monthly Labor Review, September 1935, pp. 819-837).

themselves are given in table 3, and the monthly changes in manufacturing industries will be found in table 2 and the accompanying graphs. The percentages of change in the various items are shown in table 1 for (1) 1933 as compared with 1932; (2) 1934 as compared with 1932; (3) 1935 as compared with 1932; and (4) January 1936 as compared with January 1933. By means of the figures given in tables 2 and 3 similar comparisons may be made between other periods. The textual summary following table 2 is confined to manufacturing industries as a whole and to these combined with the 13 nonmanufacturing industries mentioned above. Similar changes with respect to the various industries included in the tables can readily be noted by reference to the percentage changes for these industries as given in table 1.

It is essential to recall that many nonmanufacturing industries, such as steam railroads, financial institutions, construction, and domestic service, are not included. The aggregate figures for manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries are not to be regarded as representative of these omitted groups, since the information relating to most of them is not adequate enough to warrant such a conclusion.

Table 1.—Percent of Change in Hours, Employment, Earnings, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Industry	Percent of change in—								
	Average weekly hours	Number of employees	Total man-hours	Pay rolls	Per capita weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Production	Average man-hour output [1]	Labor cost per unit of output [1]
	(1) From 1932 to 1933 (monthly averages)								
Manufacturing industries	−0.3	+7.6	+7.3	+5.2	−2.2	−1.9	+19	+11	−12
Durable goods	-------	+4.1	-------	+5.6	+1.4	-------	-------	-------	-------
Nondurable goods	-------	+9.9	-------	+4.9	−4.5	-------	-------	-------	-------
Manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries	−2.4	-------	-------	-------	−5.0	−2.7	-------	-------	-------
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	+21.2	+13.6	+37.7	+42.7	+25.6	+1.1	+71	+24	−17
Agricultural implements	+6.3	+13.5	+20.7	+16.4	+2.6	−2.5	-------	-------	-------
Machine tools	+10.4	+3.0	+13.7	+4.4	+1.4	−6.1	+12	-------	-------
Automobiles	+13.1	−1.6	+11.3	+1.2	+2.8	−9.5	+37	+23	−26
Sawmills	+4.5	+10.0	+15.0	+12.7	+2.5	−6.4	-------	-------	-------
Cement	−15.5	−8.5	−22.7	−19.9	−12.5	+4.2	−18	+6	−2
Cotton goods	−2.9	+29.1	+25.4	+39.2	+7.8	+14.3	+25	0	+11
Woolen and worsted goods	+1.5	+31.4	+33.4	+32.0	+.5	−1.8	+34	0	−1
Boots and shoes	-------	+2.7	-------	+5.1	+2.3	-------	+12	-------	−6
Leather	−2.0	+17.7	+15.3	+19.3	+1.4	+1.5	+17	+1	+2
Flour	−8.6	+4.0	−4.9	−3.6	−7.3	+2.1	+1	+6	−5
Slaughtering and meat packing	−5.7	+9.8	+3.5	+3.8	−5.5	−2.2	+9	+5	−5
Cigars and cigarettes	+.1	−7.4	−7.3	−11.3	−4.2	−2.9	+5	+13	−16
Newspapers and periodicals	−4.9	+.5	−4.4	−9.7	−10.1	−6.3	-------	-------	-------
Petroleum refining	−6.0	+3.9	−2.3	−2.7	−6.4	−1.7	+4	+6	−6
Rubber tires and inner tubes	−4.1	+13.3	+8.7	+10.6	−2.4	+1.0	+13	+4	−2
Anthracite mining	+3.8	−17.3	−14.2	−14.7	+3.1	−1.9	−2	+14	−13
Bituminous-coal mining	+9.6	+.7	+10.4	+6.2	+5.5	−4.3	+8	−2	−2
Crude-petroleum producing	−5.7	+12.5	+6.1	0	−11.1	0	+15	+8	−13
Telephone and telegraph	−10.3	−11.0	−20.2	−15.9	−5.5	+5.9	-------	-------	-------
Retail trade	−3.7	−.9	−4.6	−12.7	−11.9	−8.3	-------	-------	-------

[1] Rough approximations based on ratios of Federal Reserve Board's production indexes to indexes of man-hours derived from reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and on ratios of indexes of pay rolls to production indexes. See comments in summary of principal changes.

Table 1.—Percent of Change in Hours, Employment, Earnings, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Industry	Percent of change in—								
	Average weekly hours	Number of employees	Total man-hours	Pay rolls	Per capita weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Production	Average man-hour output	Labor cost per unit of output
	(2) From 1932 to 1934 (monthly averages)								
Manufacturing industries	−6.8	+22.9	+14.4	+34.3	+9.3	+16.0	+24	+8	+8
Durable goods	-------	+28.3	-------	+48.4	+15.7	-------	-------	-------	-------
Nondurable goods	-------	+19.0	-------	+24.7	+4.8	-------	-------	-------	-------
Manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries	−8.9	-------	-------	-------	+1.0	+10.9	-------	-------	-------
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	+14.4	+35.3	+54.8	+98.4	+46.6	+28.0	+94	+25	+2
Agricultural implements	+16.1	+91.6	+122.4	+139.8	+25.2	+12.3	-------	-------	-------
Machine tools	+18.6	+70.4	+102.1	+94.2	+14.0	+1.0	+122	-------	-------
Automobiles	+6.7	+53.3	+63.6	+79.9	+17.4	+8.0	+97	+20	−9
Sawmills	−6.5	+28.0	+19.7	+50.7	+17.7	+22.0	-------	-------	-------
Cement	−18.4	+9.8	−10.4	+10.5	+.6	+25.7	+2	+14	+8
Cotton goods	−21.8	+37.0	+7.1	+63.7	+19.5	+53.0	+9	+2	+50
Woolen and worsted goods	−15.8	+21.7	+2.5	+27.1	+4.4	+23.6	−1	−3	+28
Boots and shoes	-------	+6.5	-------	+22.6	+15.1	-------	+14	-------	+8
Leather	−11.7	+31.8	+16.4	+43.2	+8.6	+23.0	+26	+8	+14
Flour	−19.5	+17.5	−5.4	+13.4	−3.5	+19.7	+2	+8	+11
Slaughtering and meat packing	−11.6	+29.9	+14.8	+38.8	+6.9	+15.7	+24	+8	+12
Cigars and cigarettes	−6.8	−2.6	−9.2	−.9	+1.7	+9.9	+15	+27	−14
Newspapers and periodicals	−8.6	+6.1	−3.0	−1.4	−7.1	+1.6	-------	-------	-------
Petroleum refining	−13.9	+15.6	−.5	+10.4	−4.5	+13.8	+8	+9	+2
Rubber tires and inner tubes	−8.4	+31.7	+20.6	+49.6	+13.6	+24.7	+18	−2	+27
Anthracite mining	+6.5	−4.6	+1.6	+4.1	+9.1	−.2	+15	+13	−9
Bituminous-coal mining	+4.8	+14.5	+20.0	+52.2	+32.9	+28.1	+17	−2	+30
Crude-petroleum producing	−20.9	+40.5	+11.1	+29.0	−8.2	+17.8	+15	+4	+12
Telephone and telegraph	−9.0	−11.1	−19.1	−11.8	−.8	+10.7	-------	-------	-------
Retail trade	−10.3	+6.8	−4.2	−3.6	−9.7	+.1	-------	-------	-------
	(3) From 1932 to 1935 (monthly averages)								
Manufacturing industries	−1.5	+28.1	+26.2	+52.3	+18.9	+20.1	+43	+13	+7
Durable goods	-------	+39.2	-------	+79.6	+29.0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Nondurable goods	-------	+20.2	-------	+33.1	+10.7	-------	-------	-------	-------
Manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries	−5.6	-------	-------	-------	+5.4	+11.7	-------	-------	-------
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	+33.4	+43.1	+90.9	+150.0	+74.7	+31.2	+155	+34	−2
Agricultural implements	+18.6	+178.6	+230.4	+287.0	+38.9	+21.9	-------	-------	-------
Machine tools	+28.7	+117.5	+179.9	+177.1	+27.4	+3.0	+299	-------	-------
Automobiles	+14.5	+79.1	+105.1	+136.9	+32.3	+13.1	+189	+41	−18
Sawmills	+1.6	+32.2	+34.3	+70.4	+28.9	+22.2	-------	-------	-------
Cement	−16.2	+10.2	−7.7	+15.9	+5.2	+29.4	0	+8	+16
Cotton goods	−18.0	+31.9	+8.2	+66.1	+25.9	+54.1	+14	+5	+46
Woolen and worsted goods	−5.8	+60.3	+51.0	+82.6	+13.9	+21.5	+94	+28	−6
Boots and shoes	-------	+5.4	-------	+21.0	+14.8	-------	+21	-------	0
Leather	−8.1	+38.2	+27.0	+68.6	+22.0	+28.2	+40	+10	+20
Flour	−16.4	+15.7	−3.3	+17.7	+1.7	+22.9	0	+3	+18
Slaughtering and meat packing	−14.1	+3.8	−10.8	+16.6	+12.3	+25.6	−15	−5	+37
Cigars and cigarettes	−9.6	−9.4	−18.1	−3.3	+6.7	+17.9	+23	+50	−21
Newspapers and periodicals	−9.1	+6.9	−2.8	+1.8	−4.8	+6.5	-------	-------	-------
Petroleum refining	−11.7	+14.0	+.7	+16.2	+1.9	+20.7	+18	+17	−2
Rubber tires and inner tubes	−4.9	+26.6	+20.4	+60.2	+26.5	+35.6	+26	+5	+27
Anthracite mining	−.7	−14.9	−15.5	−11.5	+4.0	−.4	+2	+21	−13
Bituminous-coal mining	+5.9	+13.8	+20.5	+63.5	+43.7	+38.8	+20	0	+36
Crude-petroleum producing	−21.6	+35.6	+6.3	+31.3	−3.2	+22.3	+26	+19	+4
Telephone and telegraph	−8.1	−11.4	−18.6	−8.1	+3.7	+16.3	-------	-------	-------
Retail trade	−7.4	+7.2	−.7	−1.7	−8.3	+.2	-------	-------	-------

Table 1.—Percent of Change in Employment, Earnings, Hours, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Industry	Percent of change in—								
	Average weekly hours	Number of employees	Total man-hours	Pay rolls	Per capita weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Production	Average man-hour output	Labor cost per unit of output
	(4) From January 1933 to January 1936								
Manufacturing industries	+1.8	+37.9	+40.5	+82.7	+32.4	+29.9	+51	.....	.....
Durable goods	.....	+64.1	.....	+133.0	+42.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nondurable goods	.....	+21.1	.....	+51.0	+24.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries	−1.5	.....	.....	.....	+15.4	+19.6	.....	.....	.....
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	+41.8	+65.8	+135.2	+228.4	+98.1	+41.7	+198	.....	.....
Agricultural implements	+26.3	+250.7	+343.0	+458.7	+59.3	+28.2	.....	.....	.....
Machine tools	+31.3	+187.6	+277.7	+302.8	+40.0	+9.7	.....	.....	.....
Automobiles	−12.0	+107.3	+82.3	+159.0	+25.0	+39.5	+171	.....	.....
Sawmills	+14.5	+49.6	+71.2	+140.2	+60.5	+41.6	.....	.....	.....
Cement	−1.9	+16.5	+14.3	+43.7	+23.3	+32.3	+27	.....	.....
Cotton goods	−17.3	+24.8	+3.3	+73.7	+39.1	+67.0	+20	.....	.....
Woolen and worsted goods	−12.5	+50.5	+31.7	+84.5	+22.6	+41.0	+60	.....	.....
Boots and shoes	.....	+10.1	.....	+51.8	+37.7	.....	+37	.....	.....
Leather	−5.1	+38.0	+30.9	+87.4	+35.8	+41.0	+35	.....	.....
Flour	−10.1	+15.4	+3.7	+27.2	+10.3	+26.4	+1	.....	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing	−9.1	+9.5	−.5	+36.2	+24.6	+32.6	−7	.....	.....
Cigars and cigarettes	−4.4	−5.3	−9.4	+20.7	+27.3	+32.7	+32	.....	.....
Newspapers and periodicals	−7.7	+10.3	+1.9	+15.2	+4.4	+12.9	.....	.....	.....
Petroleum refining	−8.3	+17.0	+7.2	+25.0	+6.8	+26.3	+29	.....	.....
Rubber tires and inner tubes	+9.6	+35.4	+48.3	+114.7	+58.7	+45.3	.....	.....	.....
Anthracite mining	+5.5	+12.6	+18.8	+26.0	+11.9	+.7	+32	.....	.....
Bituminous-coal mining	+12.1	+14.3	+28.1	+95.6	+71.1	+55.8	+35	.....	.....
Crude-petroleum producing	−21.4	+24.4	−2.3	+39.6	+12.2	+37.6	+37	.....	.....
Telephone and telegraph	−2.3	−6.0	−8.2	+4.6	+11.4	+18.1	.....	.....	.....
Retail trade	−6.3	+11.9	+4.9	+13.6	+1.5	+8.7	.....	.....	.....

Table 2.—Changes in Number of Wage Earners, Hours, Earnings, and Production in Manufacturing Industries by Months, 1932 to 1935

[Index numbers: 1932 average=100]

Year and month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of wage earners	Index of total man-hours	Index of weekly pay rolls	Index of per capita weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [2]	Index of average output		Index of labor cost per unit of output [2]
	Number	Index [1]					Amount	Index [1]		Per wage earner [2]	Per man-hour [2]	
Monthly average:							*Cents*					
1929	(3)	(3)	163.5	(4)	236.7	144.8	(3)	(3)	189	116	(4)	125
1932	37.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	46.5	100.0	100	100	100	100
1933	37.9	99.7	107.6	107.3	105.2	97.7	46.0	98.1	119	111	111	88
1934	34.7	93.2	122.8	114.4	134.3	109.4	54.8	116.0	124	101	108	108
1935	36.7	98.5	128.1	126.2	152.3	118.9	56.8	120.1	143	112	113	107
1932: July	35.6	93.9	91.9	86.3	86.3	93.9	46.6	99.1	87	95	101	99
1933: January	37.5	97.9	93.9	91.9	85.7	91.3	42.6	93.1	100	107	109	86
February	38.1	99.7	95.3	95.0	87.2	91.5	42.3	92.0	98	103	103	89
March	36.6	95.5	91.7	87.6	80.5	87.8	43.4	91.4	92	100	105	74
April	38.0	99.4	93.4	92.8	84.2	90.1	42.7	90.5	108	116	116	78
May	40.8	106.8	97.7	104.3	92.6	94.8	42.2	89.3	127	130	122	73

[1] Derived by use of percentage changes in identical establishments. See table 3, note 1.

[2] The production index is the Federal Reserve Board's index without seasonal adjustment, converted to the 1932 base. The indexes of average output and of unit labor cost are approximations only, as explained in the textual comment.

[3] Not available.

[4] There was probably a decline in average hours per week of approximately one-fourth from 1929 to 1932. There was, therefore, a considerable increase in man-hour output during this period.

Table 2.—Changes in Number of Wage Earners, Hours, Earnings, and Production in Manufacturing Industries by Months, 1932 to 1935—Continued

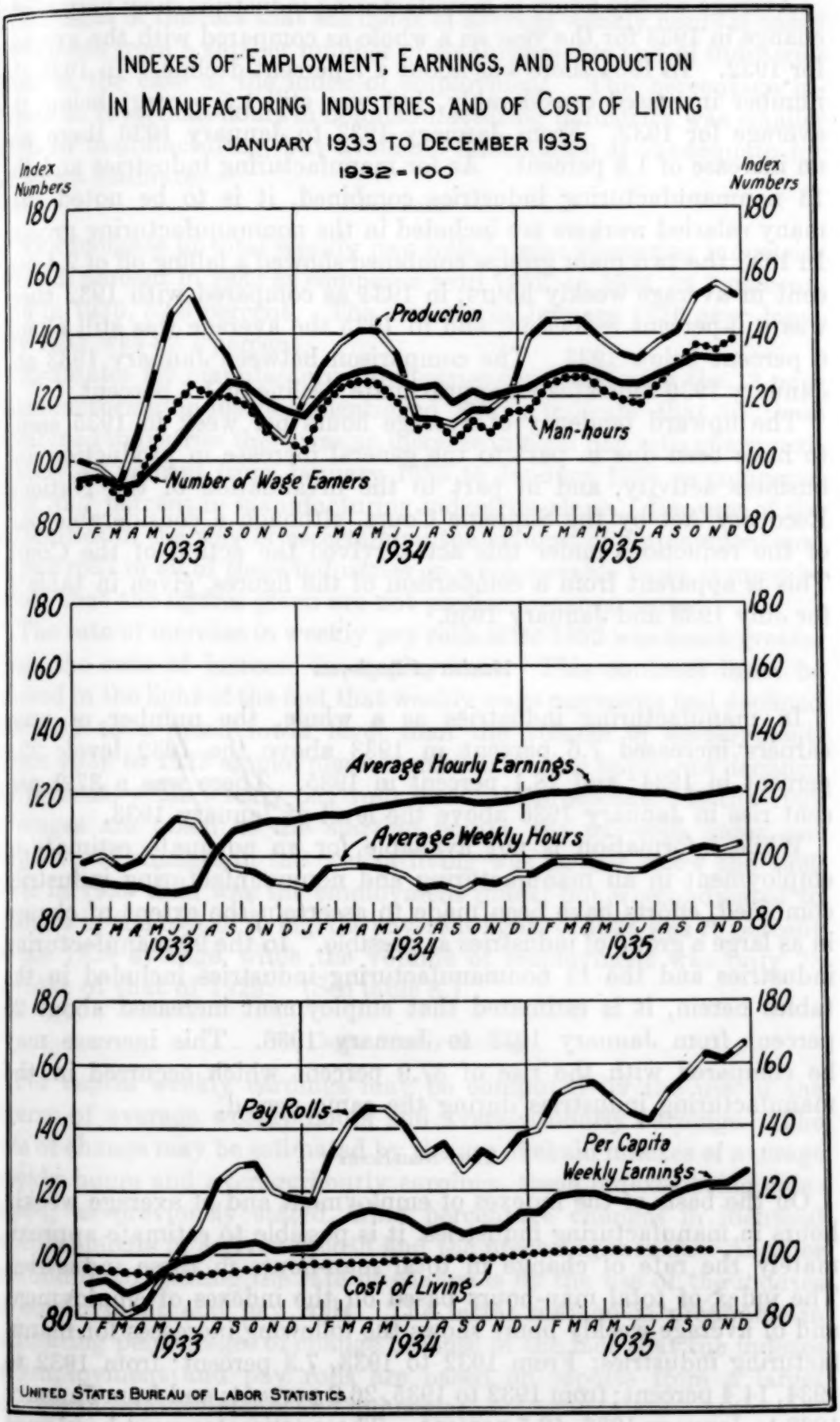
[Index numbers: 1932 average=100]

Year and month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of wage earners	Index of total man-hours	Index of weekly pay rolls	Index of per capita weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings		Index of production	Index of average output		Index of labor cost per unit of output
	Number	Index					Amount	Index		Per wage earner	Per man-hour	
							Cents					
1933: June	42.6	111.5	104.4	116.4	102.4	98.1	41.8	89.0	146	140	125	70
July	42.5	111.3	111.5	124.1	110.2	98.8	41.9	89.7	154	138	124	72
August	38.5	101.5	119.2	121.0	123.2	103.4	48.2	101.7	141	118	117	87
September	36.2	95.8	124.8	119.6	128.2	102.7	50.9	108.2	133	107	111	96
October	35.8	94.9	124.2	117.9	128.9	103.8	52.1	109.8	121	97	103	107
November	34.4	91.6	118.9	108.9	120.4	101.3	51.9	110.7	111	93	102	109
December	34.2	91.0	116.1	105.7	118.2	101.8	52.5	111.4	106	91	100	126
1934: January	33.7	90.2	114.4	103.2	117.1	102.4	53.2	112.4	119	104	115	98
February	35.8	95.8	121.2	116.1	131.5	108.5	53.0	112.6	130	107	112	101
March	36.3	97.4	126.1	122.8	140.6	111.5	53.1	113.1	137	109	112	103
April	36.2	97.4	128.4	125.1	146.0	113.7	54.1	115.3	141	110	113	104
May	35.4	96.1	128.5	123.5	145.6	113.3	55.1	116.2	141	110	114	103
June	34.8	93.6	126.4	118.3	140.6	111.2	54.9	116.7	133	105	112	106
July	33.4	89.6	122.8	110.0	131.2	106.8	55.6	117.8	113	92	103	116
August	33.9	91.2	124.0	113.1	134.9	108.8	55.7	117.6	113	91	100	119
September	33.3	89.3	118.3	105.6	125.8	106.3	55.9	118.3	111	94	105	113
October	34.3	91.8	122.2	112.2	132.3	108.3	55.3	117.1	116	95	103	114
November	34.1	91.1	119.8	109.1	129.1	107.8	55.4	117.1	116	97	106	111
December	35.2	94.3	121.8	114.9	137.1	112.6	56.0	118.1	121	99	105	113
1935: January	35.2	94.3	122.9	115.9	139.3	113.3	56.4	119.4	138	112	119	102
February	36.4	97.9	126.8	124.1	149.9	118.2	56.7	119.9	144	114	116	104
March	36.6	98.1	128.7	126.3	153.4	119.2	56.8	120.4	144	112	114	107
April	36.4	97.7	128.7	125.7	153.6	119.3	57.1	121.0	144	112	115	108
May	35.8	96.1	126.7	121.8	148.6	117.3	57.1	121.0	138	109	113	108
June	35.4	95.3	124.3	118.5	144.0	115.8	57.5	121.3	133	107	112	108
July	35.2	94.7	124.2	117.6	141.6	114.0	56.9	120.3	132	106	112	107
August	36.6	98.5	127.6	125.7	151.0	118.3	56.8	120.0	138	108	110	109
September	37.4	100.7	130.3	131.2	156.4	120.0	56.3	119.0	141	108	108	111
October	38.2	102.6	132.9	136.4	162.7	122.4	56.4	119.2	152	114	111	107
November	37.8	101.6	132.4	134.5	161.1	121.7	56.7	119.6	156	118	116	103
December	38.8	104.2	132.0	137.5	166.2	125.9	57.1	120.5	152	114	110	110
1936: January	37.1	99.7	129.5	129.1	156.6	120.9	57.2	120.9	151	117	117	104

Average Weekly Hours

Average weekly hours, and also average hourly earnings, are computed from reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These reports, which cover the week ending nearest the middle of each month, are sent to the Bureau by a smaller number of establishments and industries than those which furnish information regarding the number employed and the amount of pay rolls. The figures of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are therefore based on smaller samples than are the figures of employment and pay rolls, but every effort is made to secure representative and adequate samples.

The percentages of change in average weekly hours are computed not from the number of hours published from month to month from all reporting establishments, but from chain indexes which are constructed on the basis of the percent of change in identical establishments reporting 2 months in succession. This method gives a somewhat clearer and more uniform indication of changes in average weekly hours over a long period than is afforded by the average weekly hours published each month, because the latter are affected by month-to-month variations in the number of reporting establishments.


INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS, AND PRODUCTION
IN MANUFACTORING INDUSTRIES AND OF COST OF LIVING
JANUARY 1933 TO DECEMBER 1935
1932 = 100
Index Numbers
Production
Man-hours
Number of Wage Earners
Average Hourly Earnings
Average Weekly Hours
Pay Rolls
Per Capita Weekly Earnings
Cost of Living
1933
1934
1935
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Average weekly hours in manufacturing industries show very slight change in 1933 for the year as a whole as compared with the average for 1932. In 1934 there was about a 7-percent decline. In 1935 the number increased considerably, but was still 1.5 percent below the average for 1932. From January 1933 to January 1936 there was an increase of 1.8 percent. As for manufacturing industries and the 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined, it is to be noted that many salaried workers are included in the nonmanufacturing groups. In 1933 the two main groups combined showed a falling off of 2.4 percent in average weekly hours; in 1934 as compared with 1932 there was a 9-percent reduction; and in 1935 the average was still almost 6 percent below 1932. The comparison between January 1933 and January 1936 indicates an approximate decline of 1.5 percent.

The upward tendency of average hours per week in 1935 seems to have been due in part to the general increase in production and business activity, and in part to the invalidation of the National Recovery Act by the Supreme Court, although a considerable part of the reductions under this act survived the action of the Court. This is apparent from a comparison of the figures, given in table 3, for July 1933 and January 1936.

Number of Employees

In manufacturing industries as a whole, the number of wage earners increased 7.6 percent in 1933 above the 1932 level; 22.9 percent in 1934; and 28.1 percent in 1935. There was a 37.9 percent rise in January 1936 above the level of January 1933.

While information is not available for an adequate estimate of employment in all manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries combined, efforts have been made to ascertain the extent of change in as large a group of industries as possible. In the 90 manufacturing industries and the 13 nonmanufacturing industries included in the tables herein, it is estimated that employment increased about 25 percent from January 1933 to January 1936. This increase may be compared with the rise of 37.9 percent which occurred in the manufacturing industries during the same period.

Total Man-Hours

On the basis of the indexes of employment and of average weekly hours in manufacturing industries, it is possible to estimate approximately the rate of change in total man-hours in these industries. The index of total man-hours based on the indexes of employment and of average weekly hours shows the following increases for manufacturing industries: From 1932 to 1933, 7.3 percent; from 1932 to 1934, 14.4 percent; from 1932 to 1935, 26.2 percent; and from January 1933 to January 1936, 40.5 percent. These estimates must be viewed

in the light of the fact that the index of average weekly hours is based on reports from a smaller number of establishments and of industries than in the case of the index of employment. The percentage increase in total man-hours in nonmanufacturing industries was smaller than in manufacturing, but available information is inadequate for an exact estimate.

Pay Rolls

The increase in total weekly pay rolls in manufacturing industries was 5.2 percent in 1933 as compared with 1932; in 1934, 34.3 percent; and in 1935, 52.3 percent. The increase in January 1936 over January 1933 was 82.7 percent.

Estimates for manufacturing industries combined with the 13 nonmanufacturing industries mentioned above indicate that in these combined industries there was an increase in total pay rolls of approximately 45 percent from January 1933 to January 1936 as compared with 82.7 percent in manufacturing industries alone. Because of the difficulties in the way of ascertaining the amount of employment and of pay rolls in all of these industries on a comparable basis, it must be noted that the figures given are not precise measurements.

The rate of increase in weekly pay rolls after 1932 was much greater than the rate of increase in employment. This contrast must be viewed in the light of the fact that weekly wage payments had declined by 1932 to a much lower level than the volume of employment. From 1929 to 1932 employment in manufacturing industries declined 39 percent, while weekly pay rolls declined 58 percent. If the 1929 averages are taken as the starting points, the pay-rolls index not adjusted to changes in the cost of living was farther below the 1929 level in 1935 than was the employment index; but when adjusted to changes in the cost of living, the pay-rolls figure of 1935 was 79 percent of the 1929 average, while the volume of employment was only 78 percent of that of 1929. (See table 8.)

Per Capita Weekly Earnings

Per capita weekly earnings may be computed by the use of the figures of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. The rate of change may be estimated by the use of chain indexes of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, these indexes being computed, as previously stated, from percentage changes in identical establishments in a given month and the preceding month. Another method of computing the rate of change is by the use of the indexes of employment and pay rolls. The latter method is preferable in estimating percentages of change because of the fact that the indexes of employment and pay rolls are based on reports from a larger number of establishments and industries.

In an estimate of per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing industries and the 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined, it is necessary to use either the actual figures of number of hours per week and of average hourly earnings, or the chain indexes based on these figures. This is due to the fact that there are no adequate indexes of total employment and pay rolls for the combined manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. In the tables in this article, except in the case of the combined industries, the chain indexes are used because they tend to minimize the effects of casual changes in the number and identity of the reporting establishments.

Per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing industries in 1933 were 2.2 percent smaller than in 1932; in 1934, 9.3 percent larger than in 1932; and in 1935, 18.9 percent above 1932. The increase in January 1936 as compared with January 1933 was 32.4 percent. In manufacturing and the 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined, the percentages of changes from 1932 were: In 1933, a 5-percent decline; in 1934, an increase of 1 percent; and in 1935, an increase of 5.4 percent. The increase in January 1936 over January 1933 was somewhat more than 15 percent.

Increases in per capita weekly earnings were the net resultant of reductions in average weekly hours, which tended to reduce weekly earnings, and of increases in average hourly earnings, which tended to increase weekly earnings. The relatively slight change in per capita weekly earnings in the case of nonmanufacturing industries is partly due to the inclusion of salaried workers in the reports from many of these industries, because the hours and earnings of salaried employees are likely to be more stable than those of wage earners. Changes in the purchasing power of per capita weekly earnings have been somewhat affected by changes in cost of living.

Average Hourly Earnings

The figures of hourly earnings are computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the basis of reports from those establishments and industries which also furnish information relating to hours. The percentages of change are computed, as in the case of average weekly hours, from chain indexes.

Hourly earnings averaged lower for the whole of 1933 than in 1932, though in the last months of 1933 hourly earnings were higher. In manufacturing industries the average for 1933 was 1.9 percent lower than the average for 1932, and in manufacturing and the 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined, 2.7 percent. In 1934 there was an increase over 1932 of 16 percent in manufacturing industries and of 10.9 percent in the manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined. There was a still further rise in 1935 as compared with 1932, the percentages being, for manufacturing industries, 20.1;

and for the two main groups combined, 11.7 percent. The increases in January 1936 over January 1933 were 29.9 percent in manufacturing industries and 19.6 percent in both main groups combined.

Production

The Federal Reserve Board's index of physical production in manufacturing industries, not adjusted to seasonal variations, shows increases over 1932 as follows: In 1933, 19 percent; in 1934, 24 percent; and in 1935, 43 percent. The output for January 1936 was 51 percent greater than for January 1933.

Indexes of physical production are constructed by the Federal Reserve Board on the basis of monthly reports of changes in the volume of physical production in various industries in which the units of output are approximately measurable, as in the case of steel ingots, barrels of cement, tons of coal mined, etc. The indexes for industries with incommensurate units of output, those for manufacturing industries as a whole, and those for industrial production (including minerals as well as manufactures) are computed by means of weights based on value added in 1923 by the process of production in manufactures and on the average value of product from 1923 to 1925 in the case of minerals.

The indexes of production indicate an extreme upturn in volume of production in the summer of 1933. In manufacturing, the index was 54 percent higher in July 1933 than the monthly average for 1932 and was only 18 percent below the monthly average for 1929. These figures probably involve an unavoidable upward bias for July 1933. Because of the lack of measurable physical units in many of the industries connected with later stages of fabrication, as for instance, the clothing industries, the indexes necessarily are based directly in considerable part on the basic or primary commodities, such as iron, steel, cement, and flour. In the summer of 1933, manufacturers who were concerned with the later processes of manufacture were buying partly finished goods in large quantities in the expectation of code restrictions, a rise in prices, and a rapid upturn in business activity. The orders then given greatly stimulated the primary manufactures, but there seems to have been no proportionate increases at the time in many of the industries concerned with later stages of manufacture. A comparison of the indexes of total man-hours and of production in table 2 and in the several sections of table 3 tends to confirm this interpretation.

Productivity of Labor

The interpretation and use of the figures of average man-hour output must take into account the serious limitations inherent in the statistics of man-hours and of production used for deriving a productivity index. The statistics of production are based on reports from

establishments and industries that are not wholly identical with those from which employment statistics are derived. The statistics of average weekly hours are secured only from a part of the establishments and industries which report the number of employees. The Federal Reserve Board's index of production, as already stated, makes predominant use of figures of production in the industries which are concerned with the early stages of production, such as pig iron, steel ingots, and cotton spinning, these being viewed as representing some of the later stages of fabrication, the various industries being combined in the index by weights based mainly on value added in 1923 in the process of manufacture. The indexes of production and of man-hours are not exactly comparable, especially on a monthly basis, for the additional reason that output reported in a given month may involve labor expended in an earlier month, as in the retooling of automobile plants. Still another difference in the indexes is the fact that the production index is based on the average output for the month, while the reports on which the employment index is based cover the week ending nearest the middle of the month. This fact is particularly significant in connection with the December indexes, when there is frequently a curtailment of employment and production toward the end of the month. Because of these various reasons the indexes of changes in man-hour output, especially on a monthly basis, must be used with reservations. Possibilities are being explored of compiling production and employment statistics on a more accurately comparable basis.[3]

The index of productivity of labor or of average output per man-hour, although necessarily a rough approximation, is significant as indicating the general direction of change. This index is derived from the ratios of the Federal Reserve Board's index of production in manufactures to an index of the estimated man-hours worked in manufacturing industries covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The average output in 1933 increased 11 percent over 1932; in 1934, 8 percent over 1932; and in 1935, 13 percent over 1932.

It is noticeable that the index of productivity on a man-hour basis rose from 100 in 1932 to 111 in 1933 and fell to 108 in 1934. This apparent decline between 1933 and 1934 is probably due to the abnormal rise in the index of total production from the low level which existed in 1932. Such a rise is naturally accompanied by an increase in man-hour output, even when there are no technological changes affecting the output of labor. Such an increase in amount of production makes possible a more adequate utilization of the existing facili-

[3] A segregation of industries carried in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of employment into a group which is comparable with the industries whose output is included in the Federal Reserve Board's index of production reveals that the trend of annual employment in these comparable industries varies from 1932 to 1935 in an almost constant ratio with employment in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

ties for mass production. But there was an unavoidable upward bias in the index of production in 1933, and this tends to give an upward bias to the index of productivity for that year.

Labor Cost per Unit of Output

Substantially the same limitations which affect the estimates of changes in the productivity of labor apply to estimates of changes in labor cost per unit of output. These figures must therefore be regarded as rough approximations only, giving merely an indication of the direction of change. Total pay rolls were affected during this period notably by changes in wage rates and average hourly earnings as well as by changes in the average man-hour output of labor.

The indexes of labor cost per unit of output, derived by dividing the index of pay rolls by the index of production, shows the following changes in manufacturing industries from the average for 1932: In 1933 a decline of 12 percent; in 1934, an increase of 8 percent; and in 1935, an increase of 7 percent.

Changes in Selected Industries

TABLE 3 contains the detailed statistics on which table 1 is based. The first section deals with manufacturing as a whole. The second and third sections give available information relating to changes in the two groups of manufacturing industries primarily concerned respectively with durable goods and nondurable goods. The fourth section combines the 90 manufacturing industries and the 13 nonmanufacturing industries from which the Bureau of Labor Statistics receives comparatively adequate reports. A few of the separate industries represented in the fourth section of table 3 are selected for analysis in the later sections of the table.

Table 3.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1929 to January 1936

[Monthly average, 1932=100]

Year and month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [2]	Index of total man-hours [3]	Index of weekly pay rolls [2]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [2]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [4]	Index of man-hour output [5]	Index of labor cost per unit of output [5]
	Number	Index [1]					Amount (cents)	Index [1]			
	Manufacturing industries										
1929			163.5		236.7	144.8			189	(6)	128
1932	37.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	46.5	100.0	100	100	100
1933	37.9	99.7	107.6	107.3	105.2	97.8	46.0	98.1	119	111	88
1934	34.7	93.2	122.9	114.4	134.3	109.3	54.8	116.0	124	108	108
1935	36.7	98.5	128.1	126.2	152.3	118.9	56.8	120.1	143	113	107
July:											
1932	35.6	93.9	91.9	86.3	86.3	93.9	46.6	99.1	87	101	99
1933	42.5	111.3	111.5	124.1	110.2	98.8	41.9	89.7	154	124	72
1934	33.4	89.6	122.9	110.1	131.2	106.8	55.6	117.8	113	103	116
1935	35.2	94.7	124.2	117.6	141.6	114.0	56.9	120.3	132	112	107
January:											
1933	37.5	97.9	93.9	91.9	85.7	91.3	42.6	93.1	100	109	86
1934	33.7	90.2	114.5	103.3	117.1	102.3	53.2	112.4	119	115	98
1935	35.2	94.3	122.9	115.9	139.3	113.3	56.4	119.4	138	119	101
1936	37.1	99.7	129.5	129.1	156.6	120.9	57.2	120.9	151	117	104
	Manufacturing industries—Durable goods										
1929			202.1		320.9	158.8					
1932			100.0		100.0	100.0					
1933			104.1		105.6	101.4					
1934			128.3		148.4	115.7					
1935			139.2		179.6	129.0					
July:											
1932			94.5		87.9	93.0					
1933			107.8		112.1	104.0					
1934			131.6		147.2	111.9					
1935			135.3		164.0	121.2					
January:											
1933			88.5		81.4	92.0					
1934			116.8		122.7	105.1					
1935			129.0		154.9	120.1					
1936			145.2		189.7	130.6					

[1] Derived by use of percentages of change in identical establishments. The establishments reporting weekly hours and hourly earnings vary from month to month, and for this reason the percentages of change as given in table 1 are computed from the index based on monthly changes in identical establishments. In most industries there has been a progressive increase in the number and representative character of the reporting establishments, and the later figures are more adequate than those for the earlier period. In a few industries, as crude petroleum, reports for certain months have been so inadequate that considerable divergencies occur between the basic figures and the indexes, and both must be regarded as approximations derived from the best available information.

[2] The indexes of number of employees and weekly pay rolls are based on larger samples than are the indexes of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, and for this reason are used for deriving the index of per capita weekly earnings, except in the case of the fourth section of the table, where the indexes of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are used.

[3] Derived by multiplying the index of average weekly hours by the index of number of employees. The result is a rough approximation, due to the fact that the sample of average weekly hours does not include all of the 90 industries represented in the index of number of employees and to the fact that a smaller number of establishments report average weekly hours.

[4] The Federal Reserve Board's index, without seasonal adjustment, converted to the 1932 base, except in the case of machine tools, where the index of machine-tool orders, constructed by the National Machine Tool Builders Association, is used.

[5] These indexes are subject to important qualifications. It is believed, for instance, that the index of production for the summer months of 1933 is above the actual level of production due to the effect of cotton, iron and steel, and other basic products in overweighting the composite estimate of production, and that this exaggerates the index of productivity for 1933, and, for the same year, minimizes the labor cost per unit of output. In this last item, which is derived by dividing the index of pay rolls by the index of production, changes in wage rates and average hourly earnings as well as changes in the productivity of labor affect the pay-rolls factor. See textual comment on productivity of labor. From 1929 to 1932 average weekly hours were probably reduced about one-fourth and average man-hour output therefore increased materially.

Table 3.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1929 to January 1936—Continued

[Monthly average, 1932=100]

Year and month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [6]	Index of total man-hours [6]	Index of weekly pay rolls [6]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [6]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [6]	Index of man-hour output [6]	Index of labor cost per unit of output [6]
	Number	Index [6]					Amount (cents)	Index [6]			
Manufacturing industries—Nondurable goods											
1929	------	------	136.2	------	177.9	130.6	------	------	------	------	------
1932	------	------	100.0	------	100.0	100.0	------	------	------	------	------
1933	------	------	109.9	------	104.9	95.5	------	------	------	------	------
1934	------	------	119.0	------	124.7	104.8	------	------	------	------	------
1935	------	------	120.2	------	133.1	110.7	------	------	------	------	------
July:											
1932	------	------	90.0	------	85.4	94.9	------	------	------	------	------
1933	------	------	114.1	------	108.8	95.4	------	------	------	------	------
1934	------	------	116.7	------	120.0	102.8	------	------	------	------	------
1935	------	------	116.3	------	126.1	108.4	------	------	------	------	------
January:											
1933	------	------	97.6	------	88.5	90.7	------	------	------	------	------
1934	------	------	113.0	------	113.1	100.1	------	------	------	------	------
1935	------	------	118.5	------	128.6	108.5	------	------	------	------	------
1936	------	------	118.2	------	133.6	113.0	------	------	------	------	------
Manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined											
1929	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1932	42.1	100.0	------	------	------	100.0	49.5	100.0	------	------	------
1933	40.2	97.6	------	------	------	95.0	47.5	97.3	------	------	------
1934	37.2	91.1	------	------	------	101.0	55.2	110.9	------	------	------
1935	39.4	94.4	------	------	------	105.4	57.5	111.7	------	------	------
July:											
1932	40.6	96.1	------	------	------	95.7	48.9	99.6	------	------	------
1933	43.1	104.4	------	------	------	95.0	43.8	91.0	------	------	------
1934	36.7	89.4	------	------	------	100.5	55.7	112.4	------	------	------
1935	37.6	92.0	------	------	------	103.4	57.6	112.4	------	------	------
January:											
1933	41.1	99.7	------	------	------	93.8	46.1	94.1	------	------	------
1934	37.0	89.9	------	------	------	97.5	53.9	108.4	------	------	------
1935	37.6	91.7	------	------	------	102.2	57.5	111.5	------	------	------
1936	39.3	96.2	------	------	------	108.2	58.3	112.5	------	------	------
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills											
1929	------	------	200.4	------	441.9	220.5	------	------	419	------	105
1932	25.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	52.1	100.0	100	100	100
1933	31.9	121.2	113.6	137.7	142.7	125.6	52.3	101.1	171	124	83
1934	30.4	114.4	135.3	154.8	198.4	146.6	63.2	128.0	194	125	102
1935	34.8	133.4	143.1	190.9	250.0	174.7	66.3	131.2	255	134	98
July:											
1932	22.8	89.0	92.4	82.2	76.2	82.5	49.3	93.5	77	------	------
1933	40.0	151.8	120.6	183.1	166.9	138.4	48.3	92.3	297	------	------
1934	28.1	105.7	140.6	148.6	193.1	137.3	63.5	129.4	142	------	------
1935	30.2	116.5	139.2	162.2	211.3	151.8	65.7	130.0	206	------	------
January:											
1933	25.3	99.6	90.3	89.9	83.5	92.5	48.4	92.4	90	------	------
1934	29.4	110.4	126.2	139.3	166.1	131.6	58.5	119.1	174	------	------
1935	32.7	124.1	134.8	167.3	217.3	161.2	65.1	130.6	248	------	------
1936	36.9	141.2	149.7	211.4	274.2	183.2	66.1	130.9	268	------	------

[6] See footnote to this column on p. 866.

Table 3.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1929 to January 1936—Continued

[Monthly average, 1932=100]

Year and month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [6]	Index of total man-hours [6]	Index of weekly pay rolls [6]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [6]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [6]	Index of man-hour output [6]	Index of labor cost per unit of output [6]
	Number	Index [6]					Amount (cents)	Index [6]			
Agricultural implements											
1929	------	------	377.3	------	493.8	130.9	------	------	------	------	------
1932	31.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	49.6	100.0	------	------	------
1933	33.5	106.3	113.5	120.7	116.4	102.6	48.6	97.5	------	------	------
1934	36.7	116.1	191.6	222.4	239.8	125.2	56.1	112.3	------	------	------
1935	39.5	118.6	278.6	330.4	387.0	138.9	61.5	121.9	------	------	------
July:											
1932	30.7	95.0	70.7	67.2	65.7	92.9	47.7	99.2	------	------	------
1933	34.5	111.2	102.3	113.8	101.9	99.6	45.8	92.0	------	------	------
1934	34.9	113.0	176.8	199.8	216.7	122.6	57.4	113.6	------	------	------
1935	39.9	120.0	297.7	357.2	417.3	140.2	62.2	122.1	------	------	------
January:											
1933	30.5	95.8	97.4	93.3	89.5	91.9	48.8	98.5	------	------	------
1934	36.4	115.4	167.9	193.8	201.2	119.8	53.1	106.8	------	------	------
1935	38.9	116.5	228.6	266.3	300.9	131.6	60.1	118.5	------	------	------
1936	40.1	121.0	341.6	413.3	500.0	146.4	62.1	126.3	------	------	------
Machine tools											
1929	------	------	412.8	------	682.2	165.3	------	------	828	------	------
1932	30.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.3	100.0	100	------	------
1933	34.0	110.4	103.0	113.7	104.4	101.4	56.1	93.9	112	------	------
1934	37.9	118.6	170.4	202.1	194.2	114.0	60.4	101.0	222	------	------
1935	41.3	128.7	217.5	279.9	277.1	127.4	62.3	103.0	399	------	------
July:											
1932	29.2	94.1	85.4	80.4	77.8	91.1	60.2	100.0	89	------	------
1933	36.8	119.7	92.6	110.8	95.6	103.2	54.0	90.4	107	------	------
1934	36.1	113.8	170.6	194.1	187.3	109.8	61.1	101.5	185	------	------
1935	41.0	127.1	219.8	279.4	275.6	125.4	62.5	105.3	453	------	------
January:											
1933	32.5	105.0	87.9	92.3	85.5	97.3	56.6	94.2	88	------	------
1934	37.0	120.1	145.4	174.6	161.8	111.3	57.9	97.9	270	------	------
1935	38.7	119.4	180.5	215.5	211.6	117.2	61.4	102.4	293	------	------
1936	44.0	137.9	252.8	348.6	344.4	136.2	62.7	103.3	------	------	------
Automobiles											
1929	------	------	183.1	------	263.8	144.1	------	------	386	------	68
1932	31.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.4	100.0	100	100	100
1933	34.6	113.1	98.4	111.3	101.2	102.8	60.1	90.5	137	123	74
1934	33.1	106.7	153.3	163.6	179.9	117.4	69.7	108.0	197	120	91
1935	37.1	114.5	179.1	205.1	236.9	132.3	73.6	113.1	289	141	82
July:											
1932	29.9	96.7	107.4	103.9	108.7	101.2	70.9	104.0	97	------	------
1933	38.1	124.4	108.4	134.8	115.4	106.5	57.0	85.5	206	------	------
1934	27.8	91.3	161.8	147.7	167.1	103.3	72.1	111.8	234	------	------
1935	33.6	103.4	165.5	171.1	202.6	122.4	75.7	116.1	286	------	------
January:											
1933	35.8	116.6	93.7	109.3	91.0	97.1	55.6	83.1	114	------	------
1934	32.4	105.2	132.1	139.0	137.8	104.3	63.1	97.8	131	------	------
1935	35.6	110.2	177.8	195.9	218.0	122.6	70.9	109.2	246	------	------
1936	33.2	102.6	194.2	199.2	235.7	121.4	74.9	115.9	309	------	------

[6] See footnote to this column on p. 866.

Table 3.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1929 to January 1936—Continued

[Monthly average, 1932=100]

Year and month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [6]	Index of total man-hours [6]	Index of weekly pay rolls [6]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [6]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [6]	Index of man-hour output [6]	Index of labor cost per unit of output [6]
	Number	Index [6]					Amount (cents)	Index [6]			
	Sawmills										
1929	------	------	336.0	------	638.7	190.1	------	------	------	------	------
1932	36.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.1	100.0	------	------	------
1933	37.3	104.5	110.0	115.0	112.7	102.5	33.3	93.6	------	------	------
1934	33.5	93.5	128.0	119.7	150.7	117.7	43.5	122.0	------	------	------
1935	37.2	101.6	132.2	134.3	170.4	128.9	44.7	122.2	------	------	------
July:											
1932	35.4	97.5	98.1	95.6	93.7	95.5	33.2	98.9	------	------	------
1933	44.1	122.9	118.0	145.0	119.7	101.4	27.9	81.4	------	------	------
1934	32.3	90.9	129.5	117.7	147.2	113.7	42.7	121.9	------	------	------
1935	36.8	100.8	129.9	130.9	164.1	126.3	44.6	121.9	------	------	------
January:											
1933	33.1	94.1	88.1	82.9	73.9	83.9	29.0	86.4	------	------	------
1934	31.8	88.3	117.6	103.8	122.5	104.2	42.3	115.4	------	------	------
1935	33.4	92.5	118.4	109.5	134.5	113.6	42.3	117.7	------	------	------
1936	39.6	107.7	131.8	141.9	177.5	134.7	45.7	122.3	------	------	------
	Cement										
1929	------	------	201.1	------	335.4	166.8	------	------	224	------	150
1932	40.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44.0	100.0	100	100	100
1933	33.9	84.5	91.5	77.3	80.1	87.5	46.6	104.2	82	106	98
1934	32.9	81.6	109.8	89.6	110.5	100.6	56.1	125.7	102	114	108
1935	33.8	83.8	110.2	92.3	115.9	105.2	57.1	129.4	100	108	116
July:											
1932	38.4	96.7	98.7	95.4	94.2	95.4	42.8	96.2	120	------	------
1933	38.1	96.0	111.8	107.3	100.4	89.8	41.9	93.9	133	------	------
1934	34.7	87.6	130.1	114.0	141.2	108.5	57.1	127.1	125	------	------
1935	35.1	86.7	128.1	111.1	136.8	106.8	56.1	127.7	124	------	------
January:											
1933	30.8	79.9	72.6	58.0	58.8	81.0	44.6	100.0	45	------	------
1934	31.4	72.8	79.3	57.7	70.0	88.3	55.7	122.0	59	------	------
1935	29.2	72.1	82.9	59.8	76.5	92.3	59.3	132.7	49	------	------
1936	31.3	78.4	84.6	66.3	84.5	99.9	57.9	132.3	57	------	------
	Cotton goods										
1929	------	------	141.7	------	202.0	142.6	------	------	141	------	143
1932	44.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	24.0	100.0	100	100	100
1933	41.8	97.1	129.1	125.4	139.2	107.8	28.1	114.3	125	100	111
1934	33.2	78.2	137.0	107.1	163.7	119.5	37.8	153.0	109	102	150
1935	34.6	82.0	131.9	108.2	166.1	125.9	37.7	154.1	114	105	146
July:											
1932	39.2	88.4	80.2	70.9	69.1	86.2	23.5	98.8	70	------	------
1933	48.9	113.7	146.8	166.9	154.7	105.4	23.1	93.3	151	------	------
1934	30.1	70.6	136.0	96.0	148.2	109.0	37.6	153.5	89	------	------
1935	32.4	77.0	121.4	93.5	143.9	118.5	37.9	154.5	93	------	------
January:											
1933	45.0	104.9	108.4	113.7	101.3	93.5	22.4	90.5	114	------	------
1934	34.1	79.6	140.1	111.5	167.0	119.2	37.4	151.9	117	------	------
1935	35.2	83.5	142.0	118.6	183.4	129.2	37.7	155.2	126	------	------
1936	36.5	86.8	135.3	117.4	176.0	130.1	36.9	151.1	137	------	------

[6] See footnote to this column on p. 866.

Table 3.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1929 to January 1936—Continued

[Monthly average, 1932=100]

Year and month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [6]	Index of total man-hours [6]	Index of weekly pay rolls [6]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [6]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [6]	Index of man-hour output [6]	Index of labor cost per unit of output [6]
	Number	Index [6]					Amount (cents)	Index [6]			
	Woolen and worsted goods										
1929	------	------	138.8	------	193.9	139.7	------	------	151	------	128
1932	42.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	38.0	100.0	100	100	100
1933	41.2	101.5	131.4	133.4	132.0	100.5	39.8	98.2	134	100	99
1934	33.4	84.2	121.7	102.5	127.1	104.4	49.3	123.6	99	97	128
1935	36.8	94.2	160.3	151.0	182.6	113.9	49.3	121.5	194	128	94
July:											
1932	44.4	100.0	87.1	87.1	79.2	90.9	32.5	88.9	87	------	------
1933	49.0	121.2	161.3	195.5	169.7	105.2	35.2	85.9	185	------	------
1934	32.2	81.9	117.8	96.5	121.3	103.0	49.7	125.5	81	------	------
1935	36.7	93.9	158.7	149.0	180.6	113.8	49.3	122.0	204	------	------
January:											
1933	45.2	108.6	109.2	118.6	102.9	94.2	34.2	86.6	110	------	------
1934	33.8	85.2	132.9	113.2	137.8	103.7	49.1	122.3	106	------	------
1935	36.9	94.9	154.3	146.4	177.0	114.7	49.3	121.3	175	------	------
1936	37.0	95.0	164.4	156.2	189.8	115.5	49.8	122.1	176	------	------
	Boots and shoes										
1929	------	------	118.4	------	163.4	138.0	------	------	116	------	141
1932	------	------	100.0	------	100.0	100.0	------	------	100	------	100
1933	------	------	102.7	------	105.1	102.3	------	------	112	------	94
1934	------	------	106.5	------	122.6	115.1	------	------	114	------	108
1935	------	------	105.4	------	121.0	114.8	------	------	121	------	100
July:											
1932	------	------	95.3	------	90.8	95.3	------	------	82	------	------
1933	------	------	110.5	------	122.1	110.5	------	------	135	------	------
1934	------	------	108.9	------	130.3	119.7	------	------	112	------	------
1935	------	------	105.0	------	125.0	119.0	------	------	119	------	------
January:											
1933	------	------	95.7	------	81.9	85.6	------	------	89	------	------
1934	------	------	98.9	------	109.7	110.9	------	------	98	------	------
1935	------	------	106.5	------	123.9	116.3	------	------	108	------	------
1936	------	------	105.4	------	124.3	117.9	------	------	122	------	------
	Leather										
1929	------	------	131.8	------	165.7	125.7	------	------	137	------	121
1932	42.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.7	100.0	100	100	100
1933	41.6	98.0	117.7	115.3	119.3	101.4	43.8	101.5	117	101	102
1934	36.7	88.3	131.8	116.4	143.2	108.6	53.6	123.0	126	108	114
1935	38.2	91.9	138.2	127.0	168.6	122.0	56.3	128.2	140	110	120
July:											
1932	41.6	98.0	92.2	90.4	87.3	94.7	41.6	97.6	96	------	------
1933	46.3	108.6	124.9	135.6	133.6	107.0	41.7	95.6	134	------	------
1934	36.3	87.9	132.4	116.4	141.4	106.8	52.5	122.3	123	------	------
1935	37.8	91.1	135.3	123.3	162.9	120.4	55.8	128.1	136	------	------
January:											
1933	41.8	99.5	102.5	102.0	95.0	92.7	39.3	91.9	104	------	------
1934	37.1	88.1	132.3	116.6	139.1	105.1	52.3	120.4	124	------	------
1935	37.7	89.3	136.0	121.4	158.0	116.2	56.5	126.3	131	------	------
1936	39.4	94.4	141.4	133.5	178.0	125.9	55.4	129.6	140	------	------

[6] See footnote to this column on p. 866.

Table 3.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1929 to January 1936—Continued

[Monthly average, 1932=100]

Year and month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [6]	Index of total man-hours [6]	Index of weekly pay rolls [6]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [6]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [6]	Index of man-hour output [6]	Index of labor cost per unit of output [6]
	Number	Index [6]					Amount (cents)	Index [6]			
Flour											
1929	------	------	123.8	------	153.3	123.8	------	------	119	------	129
1932	47.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.6	100.0	100	100	100
1933	44.1	91.4	104.0	95.1	96.4	92.7	45.7	102.1	101	106	95
1934	38.5	80.5	117.5	94.6	113.4	96.5	53.5	119.7	102	108	111
1935	39.4	83.6	115.7	96.7	117.7	101.7	54.6	122.9	100	103	118
July:											
1932	46.9	98.2	99.1	97.3	97.9	98.8	45.6	101.3	95	------	------
1933	47.7	98.1	104.9	102.9	100.5	95.8	42.0	94.4	108	------	------
1934	38.5	80.6	119.0	95.9	116.3	97.7	54.5	121.8	92	------	------
1935	39.2	83.7	114.6	95.9	114.7	100.1	53.9	121.1	91	------	------
January:											
1933	48.1	98.8	98.0	96.8	94.5	96.4	43.0	96.1	104	------	------
1934	38.7	80.0	112.4	89.9	107.9	96.0	50.5	117.5	105	------	------
1935	37.4	78.8	117.1	92.3	114.1	97.4	55.9	124.4	99	------	------
1936	42.5	88.8	113.1	100.4	120.2	106.3	54.6	121.5	105	------	------
Slaughtering and meat packing											
1929	------	------	121.2	------	155.7	128.5	------	------	106	------	147
1932	46.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	46.3	100.0	100	100	100
1933	43.7	94.3	109.8	103.5	103.8	94.5	46.0	97.8	109	105	95
1934	40.8	88.4	129.9	114.8	138.8	106.9	53.6	115.7	124	108	112
1935	40.2	85.9	103.8	89.2	116.6	112.3	56.0	125.6	85	95	137
July:											
1932	46.5	100.6	98.0	98.6	95.9	97.9	45.0	97.3	85	------	------
1933	49.3	106.3	106.8	113.5	102.0	95.5	40.9	86.9	111	------	------
1934	42.3	92.1	129.7	119.5	140.2	108.1	53.1	113.9	127	------	------
1935	40.7	87.0	100.8	87.7	115.0	114.1	55.7	125.7	74	------	------
January:											
1933	46.4	99.8	97.2	97.0	91.9	94.5	44.2	94.0	116	------	------
1934	40.9	88.5	120.9	107.0	125.5	103.8	52.5	112.8	134	------	------
1935	39.2	83.3	118.2	98.5	128.8	109.0	55.1	124.4	106	------	------
1936	42.9	90.7	106.4	96.5	125.2	117.7	55.5	124.6	108	------	------
Cigars and cigarettes											
1929	------	------	137.6	------	184.7	134.2	------	------	121	------	153
1932	39.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.5	100.0	100	100	100
1933	38.1	100.1	92.6	92.7	88.7	95.8	32.8	97.1	105	113	84
1934	35.2	93.2	97.4	90.8	99.1	101.7	37.4	109.9	115	127	86
1935	35.0	90.4	90.6	81.9	96.7	106.7	39.9	117.9	123	150	79
July:											
1932	41.2	106.1	97.8	103.8	101.1	103.4	32.3	99.5	111	------	------
1933	42.6	111.3	94.1	104.7	92.0	97.8	29.5	89.5	114	------	------
1934	36.2	96.3	95.4	91.9	99.6	104.4	37.7	111.2	125	------	------
1935	36.9	95.4	90.4	86.2	100.2	110.8	40.1	117.3	137	------	------
January:											
1933	34.8	91.9	84.8	77.9	70.7	83.4	29.1	91.5	96	------	------
1934	35.6	93.4	82.6	77.1	80.4	97.3	36.4	107.4	118	------	------
1935	32.8	85.2	86.9	74.0	84.7	97.5	38.8	114.7	115	------	------
1936	33.9	87.9	80.3	70.6	85.3	106.2	41.9	121.4	127	------	------

[6] See footnote to this column on p. 866.

Table 3.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1929 to January 1936—Continued

[Monthly average, 1932=100]

Year and month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [6]	Index of total man-hours [6]	Index of weekly pay rolls [6]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [6]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [6]	Index of man-hour output [6]	Index of labor cost per unit of output [6]
	Number	Index [6]					Amount (cents)	Index [6]			
Newspapers and periodicals											
1929	-----	-----	119.6	-----	137.5	115.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1932	42.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.7	100.0	-----	-----	-----
1933	39.5	95.1	100.5	95.6	90.3	89.9	76.7	93.7	-----	-----	-----
1934	37.1	91.4	106.1	97.0	98.6	92.9	85.0	101.6	-----	-----	-----
1935	36.9	90.9	106.9	97.2	101.8	95.2	89.2	106.5	-----	-----	-----
July:											
1932	42.3	99.7	97.3	97.0	95.1	97.7	75.7	97.7	-----	-----	-----
1933	40.8	96.5	97.1	93.7	85.2	87.7	73.2	90.5	-----	-----	-----
1934	36.5	89.8	104.3	93.7	95.7	91.8	83.9	101.5	-----	-----	-----
1935	36.1	89.3	104.5	93.3	96.3	92.2	89.2	106.4	-----	-----	-----
January:											
1933	40.6	97.8	98.6	96.4	92.2	93.5	75.8	95.0	-----	-----	-----
1934	37.1	90.5	105.7	95.7	94.0	88.9	82.6	98.2	-----	-----	-----
1935	36.8	90.6	106.0	96.0	101.0	95.3	88.1	104.5	-----	-----	-----
1936	36.8	90.3	108.8	98.2	106.2	97.6	89.6	107.3	-----	-----	-----
Petroleum refining											
1929	-----	-----	129.4	-----	151.3	116.9	-----	-----	120	-----	126
1932	42.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.3	100.0	100	100	100
1933	38.2	94.0	103.9	97.7	97.3	93.6	65.1	98.3	104	106	94
1934	34.9	86.1	115.6	99.5	110.4	95.5	74.6	113.8	108	109	102
1935	35.0	88.3	114.0	100.7	116.2	101.9	80.0	120.7	118	117	98
July:											
1932	41.3	99.1	99.9	99.0	99.5	99.6	63.5	98.9	100	-----	-----
1933	40.0	98.9	100.8	99.7	95.3	94.5	62.3	92.4	111	-----	-----
1934	35.2	86.7	116.2	100.7	112.1	96.5	76.2	114.3	111	-----	-----
1935	34.5	87.2	115.7	100.9	117.7	101.7	81.3	122.1	119	-----	-----
January:											
1933	39.9	98.3	96.7	95.1	93.2	96.4	62.4	96.0	94	-----	-----
1934	35.5	86.3	114.8	99.1	104.8	91.3	69.3	107.3	101	-----	-----
1935	34.2	85.2	113.4	96.6	111.5	98.3	78.5	119.3	108	-----	-----
1936	35.5	90.1	113.1	101.9	116.5	103.0	80.4	121.2	121	-----	-----
Rubber tires and inner tubes											
1929	-----	-----	192.6	-----	300.3	155.9	-----	-----	173	-----	174
1932	33.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	61.8	100.0	100	100	100
1933	31.6	95.9	113.3	108.7	110.6	97.6	63.1	101.0	113	104	98
1934	30.7	91.6	131.7	120.6	149.6	113.6	77.6	124.7	118	98	127
1935	32.2	95.1	126.6	120.4	160.2	126.5	83.9	135.6	126	105	127
July:											
1932	34.3	100.6	103.5	104.1	106.1	102.5	62.9	101.2	112	-----	-----
1933	38.4	116.7	128.2	149.6	148.3	115.7	62.0	99.1	179	-----	-----
1934	29.1	87.1	135.6	118.1	148.3	109.4	77.4	126.3	104	-----	-----
1935	29.6	87.5	123.1	107.7	143.8	116.8	84.3	135.9	104	-----	-----
January:											
1933	28.7	87.8	91.2	80.1	74.0	81.1	58.3	94.3	69	-----	-----
1934	30.3	89.0	125.2	111.4	128.9	103.0	71.9	115.0	115	-----	-----
1935	33.3	98.5	130.8	128.8	165.0	126.1	81.1	130.5	136	-----	-----
1936	33.2	96.2	123.5	118.8	158.9	128.7	82.4	137.0	-----	-----	-----

[6] See footnote to this column on p. 866.

Table 3.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1929 to January 1936—Continued

[Monthly average, 1932=100]

Year and month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [6]	Index of total man-hours [6]	Index of weekly pay rolls [6]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [6]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [6]	Index of man-hour output [6]	Index of labor cost per unit of output [6]
	Number	Index [6]					Amount (cents)	Index [6]			
Anthracite											
1929	------	------	160.0	------	186.2	116.4	------	------	147	------	127
1932	30.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.4	100.0	100	100	100
1933	31.3	103.8	82.7	85.8	85.3	103.1	81.9	98.1	98	114	87
1934	32.8	106.5	95.4	101.6	104.1	109.1	82.6	99.8	115	113	91
1935	31.1	99.3	85.1	84.5	88.5	104.0	82.3	99.6	102	121	87
July:											
1932	27.1	89.3	71.2	63.6	64.2	90.2	82.5	100.7	74	------	------
1933	31.3	104.1	70.1	73.0	71.1	101.4	81.8	97.9	89	------	------
1934	27.5	88.1	85.8	75.6	78.8	91.8	83.4	100.8	84	------	------
1935	27.3	87.1	79.0	68.8	69.8	88.4	82.3	99.6	82	------	------
January:											
1933	28.1	94.3	84.0	79.2	80.4	95.7	83.6	100.0	92	------	------
1934	39.5	130.4	102.6	133.8	136.3	132.8	85.0	101.9	144	------	------
1935	33.0	105.2	100.6	105.8	107.1	106.5	82.1	99.7	132	------	------
1936	31.4	99.5	94.6	94.1	101.3	107.1	83.1	100.7	121	------	------
Bituminous coal											
1929	------	------	148.4	------	280.9	189.3	------	------	173	------	162
1932	27.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.8	100.0	100	100	100
1933	29.4	109.6	100.7	110.4	106.2	105.5	49.6	95.7	108	98	98
1934	27.1	104.8	114.5	120.0	152.2	132.9	67.8	128.1	117	98	130
1935	26.3	105.9	113.8	120.5	163.5	143.7	74.7	138.8	120	100	136
July:											
1932	23.0	81.4	86.9	70.7	68.5	78.8	50.6	99.3	71	------	------
1933	32.0	118.4	93.8	111.1	94.4	100.6	45.0	87.7	119	------	------
1934	23.2	89.0	114.2	101.6	139.6	122.2	71.7	135.7	98	------	------
1935	18.3	73.6	103.9	76.5	100.8	97.0	73.7	136.8	85	------	------
January:											
1933	29.0	107.4	103.6	111.3	101.4	97.9	48.1	92.5	110	------	------
1934	30.3	114.5	112.5	128.8	144.1	128.1	58.9	112.8	127	------	------
1935	27.6	107.2	118.7	127.2	167.4	141.0	70.7	133.9	139	------	------
1936	29.5	120.4	118.4	142.6	198.3	167.5	77.8	144.1	149	------	------
Crude-petroleum producing											
1929	------	------	180.8	------	226.8	125.4	------	------	128	------	177
1932	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	------	100.0	100	100	100
1933	42.2	94.3	112.5	106.1	100.0	88.9	------	100.0	115	108	87
1934	35.1	79.1	140.5	111.1	129.0	91.8	------	117.8	115	104	112
1935	36.0	78.4	135.6	106.3	131.3	96.8	------	122.3	126	119	104
July:											
1932	52.6	99.7	100.2	99.9	101.1	100.9	------	96.5	100	------	------
1933	50.0	98.8	107.6	106.3	95.7	88.9	------	94.1	128	------	------
1934	35.0	78.6	147.6	116.0	136.1	92.2	------	118.8	121	------	------
1935	36.1	77.7	140.0	108.8	135.8	97.0	------	122.9	128	------	------
January:											
1933	44.6	101.7	103.4	105.2	90.5	87.5	------	87.6	97	------	------
1934	36.5	81.0	132.4	107.2	120.2	90.8	------	115.1	107	------	------
1935	34.6	75.3	135.4	102.0	125.9	93.0	------	125.0	118	------	------
1936	37.3	79.9	128.6	102.8	126.3	98.2	------	120.5	133	------	------

[6] See footnote to this column on p. 866.

Table 3.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1929 to January 1936—Continued

[Monthly average, 1932=100]

Year and month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [6]	Index of total man-hours [6]	Index of weekly pay rolls [6]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [6]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [6]	Index of man-hour output [6]	Index of labor cost per unit of output [6]
	Number	Index [6]					Amount (cents)	Index [6]			
	Telephone and telegraph										
1929			126.4		123.3	97.5					
1932	40.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.7	100.0			
1933	37.4	89.7	89.0	79.8	84.1	94.5	70.4	105.9			
1934	38.1	91.0	88.9	80.9	88.2	99.2	72.3	110.7			
1935	38.4	91.9	88.6	81.4	91.9	103.7	76.0	116.3			
July:											
1932	39.2	98.7	100.0	98.7	98.2	98.2	69.8	99.4			
1933	38.0	90.3	86.6	78.2	82.2	94.9	70.7	105.2			
1934	38.1	90.8	89.8	81.5	89.1	99.2	71.9	109.6			
1935	38.1	91.5	88.9	81.3	93.3	104.9	77.1	118.1			
January:											
1933	37.6	93.2	94.3	87.9	88.4	93.7	69.3	100.3			
1934	37.6	89.4	88.7	79.3	85.1	95.9	71.6	106.9			
1935	38.1	91.8	89.1	81.8	91.1	102.2	74.7	114.2			
1936	38.5	91.1	88.6	80.7	92.5	104.4	77.6	118.5			
	Retail trade										
1929			130.2		158.2	121.5					
1932	46.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.3	100.0			
1933	45.1	96.3	99.1	95.4	87.3	88.1	46.4	91.7			
1934	41.5	89.7	106.8	95.8	96.4	90.3	52.9	100.1			
1935	41.8	92.6	107.2	99.3	98.3	91.7	52.1	100.2			
July:											
1932	46.8	98.6	95.2	93.9	93.7	98.4	46.4	99.6			
1933	47.0	101.0	92.4	93.3	80.7	87.3	42.0	86.9			
1934	41.7	89.2	102.9	91.8	95.1	92.4	52.1	102.6			
1935	41.6	92.6	103.3	95.7	95.7	92.6	52.1	101.5			
January:											
1933	47.4	101.6	93.9	95.4	86.6	92.2	44.9	92.0			
1934	42.7	90.3	103.9	93.8	93.4	89.8	54.2	98.5			
1935	41.6	91.7	103.5	94.9	94.5	91.3	53.4	100.9			
1936	43.3	95.2	105.1	100.1	98.4	93.6	52.8	100.0			

[6] See footnote to this column on p. 866.

An outstanding fact regarding manufacturing versus nonmanufacturing industries is the comparatively slight advance made by the latter since 1932. As will be pointed out later, this is due in part to the fact that in a large proportion of the 13 nonmanufacturing industries included in the table the decline from 1929 to 1932 was not as serious as in manufacturing as a whole.

The separate industries analyzed in the later sections of table 3 were chosen partly for the purpose of illustrating the wide range of types and of rates of change on which the aggregate figures of the first four sections of table 3 are based. Both durable-goods and nondurable-goods industries are represented; and, from a slightly different angle, capital-goods industries and consumption-goods industries. The main stages of the productive process are represented, from mining and the processing of raw materials to the making of finished goods, the sale of goods, and the rendering of services to consumers.

Varied rates of change are shown, from slaughtering and meat packing, with output in 1935 below the level of 1932, to machine tools with a trebled index of machine-tool orders.

From the point of view of hours and earnings, industries are included with both high and low earnings and with long and short weekly hours. Some of the industries underwent only a slight reduction of hours and increase of hourly earnings, while others exhibited striking changes either in hours or in earnings or in both.

Particularly important from the point of view alike of employers, employees, and the country as a whole are changes in the volume of production. These changes throw light on the degree of elasticity of demand and the possible absorption of the unemployed by industry. For these reasons, as far as practicable, the tabular analysis includes industries for which the Department of Commerce and other agencies collect production statistics and for which the Federal Reserve Board constructs production indexes. The figures of production are not entirely comparable with available employment statistics, especially on a monthly basis, as explained in comments on changes in production and average man-hour output in manufacturing as a whole. But the general direction of change may be ascertained, in many industries, by a comparison of employment and production statistics.

Changes in volume of production or of business activity in many industries cannot be expressed in units or indexes that make possible a comparison with changes in employment. It is probable that there have been fewer technological changes in the service industries as a whole than in manufacturing and mining, although there are exceptions, as in the communications and transportation groups. Furthermore, when volume of business falls off in the service industries, such as retail trade, there is likely to be a comparatively small decline in employment; and when business activity increases, employment expands at a comparatively slow rate.

The selection of the months taken for comparison (July 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935 and January 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936) was made partly because of the fact that July 1932 and January 1933 were near the low point of the depression. Another reason is the fact that July 1933 immediately preceded the period of codes under the National Recovery Administration, and comparisons of average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings before and after this date are particularly significant. For many of the items included in the tables, especially for production, monthly comparisons, such as are made in table 3, must be used with great reservations. It is generally recognized, for example, that July 1933 was extremely abnormal, being affected by factors neither seasonal nor cyclical, but casual and necessarily temporary in nature. In certain industries, readjustments in the peak periods may lead to

bias in monthly comparisons. Thus the unusual concentration of production in the automobile industry and to a less extent in blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills in January 1935 caused an abnormal upturn in the indexes as compared with the same month in earlier years.

Such reservations and qualifications as have been mentioned are necessary for the adequate interpretation and use of the statistics given in table 3. Detailed textual analysis of the data relating to the various industries is beyond the limits of a brief article.

Changes in Entrance Wage Rates for Common Labor

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has made annual studies of entrance wage rates for common labor in selected industries. The reports for 1934 cover 173,188 adult male common laborers.[4] The term common labor is used in connection with the work of those who have "no specific productive jobs or occupations" and "who perform physical or manual labor of a general character requiring little skill or training." Table 4 gives entrance wage rates for July 1929, 1933, 1934, and 1935, and percentage changes from July 1929 to July 1933 (immediately preceding the system of codes) and from July 1933 to July 1935.

Table 4.—Average Hourly Entrance Wage Rates for Adult Male Common Labor, July 1929, 1933, 1934, and 1935

Industry	Average hourly entrance rates (in cents) in July —				Percent of decrease from July 1929 to July 1933	Percent of increase from July 1933 to July 1935
	1929	1933	1934	1935		
Automobiles	49.9	46.5	54.9	61.2	−6.8	+31.6
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	37.8	24.7	36.9	38.2	−34.7	+54.7
Cement	37.8	29.5	44.7	44.3	−22.0	+50.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	45.9	37.1	43.5	42.9	−19.2	+15.6
Foundry and machine-shop products	39.8	31.8	40.1	40.0	−20.1	+25.8
Iron and steel	42.5	33.6	43.2	44.1	−20.9	+31.3
Leather	42.2	31.6	39.3	41.9	−25.1	+32.6
Lumber (sawmills)	32.0	20.8	33.1	35.6	−35.0	+71.2
Paper and pulp	44.0	32.6	40.3	41.1	−25.9	+26.1
Petroleum and refining	45.7	40.7	52.6	52.2	−10.9	+28.3
Slaughtering and meat packing	42.0	32.3	43.9	45.7	−23.1	+41.5
Public utilities	42.8	38.7	41.8	42.0	−9.6	+8.5
General contracting	48.3	38.3	45.5	48.1	−20.7	+25.6
All industries covered	43.7	35.0	43.0	45.1	−19.9	+28.9
All industries except general contracting	42.1	34.2	42.3	44.5	−18.8	+30.1

Without exception the 13 industries show a decline in entrance wage rates from July 1929 to July 1933 and an increase from July 1933 to July 1935. The declines during the former period ranged from 6.8 percent in the automobile industry to 35 percent in sawmills. The increases during the latter period, from July 1933 to July 1935, ranged from 8.5 percent in public utilities to 71.2 percent in sawmills. The averages for all the reporting industries show a decline, during the

[4] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1934, March 1936.

earlier period, of 19.9 percent and a rise, during the latter period, of 28.9 percent. If general contracting, for which monthly employment data are limited, is omitted, the decline from 1929 to 1933 was 18.8 percent and the increase from July 1933 to July 1935 was 30.1 percent.

These figures furnish additional evidence of the marked upward tendency of hourly earnings and wage rates from 1932 to 1935. However, the real significance of the changes in hourly entrance wage rates is clearer when they are compared with changes in the cost of living. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of cost of living declined 25 percent from June 1929 to June 1933, while the fall in average entrance wage rates as shown above was only 19.9 percent. The cost-of-living index advanced only 8 percent from June 1933 to July 1935, while the rise in average entrance wage rates was 28.9 percent. Entrance rates therefore tended upward, in terms of buying power, both before and after 1933.

Changes Affecting the Interpretation of Statistics of Employment, Earnings, and Production

Cost of Living and Wholesale Prices

For convenience in the use of statistics of average earnings, weekly pay rolls, production, etc., given in previous tables, indexes of cost of living and of wholesale prices are presented in table 5, converted to the same base—that is, the average for the year 1932.

Table 5.—Changes in Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living Since 1932

[Average 1932=100.0]

Period	Wholesale prices [1]			Cost of living [2]
	All commodities	All commodities other than farm products	Farm products	
Monthly average:				
1932	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1933	101.7	101.0	106.6	94.7
1934	115.6	112.6	135.5	98.0
1935	123.5	117.4	163.5	100.7
1932: July	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.7
1933: January	94.1	95.0	88.4	95.8
July	106.3	103.5	124.7	93.2
1934: January	111.4	109.8	121.8	96.6
July	115.4	112.6	133.8	98.0
1935: January	121.6	115.5	161.0	99.9
July	122.5	116.8	160.0	100.6
1936: January	124.4	118.4	162.2	101.7

[1] Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price indexes converted from 1926 base to 1932 base.

[2] Bureau of Labor Statistics index of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 32 large cities of the United States. The index has been converted to the 1932 base. The dates of cost-of-living studies differ slightly from the above dates: June (instead of July) 1932, 1933, and 1934; December 1932 and 1933 (instead of January 1933 and 1934); and November 1934 (instead of January 1935). See "Revision of Index of Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers", in Monthly Labor Review, September 1935 (pp. 819–837). This index is based on monthly reports of changes in retail prices, rents, etc., and on studies in 1918 of family budgets of wage earners and lower-salaried workers. The budget studies are used as a basis for giving weights or proportionate importance to the items commonly included in family budgets. In 1934 provision was made by Congress for needed revisions of family-budget data, on the basis of which it is hoped to make further revisions of cost-of-living figures.

An outstanding fact apparent from table 5 is the divergence of wholesale prices of all commodities other than farm products from prices of farm products. The all-commodities index of wholesale prices increased 23.5 percent in 1935 over 1932, the nonagricultural-commodities index rose 17.4 percent, and the farm-products index advanced 63.5 percent. Equally significant is the fact that the cost-of-living index, which declined slightly in 1933, was at virtually the same level in 1935 as in 1932. Among the various circumstances which account for these facts is the relatively large decline in wholesale prices, especially of farm products, from 1929 to 1932, as compared with the cost of living. The cost-of-living index includes comparatively inflexible items, such as rent and services. The divergence of the index for farm products from the index for nonagricultural commodities must be interpreted in the light of the fact that from 1929 to 1932 there was a very slight contraction of agricultural production, although the effective demand in the markets for farm products fell off very gravely, and prices of farm products declined rapidly. On the other hand, as the effective demand for nonagricultural commodities declined, there was a curtailment of production and a correspondingly slight fall in the price level. Therefore, the wide divergence of prices of the two types of commodities after 1932 is substantially due to the recovery of farm products from abnormally low levels.

From the point of view of the individual worker, the significance of changes in average hourly earnings and in per capita weekly earnings depends on the relative purchasing power of his earnings. Changes in the purchasing power of income in the case of individual workers and of particular groups of workers vary widely from the general average. The Bureau of Labor Statistics attempts to measure the rate of change in the general level by means of its indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 32 large cities of the United States.

Total pay rolls are important from the point of view of production and business activity, which depend vitally on the income of the large groups of consumers with comparatively small incomes, notably wage earners and farmers. The effectiveness of the total amount of pay rolls as an economic basis for the maintenance of demand and volume of production varies with the purchasing power of wages. The purchasing power of total pay rolls, as in the case of individual earnings, may be measured approximately by adjustment to the cost-of-living index.

From the point of view of the employer's interest in labor cost as an element in the cost of production, wage rates are particularly signifi-

cant, and changes in these rates may in some degree find expression in changes in wholesale prices. Even more significant in connection with the cost of production is cost per unit of output, and this in turn is vitally affected by changes in volume of production. Wholesale prices, from the point of view of the employer, represent on the one hand cost of production involved in prices paid for materials and equipment; and on the other hand they represent gross income from the sale of output, whether semimanufactured articles or finished goods. There are no wholesale-price indexes available which, for industrial employers generally, distinguish between prices representing cost of production and prices representing gross income from the sale of products.

The cost of living declined rapidly during the extreme deflation of the early months of 1933. A comparison of the index of cost of living with the indexes of average hourly earnings, per capita weekly earnings, and total pay rolls, as given in tables 2 and 3, shows that there were considerable net gains in purchasing power, although for many individuals and groups of workers earnings declined in terms of cost of living. Total pay rolls increased very much more rapidly than the cost of living.

The rise in the cost-of-living index in 1934 above the 1933 level (from 94.7 to 98) was probably due in considerable part to the drought of 1934. This is indicated by the fact that the outstanding increases in the various items making up the index were in those items most vitally affected by the drought.

It is necessary to qualify the use of a cost-of-living index, even when based on adequate budgetary data. There are wide variations in the types of items entering into the budgets of various individuals and classes and wide divergencies in the prices of the same items in different sections of the country. There is indeed no possible single cost-of-living index that is applicable to all types of workers, and there is no practicable method of converting the general average of wages in terms of dollars and cents into exact terms of purchasing power applicable to all individuals or groups. But changes in the cost of living may properly be included among the various considerations essential to a sound wage policy; and the data of a cost-of-living index may be utilized for a more adequate understanding of income, effective demand, and volume of production.

National Income

The latest available analysis of national income (a preliminary estimate) by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the

Department of Commerce is for 1934. The estimates of total income and of wages and salaries are given in table 6, together with indexes indicating extent of change from 1929 as a base and from 1932 as a base.

Table 6.—National Income Paid Out, 1929–34 [1]

Item	1929	1932	1933	1934
Amount of income (in millions of dollars):				
Total	$78,632	$48,362	$44,940	$50,189
Wages in selected industries [2]	17,197	7,017	7,189	8,944
Salaries in selected industries [2]	5,664	3,387	3,048	3,250
Wages and salaries, all industries [3]	50,551	29,821	27,828	31,240
Index numbers—				
1929=100:				
Total	100.0	61.5	57.2	63.8
Wages in selected industries [2]	100.0	40.8	41.8	52.0
Salaries in selected industries [2]	100.0	59.8	53.8	57.4
Wages and salaries, all industries [3]	100.0	59.0	55.0	61.8
1932=100:				
Total	162.6	100.0	92.9	103.8
Wages in selected industries [2]	245.1	100.0	102.5	127.5
Salaries in selected industries [2]	167.2	100.0	90.0	96.0
Wages and salaries, all industries [3]	169.5	100.0	93.3	104.8

[1] Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Survey of Current Business, November 1935.
[2] Manufacturing, mining, construction, steam railroads, Pullman, railway express, and water transportation.
[3] Excluding work relief and wages and salaries not directly connected with industry. In the industries other than those listed in note 2, wages and salaries cannot be separated.

In those industries where it is possible to make estimates of wage payments as distinguished from salaries, the amount of wage payments increased much more rapidly (27.5 percent) from 1932 to 1934 than total income (3.8 percent). Salaries showed a slight decline, being 4 percent below the level of 1932. The comparatively rapid increase in wage payments after 1932 is to be viewed, however, in the light of what had happened to wages before 1932. Wage payments, in the industries specified in the table, fell from $17,197,000,000 in 1929 to $7,017,000,000 in 1932, thus losing about three-fifths of the 1929 volume. Salaries, on the other hand, lost only about two-fifths, and total income less than two-fifths. These are figures of income in monetary terms, and since retail prices declined rapidly the net loss in purchasing power was much less than the decline in nominal income. The significance of these statistics, in the interpretation of changes affecting labor, is in the comparatively large decline of labor income before 1932 and its comparatively rapid recovery since 1932. But it is to be noted that wages in the specified industries of table 6 were still in 1934 only 52 percent of the wages of 1929, whereas total income in 1934 was 63.8 percent of the 1929 total income.

Growth of Population

Changes in the volume of employment and income must be viewed in the light of changes in population. Table 7 gives the most recent

estimates of the growth of population since 1932, together with the census figures of 1930. The estimate for July 1935 shows an increase over July 1932 of 2,547,000 or 2 percent.

Table 7.—Estimated Changes in the Population of the United States, 1932–35 [1]

Year	Estimated number	Increase over 1932 estimate	
		Number	Percent
1930 (Census, Apr. 1)	122,775,046		
1932 (July 1)	124,974,000		
1933 (July 1)	125,770,000	796,000	0.6
1934 (July 1)	126,626,000	1,652,000	1.3
1935 (July 1)	127,521,000	2,547,000	2.0

[1] Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Press Release, Feb. 4, 1936.

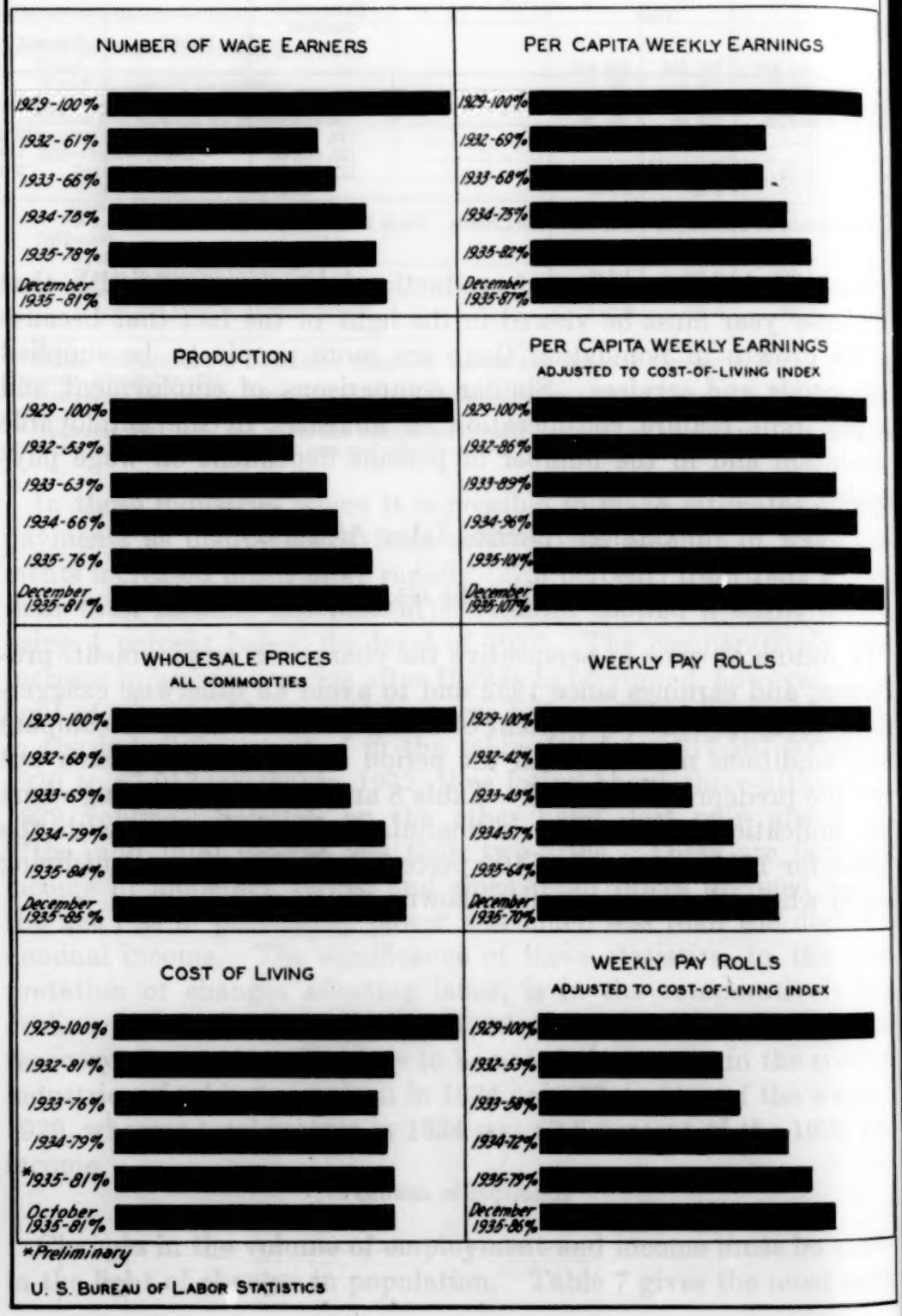
A comparison of volume of production in a given year with that of a later year must be viewed in the light of the fact that because of the growth of population there are more people to be supplied with goods and services. Similar comparisons of employment and of pay rolls require consideration of increases in the employable population and in the number of persons dependent on wage payments.

Changes Affecting Labor After 1929

Manufacturing Industries

IN ORDER to view in perspective the changes in employment, production, and earnings since 1932 and to avoid an otherwise exaggerated representation of the extent of change, it is necessary to compare later conditions not only with the period of extreme depression but with the predepression period. Table 8 and the accompanying chart give indications of changes in manufacturing industries with the figures for 1929 representing 100 percent. Changes in cost of living and in wholesale prices are also shown.

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, PRODUCTION, AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES,—SINCE 1929



*Preliminary

U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Table 8.—**Changes in Employment, Production, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries and Changes in Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living Since 1929**

[Average 1929=100.0]

Month and year	Number of wage earners	Production [1]	Cost of living [2]	Per-capita weekly earnings		Weekly pay rolls		Wholesale prices		
				Unadjusted	Adjusted to cost-of-living index [2]	Unadjusted	Adjusted to cost-of-living index [2]	All commodities	All commodities other than farm products	Farm products
Monthly average:										
1929	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1932	61.2	53	80.5	69.1	85.8	42.3	52.5	68.0	73.2	45.9
1933	65.8	63	76.2	67.6	88.7	44.5	58.4	69.2	74.0	49.0
1934	75.2	66	78.9	75.4	95.6	56.7	71.9	78.6	82.4	62.2
1935	78.3	76	81.0	82.1	101.4	64.3	79.4	83.9	86.0	75.1
1932: July	56.2	46	80.2	64.9	80.9	36.5	45.5	67.7	72.9	45.7
December	59.3	49	77.1	64.1	83.1	38.0	49.3	65.7	71.3	42.0
1933: July	68.2	82	75.0	68.3	91.1	46.6	62.1	72.3	75.8	57.3
December	71.0	56	77.7	70.4	90.6	50.0	64.4	74.3	79.3	52.9
1934: July	75.2	60	78.9	73.8	93.5	55.5	70.3	78.5	82.4	61.5
December	74.5	64	79.6	77.7	97.6	57.9	72.7	80.7	83.4	68.6
1935: July	76.0	70	81.0	78.8	97.3	59.9	74.0	83.3	85.5	73.5
December	80.7	81	81.3	87.0	107.0	70.2	86.3	84.9	87.1	74.6

[1] Federal Reserve Board's index without seasonal adjustment.

[2] This index is more accurately described as an index of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 32 large cities in the United States. Its use for estimating changes in the purchasing power of wages must be regarded as a rough general approximation only. The dates of cost-of-living studies differ slightly from the months shown above: June (not July) 1932, 1933, and 1934; November (not December) 1934; and October (not December) 1935. For revision of the cost-of-living index, see article in Monthly Labor Review, September 1935 (pp. 819–837). See table 5, note 2.

It is true, of course, that there was unemployment even in the most prosperous years and that standards of living were often meager as well as insecure. It is also true that wages had lagged behind many other forms of income. On the other hand, a comparison of current conditions with those of 1929 serves to indicate the progress made since 1932 toward previous levels.

In manufacturing industries the displacement of wage earners in 1932 amounted to 39 out of each 100 of the number employed in 1929; and in December 1932 to 41. By March 1933 the displacement of workers as well as decline of earnings was still larger. By December 1935 the number remaining unemployed in manufactures was 19 out of each 100 of the number employed in 1929. These comparisons, in terms of the problem of absorption of the available employable population, must be qualified by the fact that more people were of working age in 1935 than in 1929.

The decline in pay rolls was greater than in employment, and later there was a more rapid advance. Each weekly wage payment of $100 by employers in manufacturing industries in 1929 had shrunk by 1932 to $42, and by December 1932 to $38, and had expanded from this small volume to $70 by December 1935. If pay rolls are adjusted to the cost-of-living index, the $38 of December 1932 may be regarded

as approximately equal to $49; and the adjusted purchasing power of each $70 of December 1935 as approximately $86. Thus pay rolls in December 1935 in terms of purchasing power were about 14 percent below the level of 1929.

Those who retained employment in manufacturing industries suffered extreme declines in per capita weekly earnings, which, in December 1932, were 64 percent of the average for 1929. By December 1935 per capita weekly earnings were 87 percent of the 1929 average. If these figures are adjusted to the cost-of-living index, the 64 percent in December 1932 is equivalent to about 83 percent of the 1929 average; and the 87 percent of December 1935 rises above 1929 (107 percent of the 1929 average). Stated in another way, the average wage earner in manufacturing industries who had a job in December 1932 received in approximate purchasing power 83 cents as compared with each dollar received in 1929; and in December 1935, $1.07 as compared with each dollar received in 1929.

For each 100 units of output in manufacturing industries produced per month in 1929, only 49 were produced in December 1932; and by December 1935, 81 units were produced. Thus the volume of production in manufacturing industries in December 1935 was 19 percent below the level of 1929.

The Combined Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries

As has already been explained, it is much more difficult to trace the changes in nonmanufacturing than in manufacturing industries. For certain industries, figures are given in table 3. Even the information regarding the 13 nonmanufacturing industries included in this analysis is not entirely on a comparable basis with data relating to manufacturing, because salaried workers are included in reports from some of the nonmanufacturing industries.

The following tabulations give estimates of changes since 1929, on the basis of the best available information. Changes in employment in 90 manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined were approximately as follows, based on the estimated number in 1929 as 100 percent:

	Index
1929—Monthly average	100
1932—Monthly average	68
1935—Monthly average	79
1935—December	83

Changes in weekly pay rolls in 90 manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined were approximately as shown below. The first column consists of index numbers based on the amounts of pay rolls not adjusted to price changes and the second column represents adjustment of the first column to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of cost of living:

	Unadjusted	*Adjusted*
1929—Monthly average	100	100
1932—Monthly average	52	65
1935—Monthly average	64	79
1935—December	69	85

Estimates of changes in the per capita weekly earnings of those who had jobs in the same industries are given below, the first column unadjusted and the second column adjusted to changes in the cost-of-living index:

	Unadjusted	*Adjusted*
1929—Monthly average	100	100
1932—Monthly average	77	96
1935—Monthly average	81	100
1935—December	84	103

These figures are not precise measurements but they are based on the best available information. When compared with the figures of table 8, they indicate a smaller reduction in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries from 1929 to 1932, and a smaller advance from 1932 to 1935, as to number of employees, total pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings. The actual difference was probably less than the figures indicate, due to the fact, already mentioned, that in several of the nonmanufacturing industries it is not possible to separate wage earners and their compensation from salaried employees and their salaries. Wage earners are more vitally affected by technological changes; their employment is more dependent on the maintenance of a stable volume of output; and their earnings fluctuate more widely due to part time, curtailment of hours, and reduction in rates of pay. Because of these circumstances, the comparisons of changes in employment and earnings show a greater divergence between the manufacturing industries and the nonmanufacturing industries than actually existed.

But the inclusion in some of the industries of executives and salaried workers does not alone account for the divergence. Some of the nonmanufacturing industries have been subject to extreme fluctuations in volume of production or business activity, but the 13 industries included in these estimates were probably less affected in the aggregate by the depression than were manufacturing industries as a whole. With certain exceptions, such as the telephone and telegraph industry, the nonmanufacturing groups have not undergone technological changes to the same extent as have the manufacturing industries. Changes in volume of business and in technological methods in the nonmanufacturing industries, especially in the service industries, such as retail trade, have entailed comparatively small changes in employment. In many of these industries it is necessary to maintain comparatively large staffs of workers even though the demand for service is small; and when there is an upturn in demand, the expansion of the staff is not as large as for a corresponding upturn

of production in manufacturing. In small telephone and telegraph offices, retail stores, and many other service establishments, substantially the same number of workers is required whether business is brisk or slack. In retail trade, the volume of business in terms of dollar sales in 1932 was only 52 percent of the 1929 volume.[5] Declines in prices indicate that in terms of goods handled, the falling off in the retail trade was materially smaller. Employment in retail trade in 1932 was 76.8 percent of the 1929 employment, and pay rolls were 63.2 percent. By 1935 total sales in dollars, with no extensive change in the retail price level, had risen 27 percent above 1932, while employment increased only 7.2 percent, with total man-hours almost the same as in 1932, and pay rolls were still 1.7 percent below 1932.

Several important nonmanufacturing industries are not included in the comparison. In the case of class I steam railroads, total employment by December 1932 had declined to 59 percent of the average employment in 1929. After making small gains in certain months thereafter, employment in class I steam railroads in December 1935 was very slightly above the level of December 1932. Thus, in this important industry there was virtually no net gain in employment 3 years after December 1932. In the construction industries there was an even more serious decline, although by 1935 there was a considerable expansion of employment. The number of families provided for by dwellings for which permits were issued in December 1935 was more than three times as large as the corresponding number for December 1932, and the estimated cost of constructing the dwellings more than doubled. Construction remained far below the 1929 average. In public service, which includes such groups as public-school teachers, postal employees, the armed forces, policemen, and firemen, the losses were much less severe than in manufacturing industries. In other branches of employment, such as domestic service, there is not enough information to determine whether changes after 1929 were greater or less than in the industries included in the above tables. It should be repeated that all regular and emergency public employment is excluded.

Comparative Rates of Change in Employment and Production

THE statistics of employment and production show a smaller decline in number of workers from 1929 to 1932 than in volume of production, although there is ample evidence that total man-hours declined much more rapidly than volume of production. In manufacturing industries, average hours per week in 1932 were probably only about three-fourths of the number in 1929. The reductions in average weekly hours actually worked were in part a result of shorter schedules

[5] Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Retail Trade Section of the Marketing Research and Service Division. Circular No. 4506, February 1936.

of shifts or of plant operation, but probably more largely a result of part-time employment accompanying the decline in business activity. After 1932 the volume of production in most industries increased much more rapidly than the number of wage earners employed. Comparisons of rates of change are shown in table 9.

Table 9.—Percent of Change in Production and Employment in Specified Industries, 1929 to 1935

Industry	Percent of change from—				
	1929 to 1932		1932 to 1935		
	In production	In number of employees	In production	In number of employees	In total man-hours
All manufacturing industries	−47	−39	+43	+28	+26
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	−76	−50	+155	+43	+91
Automobiles	−74	−45	+189	+79	+105
Cement	−55	−50	0	+10	−8
Cotton goods	−29	−29	+14	+32	+8
Woolen and worsted goods	−34	−28	+94	+60	+51
Boots and shoes	−14	−16	+21	+5	----------
Leather	−27	−24	+40	+38	+27
Flour	−16	−19	0	+16	−3
Slaughtering and meat packing	−6	−18	−15	+4	−11
Cigars and cigarettes	−17	−27	+23	−9	−18
Petroleum refining	−17	−23	+18	+14	+1
Rubber tires and inner tubes	−42	−48	+24	+27	+20
Anthracite mining	−32	−38	+2	−15	−16
Bituminous-coal mining	−42	−33	+20	+14	+21
Crude-petroleum producing	−22	−45	+26	+36	+6

Among the causes of the more rapid increase of production as compared with changes in the number of wage earners from 1932 to 1935 was an increase in the weekly hours of work. It is true that hours varied widely. It will be recalled that there was a Nation-wide movement for reducing hours of work as a method of reemployment. This movement gained considerable headway but was later reversed, and from September 1934 (the approximate low point) to December 1935, average weekly hours, in all manufacturing industries combined, increased from 33.3 to 38.8, or nearly 17 percent. Similar increases are observable in most of the nonmanufacturing industries.

Average weekly hours as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are not to be confused with scheduled hours of shifts or plant operation. The scheduled hours have undoubtedly undergone some changes, but it appears that much of the increase in hours worked was due to the more regular operation of plants resulting from the upturn in business activity.

A second cause of the smaller increase in the number of workers employed than in volume of production is the reduction of labor overhead by increased total output. As volume of production rises from a low level, labor is more economically utilized in most industries even without technological changes. This may be illustrated by the case of railway-passenger service. Railway schedules call for the

running of trains whether the number of passengers is small or large, and the staff required for handling the trains varies only to a slight extent with the number of passengers. In many service industries, and particularly in manufacturing industries, the number of workers required is more readily adjusted to changes in the amount of work done. But in almost all industries an increase in output from a low level does not require a proportionate increase in the number of workers.

A third cause of divergence between volume of employment and volume of production is to be found in technological changes. Even the improvements in methods introduced before 1932 have had cumulative effects during the upturn in production. Some of the changes were made for use in mass production, and their maximum efficiency depended on comparatively large-scale output. In some highly mechanized industries, for example, the low volume of output during the depression required some degree of retrogression to a less highly specialized technique, one man or group of men operating machines or supervising processes which were devised for more specialized methods. With increased output, facilities already available could be more efficiently used.

There were many technological changes after 1932. No comprehensive study has been made as to the nature or extent of these changes, although much information has become available. A well-known instance is the case of steel-mill modernization, involving extensive expenditures. From 1930 to 1935, thirteen continuous 4-high mills of the most efficient types were constructed, with additional capacity for 6,000,000 gross tons of hot-rolled sheets and strip steel per year.[6] Significant indications of technological improvements are also to be found in the rising curve of machine-tool orders, as indicated in table 3.

The increased man-hour output from 1929 to 1932 was brought about in spite of the larger percentage of overhead labor and the greater difficulty of applying mass-production methods during a period of reduced output. On the other hand the smaller volume of production tended to throw out of use the less efficient units of labor and equipment and thereby to increase average man-hour output. Since 1932 the increased volume of production has reenforced improved techniques in making possible a more effective use of mass-production methods by reducing the amount of overhead labor.

The factors involved in the determination of the number of workers employed are various, complex, and interdependent in their operation. Among these factors are average hours of work; wage rates; the cost of labor as compared with the cost of machines and labor-saving methods; and, chiefly important, volume of production, which, in turn, depends on elasticity of demand.

[6] American Iron and Steel Institute. Steel Facts, February 1936, pp. 1-2.

Food Consumption at Different Economic Levels

By Faith M. Williams, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

AS THE economic well-being of the worker's family increases the proportion of the family budget spent for food decreases, though the actual number of dollars spent for food may increase. These shifts in the use of the worker's dollar are shown by preliminary figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics study of the consumption of employed wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers.[1] With increasing resources, there are important shifts in the proportions in which different types of food are purchased. At the lowest of the levels analyzed, the market basket is heavily weighted with bread, flour and meal, and white and sweet potatoes. At the higher levels, per-capita consumption of cereal products is only slightly larger than at the lower levels, the consumption of potatoes is somewhat higher, but consumption of leafy and other fresh vegetables and of fresh fruits doubles, and that of meat and eggs is more than 50 percent greater.

The families in this investigation have been classified according to the level of their expenditures for all consumption goods. That level depends both upon the total amount spent for this purpose and upon the number, age, sex, and occupation of the consumers dependent on the family funds. Total family expenditures have been reduced to an outlay per "consumption unit", that is, per equivalent adult male, calculated for each family. The amount of the total expenditure per "consumption unit" indicates the economic level of the family. The number of "consumption units" in a family is estimated on a composite basis. Expenditures for food and clothing are especially influenced by sex and age; and two scales have been developed, one for food and one for clothing, by means of which the number of members of the family may be expressed in terms of equivalent adult males.[2] Classification of the families from which data on expenditures were secured by "expenditure per consumption unit" brings into sharp relief differences in consumer purchases at different levels of economic pressure.

A previous article [1] has shown the differences in family income, family composition and spending habits between New Hampshire families spending more than $400 per consumption unit for all consumer goods and those spending less than $400. In the group at the

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1936 (pp. 554–563).

The Bureau is indebted to the following agencies which have cooperated in the collection of the data presented in this report: The New Hampshire Minimum Wage Office, the New Hampshire Emergency Relief Administration, the School for Social Work of Tulane University, the Louisiana Emergency Relief Administration, the Virginia State Tax Commission, the Virginia Emergency Relief Administration, the Richmond and Henrico County Consumers' Councils, the Massachusetts Emergency Relief Administration, the Hampden County Consumers' Council, the Suffolk County Consumers' Council, the West Tennessee State Teachers College, Southwestern University, Le Moyne College, and the Shelby County Consumers' Council.

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1936 (pp. 558–559).

lower economic level there were smaller family incomes, and more persons per family than in the group at the higher level. As a result of both these circumstances, the average percentage of total expenditure allocated to food is larger at the lower economic level, 38.5 percent as compared with 30 percent.

The average expenditure for food by the New Hampshire families at the higher economic level was $419 per family and $175 per food-consumption unit; at the lower economic level $437 per family and $117 per food-consumption unit.

Similar figures for white families studied in three large cities of southeastern United States (Richmond, Va.; Birmingham, Ala.; and New Orleans, La.) show a distribution of family expenditures in many ways very similar to those for the 11 New Hampshire communities. The figures presented in table 1 show that the difference between the percentage of total expenditures going for food at the two economic levels analyzed varied from 8.5 points in Birmingham to 11 points in Richmond. The New Orleans families with average expenditure per consumption unit under $400 had lower total expenditures on the average than any other group analyzed so far, and devoted 41.3 percent of that total to food, a higher percentage than any other discovered so far in this investigation.

Table 1.—Relationship of Expenditure for Food to Total Expenditure by Families of Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers in 1933–34

Item	Families with total expenditures per consumption unit of—					
	Under $400			$400 and over		
	Richmond	Birmingham	New Orleans	Richmond	Birmingham	New Orleans
Number of families	72	88	158	126	114	163
Average number of persons per economic family	5.04	4.56	4.60	3.05	2.99	3.02
Average total expenditure	$1,231	$1,153	$1,042	$1,719	$1,699	$1,548
Average expenditure for food per family	$458	$417	$430	$451	$470	$495
Average expenditure for food per food-consumption unit	$109	$106	$113	$169	$183	$192
Proportion of total current expenditures for food—percent	37.2	36.2	41.3	26.2	27.7	32.0

Even more interesting are the data obtained on the kinds of food purchased by families with total expenditures of varying amounts. Food-consumption records are being kept by a large number of families for 1 week at each season of the year for the purpose of providing the Bureau of Labor Statistics with accurate figures on seasonal variations in food consumption. On the basis of these variations new weights will be developed for use in the currently published indexes of food costs. These records have been super-

vised by trained field workers who assisted the housewife in taking inventories of food on hand at the beginning and end of the record period and who made daily visits to the families during the 4 weeks in which the accounts were kept.

Summaries are now available showing the amounts of food consumed in 1 week in the spring of 1935 by 324 families at different economic levels in representative cities in northeastern and southeastern United States.

In reviewing the data it is important to keep in mind the fact that they are based on records of food consumption kept by families of employed wage earners and lower-salaried workers. The first purpose of the general investigation of which these dietary records are a part was to provide a basis for revising and extending the Bureau of Labor Statistics current indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers. Data which will be used for this purpose should not reflect the distorted spending of families whose incomes have been abnormally low and irregular. The sample studied was therefore limited to families who had not received relief during the year covered, and to families in which there was at least one earner who had a minimum of 3½ days' employment in each of 36 weeks during the year, or a total of 1,008 or more hours' employment in more than 36 weeks. An exception was made in the case of families in which the chief earner was employed in an industry normally seasonal, such as the building trades, coal mining, and the garment industry. Such families were included in the investigation if the chief earner had employment for 3½ days a week for each of 30 weeks.

For the purposes of this study of variations in food consumption, total expenditures per "consumption unit" have been grouped into four classes: Under $300, $300 to $399, $400 to $499, and $500 or more.

Table 2.—Average Weekly Per-Capita Consumption of Foods at Different Economic Levels by Families of White Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers, Spring of 1935

Quantity

Food group	9 New England cities (181 families) [1]				4 southeastern cities (143 families) [2]			
	Weekly per-capita consumption by families with total annual expenditure per consumption unit of—							
	Under $300 (41 families)	$300 to $399 (47 families)	$400 to $499 (41 families)	$500 and over (52 families)	Under $300 (43 families)	$300 to $399 (32 families)	$400 to $499 (22 families)	$500 and over (46 families)
	Lb.	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
Meats, poultry, and fish	2.11	2.58	2.75	3.55	1.22	1.98	2.36	2.27
Eggs	.53	.71	.77	.89	.62	.84	.89	.96
Milk, cream, and ice cream	5.29	6.87	6.77	6.63	4.49	4.99	4.79	5.66
Cheese	.08	.11	.06	.12	.06	.07	.12	.23
Butter and butter substitutes	.46	.57	.57	.61	.30	.32	.36	.43
Cooking oils and fats	.18	.21	.15	.26	.31	.43	.38	.54
Lard and lard substitutes	.17	.20	.24	.18	.51	.45	.37	.30
Bread	2.33	2.04	2.09	1.92	1.10	1.22	1.76	1.44
Other baked goods	.74	.86	1.08	1.10	.30	.48	.55	.62
Flour	.61	.68	.74	.74	1.46	1.82	1.24	.94
Other grain and cereal products	.41	.64	.55	.47	.98	.90	.79	.97
Sweets	1.31	1.44	1.44	1.48	1.18	1.20	1.17	1.55
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	3.41	3.74	4.00	3.98	1.58	1.86	2.30	2.08
Tomatoes, fresh and canned	.34	.30	.56	.45	.36	.51	.67	.71
Leafy vegetables	.37	.43	.72	.70	.88	.77	.79	1.33
Other vegetables, fresh	.67	.83	1.24	1.67	.85	.96	1.46	1.55
Other vegetables, canned and dried	.70	.67	.85	.72	.58	.71	.65	.74
Nuts	.05	.07	.09	.07	.09	.08	.06	.08
Fruits, fresh, and juices	1.34	2.43	2.71	3.45	1.00	1.56	2.15	2.43
Fruits, dried and canned	.24	.31	.43	.39	.17	.25	.51	.47
Canned soup	.15	.19	.27	.11	.08	.05	.08	.08
Miscellaneous foods	.23	.40	.51	.57	.27	.39	.41	.53
	Percent							
Meats, poultry, and fish	100	122	130	168	100	162	193	186
Eggs	100	134	145	168	100	135	144	155
Milk, cream, and ice cream	100	130	128	125	100	111	107	126
Cheese	100	138	75	150	100	117	200	383
Butter and butter substitutes	100	124	124	133	100	107	120	143
Cooking oils and fats	100	117	83	144	100	139	123	174
Lard and lard substitutes	100	118	141	106	100	88	73	59
Bread	100	88	90	82	100	111	160	131
Other baked goods	100	116	146	149	100	160	183	207
Flour	100	111	121	121	100	125	85	64
Other grain and cereal products	100	156	134	115	100	92	81	99
Sweets	100	110	110	113	100	102	99	131
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	100	110	117	117	100	118	146	132
Tomatoes, fresh and canned	100	88	165	132	100	142	186	197
Leafy vegetables	100	116	195	189	100	88	90	151
Other vegetables, fresh	100	124	185	249	100	113	172	182
Other vegetables, canned and dried	100	96	121	103	100	122	112	128
Nuts	100	140	180	140	100	89	67	89
Fruits, fresh, and juices	100	181	202	257	100	156	215	243
Fruits, dried and canned	100	129	179	163	100	147	300	276
Canned soup	100	127	180	73	100	63	100	100
Miscellaneous foods	100	174	222	248	100	144	152	196

[1] Berlin, N. H., 10 families; Boston, Mass., 39 families; Claremont, N. H., 24 families; Concord, N. H., 23 families; Keene, N. H., 10 families; Littleton, N. H., 24 families; Nashua, N. H., 25 families; Portsmouth, N. H., 10 families; Springfield, Mass., 16 families.

[2] Birmingham, Ala., 51 families; Memphis, Tenn., 37 families; Mobile, Ala., 23 families; and Richmond, Va., 32 families.

The striking fact shown by the data now available is that, as the total expenditure for all consumer goods increases, there is a substantial increase in the consumption of the so-called protective foods, i. e., the foods rich in minerals and vitamins. In the New England

communities the consumption of fresh vegetables, fruits, and fruit juices was 5.82 pounds per capita per week in the highest economic group studied as compared with only 2.38 pounds in the lowest economic group. In the southeastern cities there was only slightly less variation between the two groups, the pounds consumed being 5.31 and 2.73 in the highest and lowest groups. In both regions families with an expenditure per consumption unit of $500 and over used over 50 percent more meat, poultry, eggs, and cheese than the families with an expenditure per consumption unit of less than $300. The increase in the consumption of milk, however, is less marked, being only 25 percent in the New England communities and 26 percent in the southeastern cities.

The consumption of grain products, on the other hand, is comparatively stable. Bread, baked goods, flour, and other grain and cereal products show only a small increase with increases in total family expenditure. In the southeastern cities the total average number of pounds of grain and cereal products used per week per capita by the lowest economic group was 3.84, and by the highest economic group 3.97. In New England the same groups used 4.09 pounds and 4.23 pounds, respectively.

The consumption of sweets by the highest economic group in the southeastern cities was 31 percent more than that of the lowest economic group, but the $400 to $499 group in the South used 1 percent less than the amount used by the lowest economic group. In the New England communities the families with an expenditure per consumption unit of $500 and over used only 13 percent more sweets than the families with an expenditure per consumption unit of less than $300, and the families in the two intermediate expenditure groups, 10 percent more.

These figures indicate that as total family funds increase, workers buy diets more nearly meeting their own nutritional needs and those of their families.

An analysis of annual food expenditures in the year 1933–34 by families of workers in Birmingham and New Orleans in relation to the cost of the Bureau of Home Economics adequate diet at minimum cost brings out very interesting facts in regard to the adequacy of the food expenditures of the two groups.[3] In that analysis the size of each family was measured by an adult male equivalent scale based on the adequate diet at minimum cost for persons of different age, sex, and activity.[4] Actual annual expenditure for food was divided by family size in terms of adequate food-cost units to determine the expenditure per adequate food-cost unit. The

[3] U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Home Economics, Circular 296: Diets at Four Levels of Nutritive Content and Cost, by H. K. Stiebeling and M. M. Ward, Washington, 1933, p. 31.
[4] Idem, p. 29.

resulting food-expenditure figure was then compared with the cost of the "adequate diet at minimum cost" for an adult man at moderate work, for each city for the period covered by the family-expenditure figures. The comparison showed that 57 percent of the families studied in Birmingham and 69 percent of the families studied in New Orleans spent enough money to buy this diet. It must, of course, be recognized further that many of the families spending enough to secure this diet probably were not adequately nourished, because they did not have the educational or traditional background which would have made it easy for them to secure foods providing the needed calcium, phosphorus, iron, and vitamins with the amount of money they had to spend.

The difference in the expenditure habits of families in the two cities is further emphasized by the figures on the distribution of families with adequate and inadequate expenditures for food by total family expenditures per consumption unit. In Birmingham only 23 percent of the families with total expenditures per consumption unit from $200 to $400 spent enough for food to obtain the adequate diet at minimum cost, while in New Orleans 51 percent of the families at that expenditure level devoted enough of their total outlay to food to have secured that diet. Similarly in the groups spending for all items from $400 to $600 per consumption unit, in Birmingham 73 percent but in New Orleans 92 percent spent enough to secure the adequate diet at minimum cost. The analysis of the data on food purchases obtained from the families in the two cities has not yet progressed far enough to make it possible to say exactly why the figures are so different.

At the lower consumption level, one cannot assume that the purchase of an adequate diet would represent wise spending. The incomes of families of father and mother and one to four children spending from $200 to $400 per consumption unit in Birmingham and New Orleans in the year of the study averaged $1,059. It is obvious that with family funds so small expenditures for food large enough to provide an adequate diet would very seldom leave enough to secure clothing, housing, fuel and light, medical care, personal care, and to pay for carfares, union dues, newspapers and the other sorts of recreation which are a necessity to the city worker and his family. For families with such incomes well-balanced spending must presumably result in a distribution of funds to all the categories of family needs without resulting in adequacy in any one.

The Bureau of Home Economics at the United States Department of Agriculture has undertaken the nutritional analysis of the food consumption of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers as shown by this investigation, and an article in a forthcoming number of the Monthly Labor Review will present preliminary figures from that analysis.

Union Scales of Wages and Hours in Selected Trades, May 15, 1934, and May 15, 1935

IN SIX trade groups in 70 cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 29 percent of the union members received increases in wage rates and only 2 percent sustained wage-rate decreases between 1934 and 1935. The largest proportion of members benefiting from wage-rate increases occurred among the longshoremen; the union agreements for these workers in 1935 in all the ports covered in the study except Houston, Tex., provided higher rates than those for the previous year. Over 65 percent of the motormen, conductors, and bus drivers covered by collective agreements with street-railway companies were members of unions whose agreements called for increased rates. Increased rates were received by 64 percent of the union members in printing trades in newspaper plants, 42 percent of the bakers, 35 percent of the truck drivers, 28 percent of the members in book and job shops, and 11 percent of the building-trades workers covered by union agreements in the 70 cities included in the Bureau study.

There was a slight decrease in average hours in all six trade groups between 1934 and 1935. The average number of hours in 1935 was around 40 in the building and printing trades, 43 in the bakery trades, and 48 among truck drivers covered by union agreements. The 1935 agreements provided for decreases in hours for about 18 percent of the members in the book and job shops, 12 percent in the newspaper plants, 11 percent of the truck drivers, 5 percent of the building trades, and 4 percent of the bakery workers. Longshoremen on the Pacific coast changed from a 48- to a basic 30-hour week; no change in scales of hours took place among longshoremen at the other ports between 1934 and 1935.

Scope and Method of Study

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has collected each year since 1907 data on scales of wages and hours as provided in union agreements in the principal trades in which payment of wages is customarily made on a time or hour basis.[1] No survey was made in 1934, but during

[1] The first published report was in 1912 (Bul. No. 131) and included 7 trade groups for the 6 years 1907 through 1912. A report was published each year thereafter until 1933 (Bul. No. 600).

the summer of 1935 agents of the Bureau visited 70 cities,[2] securing rates provided in union agreements in the principal time-work trades[3] for both 1934 and 1935. The estimated union membership covered by these agreements in 1935 was 574,000.

In reports for previous years the average rates of wages and hours were given for each trade and for all the trades combined. No average figure for all trades combined is given in this report. It is felt that lack of homogeneity between the several trades makes a general average meaningless. Conditions of employment in the baking and building trades, for instance, are too dissimilar to combine into a general average. Accordingly, each trade group is reported separately in this article. Specific rates by trade and city may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The averages for each trade given in this report, as well as in previous reports, are weighted according to number of members in the various local unions.[4] Thus the averages reflect not only the specific rates provided for in union agreements but the number of persons presumably benefiting from these rates. Due to changes in total membership in a trade group, as well as shifts in relative numbers between various crafts within the same trade group, average rates so computed should not be compared over a period of years. For that reason the series of indexes computed from average rates, which appeared in previous annual reports, is not given in this article. The Bureau is now making a revision in the method of computing the indexes, in order to correct the anomalies caused by the use of averages which are influenced by changing weights. A revised index of union wage rates and hours will be published at an early date.

Definitions.—A union scale is a scale of wages and hours agreed to by an employer (or group of employers) and a labor organization for persons who are actually working or would be working if there were work to be done in that locality. A union scale usually fixes a limit

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[2] The cities visited were:

Alabama: Birmingham.
Arkansas: Little Rock.
California: Los Angeles, San Francisco.
Colorado: Denver.
Connecticut: New Haven.
District of Columbia: Washington.
Florida: Jacksonville.
Georgia: Atlanta.
Illinois: Chicago, Moline, Peoria, Rock Island.
Indiana: Indianapolis, South Bend.
Iowa: Davenport, Des Moines.
Kansas: Wichita.
Kentucky: Louisville.
Louisiana: New Orleans.
Maine: Portland.
Maryland: Baltimore.
Massachusetts: Boston, Springfield, Worcester.
Michigan: Detroit, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota: Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul.
Missouri: Kansas City, St. Louis.
Montana: Butte.
Nebraska: Omaha.
New Hampshire: Manchester.
New Jersey: Newark.
New York: Buffalo, New York City, Rochester.
North Carolina: Charlotte.
Ohio: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Youngstown.
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.
Oregon: Portland.
Pennsylvania: Erie, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, York.
Rhode Island: Providence.
South Carolina: Charleston.
Tennessee: Memphis, Nashville.
Texas: Dallas, El Paso, Houston, San Antonio.
Utah: Salt Lake City.
Virginia: Norfolk, Richmond.
Washington: Seattle, Spokane.
West Virginia: Charleston.
Wisconsin: Madison, Milwaukee.

[3] Building trades (journeymen, helpers, and laborers); printing trades (book and job shops and newspapers); bakery trades; longshoremen; street-railway and bus motormen and conductors; and truck drivers.

[4] The average rates were obtained by multiplying the rate for each occupation in each city by the number of union members, adding the products for all cities, and dividing the sum by the aggregate union membership in all cities.

in one direction, that is, a minimum wage rate and maximum hours of work with specific provisions for overtime.

The union may (1) be either an independent local union or one affiliated with a national or international federation, (2) be an organization embracing one craft or more than one craft, or (3) have a contract with only one employer or more than one employer.

A collective agreement is a contractual arrangement between a union and employer (or group of employers) regarding wages and hours and other working conditions. Collective agreements are usually written and signed by both parties. Sometimes, however, there is merely an oral agreement. The Bureau has included scales in oral agreements only in such cases where it felt confident the rates were actually in effect.

Union rates and actual rates.—The data used in this study were obtained by Bureau representatives who visited business agents, secretaries, and other officials of the local trade-unions in the 70 cities. About 2,160 union officials were interviewed. More than 80 percent of the quotations were taken from written collective agreements. Where no written records were on file in the union office, the Bureau representative listed the rates given by the union official on a schedule which the union official then signed. Precautions were taken to get the true rates collectively agreed upon by the unions and the employers.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that these rates are the actual wages paid in all cases. The union scale usually fixes the minimum wages and maximum hours. More experienced and skilled workers may earn more than the union rate. This is especially true during periods of prosperity when a plentiful supply of jobs creates competitive bidding for the better workmen. On the other hand, individuals or groups of union members may accept work for less than the established union scale. As far as was possible to do so, no wage rates were accepted by Bureau agents unless they were so well established that at least 50 percent of the members who were employed were actually receiving this scale or above it.

Hours.—The same policy was followed with respect to hours. In order to spread or share available work with all members, actual hours worked were sometimes less than those provided in the union agreement. Where such a share-the-work policy was formally adopted by the union and in effect for the majority of the members, the adjusted scale of hours was used in this study rather than the theoretical scale appearing in the written agreement.

Union rates and prevailing rates.—It should be remembered that the rates quoted are for union members and for jobs worked on a union-contract basis. Union strength varies among the different cities. Where practically all the workers of a particular trade belong to the

local union, the union rate quoted is equivalent to the prevailing rate in the community. If only a few of the craftsmen belong to the union, the union rate may not be the actual prevailing rate. No attempt has been made in this study to discover what proportions of all the workers in each occupation, in each city, are members of their respective unions.

Hourly versus weekly rates.—The various scales agreed to by employers and trade-unions give wages for different units of time. Some scales designate the rates of wages by the hour, others by the day, week, or month. Hourly rates are the most general. In cases where other units of time were quoted, the wage rates in this report have been converted to the hourly basis.

In previous studies of union wages and hours, rates of wages per full-time week were given. Very seldom are wage earners paid what is commonly assumed to be a weekly wage—that is, a certain amount per week regardless of absences for holidays, shortages of work, or other causes. By and large, wage earners are paid by the hour, whether or not the wage rate is quoted on an hourly or weekly basis. Since figures for rates of wages per full-time week are largely theoretical and likely to be confused with weekly earnings, the Bureau has omitted them from this study.

Building Trades[5]

THE average hourly wage rate for the building trades was slightly over $1.20 in both 1934 and 1935. Union rates for journeymen (skilled workers) averaged about $1.25 and rates for helpers and laborers averaged about 81 cents in both years. In spite of the fact that no substantial changes occurred in the averages from 1934 to 1935 (see table 1), 11 percent of the journeymen and slightly more than 11 percent of the helpers and laborers benefited by wage-rate increases, while only 2 percent of the journeymen and 8 percent of the helpers and laborers suffered decreases. A shift in number of members among the various trades accounts for the fact that the higher percentage of total members receiving increases did not bring up the average. There was an increase in membership in those trades having less than the average rate, such as carpenters and painters, and a decrease in membership in trades with higher than average rates, such as electricians, plasterers, and bricklayers.

Geographic shifts in membership among the local unions of the various trades affect the averages. Thus an increase in the membership of local unions in the smaller cities with lower-than-average rates

[5] For a list of specific wage rates by trade and city, see Monthly Labor Review, November 1935 (p. 1166).

would tend to offset specific wage-rate increases in other cities. No attempt has been made in this report to classify average rates by size of city or geographic region; therefore it is not revealed how much the general average rates shown in table 1 are affected by changes in membership among the various local unions.

Table 1.—Average Union Wage Rates and Hours in Building Trades, May 15, 1934, and May 15, 1935

Trade	Average wage rate per hour		Average hours per week	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
All building trades	$1.202	$1.203	39.0	38.7
Journeymen	1.247	1.255	38.9	38.6
Asbestos workers	1.208	1.221	40.0	39.9
Bricklayers	1.416	1.409	39.4	39.4
Carpenters	1.147	1.160	40.0	39.8
Cement finishers	1.250	1.241	40.0	39.9
Electricians, inside wiremen	1.275	1.335	38.2	36.5
Elevator constructors	1.308	1.312	40.3	40.1
Engineers, portable and hoisting	1.370	1.353	40.5	40.4
Glaziers	1.298	1.304	38.7	38.4
Granite cutters	1.165	1.149	40.7	40.3
Lathers	1.333	1.343	37.5	37.4
Marble setters	1.381	1.386	39.9	39.9
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	1.252	1.250	40.2	39.9
Painters	1.192	1.194	35.4	35.4
Plasterers	1.383	1.385	38.4	37.7
Plumbers and gas fitters	1.292	1.315	40.4	40.1
Roofers, composition	1.163	1.187	39.9	39.9
Roofers, slate and tile	1.330	1.347	40.4	39.9
Sheet-metal workers	1.221	1.218	39.8	39.8
Sign painters	1.360	1.395	39.9	39.1
Steam and sprinkler fitters	1.288	1.308	39.8	39.6
Stonecutters	1.298	1.298	40.4	40.2
Stonemasons	1.382	1.380	39.9	39.9
Structural-iron workers	1.302	1.308	40.2	39.7
Tile layers	1.301	1.317	37.7	37.9
Helpers and laborers [1]	.812	.808	39.7	39.5
Building laborers	.730	.725	39.8	39.8
Hod carriers (masons' tenders)	.848	.830	39.8	39.8
Plasterers' laborers	.905	.937	39.0	38.6
Elevator constructors' helpers	.955	.959	40.2	40.1
Marble setters' helpers	.942	.950	40.0	40.0
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers	.911	.921	39.8	39.8
Tile layers' helpers	.833	.863	40.0	34.9

[1] Includes also plumbers' laborers and composition roofers' helpers, not shown separately because of the small number of quotations obtained for these trades.

Fewer than 5 percent of the skilled building workers covered in 1935 had rates of less than $1 per hour, while 18 percent had rates of $1.50 or over. Of the total number of helpers and laborers, slightly more than 4 percent had hourly rates of less than 50 cents, and almost 19 percent had rates of $1 or over.

Table 2.—Union Wage Scales in Building Trades, 1934 and 1935

Classified hourly rate	Journeymen		Helpers and laborers	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Average wage rate per hour	$1.247	$1.255	$0.812	$0.808
Percent of members whose hourly wage rates were—				
Under $0.50			4.3	4.4
$0.50 and under $0.625			8.8	8.6
$0.625 and under $0.75	0.1	0.1	24.5	23.4
$0.75 and under $0.875	2.8	1.5	23.3	25.7
$0.875 and under $1.00	3.6	3.0	16.4	19.2
$1.00 and under $1.125	19.4	20.2	19.0	15.6
$1.125 and under $1.25	12.6	14.4	3.6	3.1
$1.25 and under $1.375	28.9	28.5		
$1.375 and under $1.50	17.2	14.3		
$1.50 and under $1.625	13.0	16.1		
$1.625 and under $1.75	1.6	.9		
$1.75 and over	.8	1.0		
Number of members covered	271,944	271,704	31,186	35,656

Nearly 80 percent of the union members covered by the 1935 study had working agreements providing for the 40-hour week, although the 35-hour and the 30-hour week are becoming increasingly common. There was no important change from 1934 to 1935 in the distribution of hours except a net shift of about 3 percent from the 40-hour to the 35-hour class.

	1934	*1935*
Average hours per week	39.0	38.7
Percent of members whose hours were—		
Under 30	1.2	1.3
30	6.5	7.0
35	6.3	9.7
40	81.7	78.5
44	4.2	3.4
48	.1	.1

Tables 3 and 4 show the distribution of members by wage and hour scales in individual trades. Table 5 gives, by trade, the number of comparable quotations which showed increases, decreases, and no changes between 1934 and 1935, and the percentage of members affected by each change.

Table 3.—Average Wage Rates and Percentage Distribution of Members, Building Trades, May 15, 1935

Trade	Average rate per hour	Percent of members whose rates in cents per hour were—											
		Under 50	50 and under 62½	62½ and under 75	75 and under 87½	87½ and under 100	100 and under 112½	112½ and under 125	125 and under 137½	137½ and under 150	150 and under 162½	162½ and under 175	175 and over
All building trades	$1.203	0.5	1.0	2.8	4.4	4.8	19.7	13.1	25.2	12.6	14.2	0.8	0.9
Journeymen	1.255	-----	(1)	.1	1.5	3.0	20.2	14.4	28.5	14.3	16.1	.9	1.0
Asbestos workers	1.221	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.1	28.9	16.3	12.8	34.7	6.3	-----	-----
Bricklayers	1.409	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.3	5.5	23.1	2.5	63.5	.1	.9
Carpenters	1.160	-----	-----	.2	1.9	6.4	32.0	18.6	23.8	17.0	-----	-----	-----
Cement finishers	1.241	-----	-----	-----	.7	2.2	21.4	11.0	30.3	31.5	2.6	.2	-----
Electricians, inside wiremen	1.335	-----	-----	-----	1.2	.7	21.5	6.1	22.2	1.7	45.4	1.5	-----
Elevator constructors	1.312	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.1	8.3	14.1	30.0	43.3	-----	2.2	-----
Engineers, portable and hoisting	1.351	-----	-----	.3	.6	.2	11.7	12.8	26.9	12.5	13.0	6.9	15.1
Glaziers	1.304	-----	1.0	-----	3.8	3.6	19.7	15.9	6.8	19.0	6.2	23.9	-----
Granite cutters	1.149	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	41.5	5.1	51.5	(1)	1.4	-----	-----
Lathers	1.343	-----	-----	-----	.8	-----	6.3	6.5	25.8	38.2	20.6	1.8	-----
Marble setters	1.386	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.2	8.2	14.1	13.5	57.0	.1	-----
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	1.250	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19.1	19.8	27.6	32.9	.5	.1	-----
Painters	1.194	-----	(1)	.2	2.6	3.4	21.7	14.3	56.5	1.3	-----	-----	-----
Plasterers	1.385	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.7	14.2	14.0	55.1	.1	-----
Plumbers and gas fitters	1.315	-----	-----	-----	.2	.2	9.6	21.3	20.8	21.1	26.6	.3	-----
Roofers, composition	1.187	-----	-----	-----	9.1	4.9	20.5	14.0	35.5	2.2	12.0	-----	1.7
Roofers, slate and tile	1.347	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.3	18.7	13.9	1.9	6.4	55.7	-----	-----
Sheet-metal workers	1.218	-----	-----	-----	1.4	5.3	19.9	22.3	14.1	34.6	2.4	-----	-----
Sign painters	1.395	-----	-----	-----	.3	.6	17.7	5.5	29.2	8.8	22.0	-----	16.1
Steam and sprinkler fitters	1.308	-----	-----	-----	.1	.1	5.1	25.6	13.5	47.9	7.6	.3	-----
Stonecutters	1.298	-----	.3	-----	4.5	.2	19.1	8.7	13.5	7.4	45.9	.3	-----
Stonemasons	1.380	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10.7	3.5	16.0	28.1	41.8	(1)	-----
Structural-iron workers	1.308	-----	-----	-----	3.9	.6	10.4	17.9	30.0	20.1	.2	8.8	8.0
Tile layers	1.317	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14.8	10.3	20.5	41.7	12.6	(1)	-----
Helpers and laborers [2]	.808	4.4	8.6	23.4	25.7	19.2	15.6	3.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Building laborers	.725	8.8	13.6	35.8	28.2	10.2	-----	3.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hod carriers (masons' tenders)	.830	.2	4.8	15.5	24.5	47.5	7.2	.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Plasterers' laborers	.937	-----	2.2	6.5	23.6	21.5	46.0	.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Elevator constructors' helpers	.959	-----	-----	4.0	14.0	25.7	54.1	2.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Marble setters' helpers	.950	-----	3.3	10.0	33.4	-----	10.2	43.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers	.921	-----	4.0	12.9	11.4	11.4	60.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tile layers' helpers	.863	-----	4.7	15.5	37.8	4.8	37.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[2] Includes also plumbers' laborers' and composition roofers' helpers, not shown separately because of the small number of quotations obtained for these trades.

Table 4.—Average Hours of Work and Percentage Distribution of Members, Building Trades, May 15, 1935

Trade	Average hours per week	Percent of members whose hours per week were—								
		Under 30	30	Over 30 and under 35	35	Over 35 and under 40	40	Over 40 and under 44	44	48[1]
All building trades	38.7	1.3	7.0	(1)	9.7	(1)	78.5	(1)	3.4	0.1
Journeymen	38.6	1.5	7.5	(1)	10.4	(1)	77.4	(1)	3.1	.1
Asbestos workers	39.9	------	2.2	------	1.5	------	95.1	------	1.3	------
Bricklayers	39.4	2.9	1.4	------	.7	------	93.8	------	1.1	------
Carpenters	39.8	------	2.0	------	2.3	------	92.8	------	2.9	------
Cement finishers	39.9	------	2.1	------	------	------	94.3	------	3.6	------
Electricians, inside wiremen	36.5	9.1	6.5	------	25.6	------	52.8	------	5.9	------
Elevator constructors	40.1	------	.9	------	------	.9	92.8	------	5.5	------
Engineers, portable and hoisting	40.4	------	2.2	------	------	------	87.1	.4	5.6	4.7
Glaziers	38.4	------	4.1	------	26.3	------	67.5	------	1.7	.4
Granite cutters	40.3	------	------	------	------	------	92.1	------	7.9	------
Lathers	37.4	2.7	19.3	2.2	.6	------	75.1	------	------	------
Marble setters	39.9	------	.7	------	.3	------	98.7	------	.3	------
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	39.9	------	1.3	------	1.1	------	95.0	------	2.6	------
Painters	35.4	------	27.3	------	37.8	------	34.9	------	(1)	------
Plasterers	37.7	3.6	17.5	------	------	------	78.7	------	.1	------
Plumbers and gas fitters	40.1	------	3.0	------	5.6	------	74.2	------	17.2	------
Roofers, composition	39.9	------	1.0	------	------	------	99.0	------	------	------
Roofers, slate and tile	39.9	------	------	------	1.5	------	98.1	------	.4	------
Sheet-metal workers	39.8	------	1.2	------	1.5	------	96.9	------	.5	------
Sign painters	39.1	------	2.2	------	16.4	------	78.8	------	2.6	------
Steam and sprinkler fitters	39.6	------	2.0	------	4.5	------	92.8	------	.6	------
Stonecutters	40.2	------	1.0	------	.6	------	89.4	------	8.9	------
Stonemasons	39.9	------	1.1	------	.4	------	98.2	------	.3	------
Structural-iron workers	39.7	------	5.7	------	.3	------	86.7	------	7.2	------
Tile layers	37.9	12.6	1.0	------	.3	------	85.8	------	.2	------
Helpers and laborers	39.5	------	3.5	------	4.8	------	86.7	------	5.0	------
Building laborers	39.8	------	.7	------	8.8	------	82.1	------	8.4	------
Hod carriers (masons' tenders)	39.8	------	2.3	------	1.2	------	94.7	------	1.8	------
Plasterers' laborers	38.6	------	13.6	------	.3	------	84.5	------	1.6	------
Elevator constructors' helpers	40.1	------	1.1	------	------	------	94.2	------	4.7	------
Marble setters' helpers	40.0	------	------	------	------	------	100.0	------	------	------
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers	39.8	------	.9	------	2.5	------	95.7	------	.9	------
Tile layers' helpers	34.9	32.1	------	------	------	------	67.9	------	------	------

[1] No members with hours over 44 and under 48.

Table 5.—Number of Changes in Union Wage-Rate Quotations, and Percent of Members Affected, May 15, 1935, as Compared with May 15, 1934

Wage rates per hour

Trade	Number of quotations comparable with 1934	Number of quotations showing—			Percent of members affected		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
All building trades	1,983	298	61	1,624	10.9	2.1	87.0
Journeymen	1,660	244	53	1,363	10.8	1.3	87.9
Asbestos workers	47	11	1	35	12.3	.9	86.8
Bricklayers	75	3	4	68	2.5	4.9	92.6
Carpenters	158	32	-------	126	9.7	-------	90.3
Cement finishers	60	11	2	47	9.2	3.2	87.6
Electricians, inside wiremen	89	19	-------	70	32.8	-------	67.2
Elevator constructors	85	18	5	62	7.8	10.1	82.1
Engineers, portable and hoisting	127	19	1	107	11.4	.1	88.5
Glaziers	40	8	2	30	13.0	1.8	85.2
Granite cutters	38	-------	2	36	-------	1.5	98.5
Lathers	64	11	6	47	13.1	3.1	83.8
Marble setters	59	2	3	54	9.2	1.0	89.9
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	44	1	2	41	.3	.5	99.2
Painters	82	8	2	72	3.3	.2	96.5
Plasterers	64	10	5	49	22.0	6.9	71.1
Plumbers and gas fitters	70	19	2	49	15.0	2.0	83.0
Roofers, composition	34	4	2	28	20.1	2.7	77.2
Roofers, slate and tile	27	6	1	20	22.6	.8	76.6
Sheet-metal workers	55	7	1	47	5.9	.2	93.9
Sign painters	54	9	1	44	26.7	2.2	71.1
Steam and sprinkler fitters	85	21	1	63	14.8	.3	84.9
Stonecutters	59	2	-------	57	.3	-------	99.7
Stonemasons	61	-------	3	58	-------	1.5	98.5
Structural-iron workers	122	18	4	100	11.5	1.2	87.3
Tile layers	61	5	3	53	15.1	5.6	79.3
Helpers and laborers	323	54	8	261	11.4	8.3	80.3
Building laborers	58	10	1	47	11.2	1.3	87.5
Composition roofers' helpers	4	-------	-------	4	-------	-------	100.0
Elevator constructors' helpers	76	13	4	59	7.0	9.2	83.8
Hod carriers (masons' tenders)	47	7	3	37	7.8	39.6	52.6
Marble setters' helpers	22	5	-------	17	12.2	-------	87.8
Plasterers' laborers	39	6	-------	33	11.2	-------	88.8
Plumbers' laborers	9	2	-------	7	13.8	-------	86.2
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers	40	4	-------	36	10.8	-------	89.2
Tile layers' helpers	28	7	-------	21	40.6	-------	59.4

Table 5.—Number of Changes in Union Wage-Rate Quotations, and Percent of Members Affected, May 15, 1935, as Compared with May 15, 1934—Contd.

Hours per week

Trade	Number of quotations comparable with 1934	Number of quotations showing—			Percent of members affected		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
All building trades	1,983	16	146	1,821	0.5	5.0	94.5
Journeymen	1,660	13	131	1,516	.5	5.2	94.3
Asbestos workers	47		7	40		5.5	94.5
Bricklayers	75		3	72		.9	99.1
Carpenters	158	3	12	143	.4	3.6	96.0
Cement finishers	60	1	6	53	.1	2.2	97.6
Electricians, inside wiremen	89	3	15	71	.6	28.5	70.9
Elevator constructors	85		4	81		2.7	97.3
Engineers, portable and hoisting	127		12	115		5.8	94.2
Glaziers	40	1	2	37	.5	5.3	94.2
Granite cutters	38			38			100.0
Lathers	64		4	60		1.3	98.7
Marble setters	59		2	57		.2	99.8
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	44		2	42		6.7	93.3
Painters	82	3	6	73	1.3	2.1	96.6
Plasterers	64	1	7	56	.3	6.9	92.8
Plumbers and gas fitters	70		9	61		4.1	95.9
Roofers, composition	34		1	33		.8	99.2
Roofers, slate and tile	27		4	23		11.7	88.3
Sheet-metal workers	55	1	4	50	1.5	1.5	97.0
Sign painters	54		3	51		16.7	83.3
Steam and sprinkler fitters	85		8	77		2.2	97.8
Stonecutters	59		3	56		2.0	98.0
Stonemasons	61		2	59		.4	99.6
Structural-iron workers	122		13	109		5.8	94.2
Tile layers	61		2	59		.5	99.5
Helpers and laborers	323	3	15	305	.5	2.9	96.6
Building laborers	58	1	3	54	1.0	2.0	97.0
Composition roofers' helpers	4			4			100.0
Elevator constructors' helpers	76		3	73		1.7	98.3
Hod carriers (masons' tenders)	47	1	3	43	.1	1.0	98.9
Marble setters' helpers	22			22			100.0
Plasterers' laborers	39	1	4	34	.2	4.9	94.9
Plumbers' laborers	9			9			100.0
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers	40		1	39		.1	99.9
Tile layers' helpers	28		1	27		32.1	67.9

Building-trades rates on work outside of own territory.—Most of the building-trades agreements specify what rates shall be paid to members when they follow a contractor to a job in another locality, though there is no uniform policy among the various locals within any trade. The largest number of agreements (43 percent) provide that if the rates prevailing in the territory where the job is located are higher, these rates shall be paid; if they are lower the men shall be paid the rates existing in the cities from which they came. Thirty-eight percent of the agreements specify that the rates of wages shall be those prevailing where the job is located, and 19 percent require that members shall receive the rates provided in the agreements of their own locals, regardless of where the work is done.

There is little uniformity among the various trades within the several cities regarding rates to be paid for work located in other communities. The provision that that rate shall be paid which is

the higher of the two—either the rate for their own community or the community where the work is done—is found in a majority of agreements in 27 of the 70 cities studied (Buffalo, Charleston, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Cincinnati, Columbus, Detroit, Duluth, Erie, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Madison, Memphis, Minneapolis, Nashville, Norfolk, Omaha, Philadelphia, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Scranton, Washington, D. C.).

Payment of the rates prevailing in the community where the work is done is specified by a half or more of the local unions in 21 cities (Charleston, W. Va., Grand Rapids, Manchester, Milwaukee, Newark, New York, New Haven, Oklahoma City, Portland, Oreg., Providence, Reading, Toledo, York, Baltimore, Chicago, Dallas, Des Moines, Little Rock, South Bend, Springfield, Mass., and Worcester). As the rates in these cities are generally higher than in the surrounding areas, requirement of the prevailing rate where the job is located removes the competitive disadvantage which the contractors would otherwise have in bidding for out-of-town jobs.

In the remaining cities there is no dominant trend as to which rate shall be paid. A few agreements provide for the extra expense incurred by working away from home, such as "$1 a day above regular rate", "board, room, and transportation", "costs, if over 35 miles", "expenses not to exceed $14 per week", "transportation and traveling time", "expenses on out-of-town jobs lasting less than 2 weeks." Such provisions appear in agreements for both skilled and unskilled trades.

Holidays.[6]—For the most part, building-trades agreements provide annually a total of 6 legal holidays other than Saturdays and Sundays. About 75 percent of the building trades have 6 annual holidays, the exceptions being hod carriers, where almost as many agreements subscribe to 5 as to 6 holidays; and glaziers, lathers, and sheet-metal workers, where a number of agreements provide for 7 annual holidays.

Some agreements allow work on Sundays and holidays only in case of emergency. This is especially marked in the case of granite cutters, where all of the agreements analyzed contained this provision, and bricklayers, where one-half of the agreements contained this provision.

The rule of no work at all on Labor Day is found in about one-fifth of the agreements. Certain of the local unions allow work on this holiday only in case of extreme emergency. This latter provision is found in the case of all the agreements of the asbestos workers and elevator constructors, one-half of those of the structural-iron workers, roofers, and engineers, and one-third of those of the inside wiremen and bricklayers.

[6] Based upon analysis of 269 building-trades agreements in files of Bureau of Labor Statistics, selected as typical.

Saturday or Saturday afternoon is a holiday in all agreements of 10 of the 19 building trades (bricklayers, elevator constructors, glaziers, inside wiremen, lathers, painters, sheet-metal workers, structural-iron workers, granite workers, and stonecutters). Slightly over 90 percent of the agreements state definitely that either all day Saturday or Saturday afternoon is a holiday. About three-quarters of these provide that all day Saturday shall be a regular holiday. All of the asbestos workers' agreements and those of the sheet-metal workers, provide for a full day's holiday on Saturday, as do more than three-quarters of the agreements of the bricklayers, glaziers, inside wiremen, lathers, painters, plasterers, structural-iron workers, stonecutters, and slate and tile roofers. The proportion of the agreements of the carpenters, engineers, sign painters, plumbers, and granite cutters having the Saturday holiday, varies from one-half to three-quarters. Less than one-half of the hod carriers, elevator constructors, and marble setters' agreements subscribe to an all-day holiday on Saturday.

In about three-fifths of the agreements the wage rates for Sundays and legal holidays are the same as the regular overtime rates. Wage rates of more than the regular overtime rates appear in about one-fifth of the agreements. A very small number, amounting to about 5 percent of all the agreements, call for more than regular overtime rates for work on Saturday. Hod carriers and sign painters are the only building trades which apparently pay, in the majority of cases, more than regular overtime rates for Sundays and holidays. In three trades—marble setters, granite cutters, and stonecutters—about the same number of agreements provide for the regular overtime rate as provide for more than the regular overtime rate.

Territorial jurisdiction of local unions in building trades.—There is no uniformity in the extent of territory over which the various local unions in the building trades claim jurisdiction. This lack of uniformity pertains to local unions within the same craft, as well as among the different crafts. Nearness of another local in the same trade and the existence of employment opportunities in neighboring vicinities influence territorial boundary lines. Thus a number of local unions claim jurisdiction "half way to the nearest local", a definition which might mean jurisdiction over a very limited area, over an entire State, several States, or parts of several States.

The wider area pertains in such trades as structural iron, elevator construction, engineering, and tile, marble, and granite work, where union organization is largely confined to metropolitan centers. Thus the shovel engineers' local in San Francisco covers northern California, northern Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico. Another local at Los Angeles covers southern California, southern Nevada, and Arizona. The hoisting and portable engineers' union at Atlanta, Ga.,

claims jurisdiction over North and South Carolina, and Florida, as well as Georgia. The Atlanta local of slate, tile, and composition roofers claims jurisdiction half way to Cincinnati and half way to New Orleans. The elevator constructors' local at Birmingham covers the entire State of Alabama; the elevator constructors' and granite cutters' locals of Butte cover all of Montana; the glaziers' local at Denver covers Colorado and parts of New Mexico, Wyoming, and Kansas.

The largest number of local unions specify areas which cover the city and suburbs where they are located. This is especially true in the more common building trades, such as carpenters, bricklayers, lathers, cement finishers, plasterers, plumbers, and building laborers. Various definitions are used, such as "city boundary lines", city "and vicinity", "25 (or 30 or 40) mile radius", "metropolitan area", "Greater Boston" (or New York, etc.). In some cases, however, wider jurisdiction is claimed. For instance, the carpenters' locals situated in Dayton, Ohio, cover the entire Miami Valley, including Springfield and a number of smaller cities. In the thickly populated area of eastern Massachusetts, a number of the building locals with offices in Boston claim jurisdiction in specified cities from Rhode Island to New Hampshire, and as far west as Worcester.

County lines are used as determinants of territorial jurisdiction by a large number of locals. The majority designate the one county in which the local is situated. Frequently, however, more than one county is designated. The slate, tile, and composition roofers' local of Chicago claims jurisdiction over five counties; Cincinnati locals of carpenters, painters, and rodmen cover 15 counties; the sheet-metal workers' local in Cleveland covers 10 counties; the steamfitters', inside wiremen, and fixture hangers' locals of Detroit claim jurisdiction over 4 counties; Houston locals of marble and tile workers cover 13 counties; bricklayers', stone, marble, and tile locals of Dallas cover 7 counties; Des Moines locals of bricklayers, masons, and tile layers claim jurisdiction over 7 counties.

Printing Trades

THE average hourly wage rate set by union agreements for book and job printing increased from a little less than $1.05 in 1934 to more than $1.07 in 1935. More than 28 percent of the union members covered by this study benefited by increases in their rates. Almost 64 percent of the members in 1935 worked under agreements providing $1 or more an hour, compared to 58 percent in 1934 (table 6).

The rates for newspaper printing increased even more—from $1.17 in 1934 to nearly $1.24 in 1935. About two-thirds of the members covered received increases. Over 90 percent of the members in 1935 worked under agreements providing $1 or more an hour.

The higher average rates for newspaper printing as compared to book and job printing are due primarily to two factors: (1) The inclusion in book and job printing of bindery women and press assistants and feeders, both of which trades receive substantially lower rates than those received by the more highly skilled trades; (2) the inclusion in newspaper printing of night rates, which are substantially higher than day rates, for each occupation. Comparisons between the same occupations show much smaller differentials between book and job shops and newspaper shops.

Table 6.—Union Wage Rates in Printing Trades, 1934 and 1935

Classified hourly rate	Book and job		Newspaper	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Average hourly wage rates	$1.048	$1.074	$1.170	$1.238
Percent of members whose rates were—				
Under $0.50	3.0	3.0	----------	----------
$0.50 and under $0.625	5.7	5.6	----------	0.1
$0.625 and under $0.75	2.7	2.3	0.3	.1
$0.75 and under $0.875	11.7	9.7	3.6	1.6
$0.875 and under $1	19.0	15.8	16.7	7.9
$1 and under $1.125	15.3	20.0	24.0	25.8
$1.125 and under $1.25	10.9	11.8	20.1	22.9
$1.25 and under $1.375	21.6	17.9	22.2	14.0
$1.375 and under $1.50	3.2	6.6	6.5	11.0
$1.50 and under $1.625	6.8	3.2	4.5	12.1
$1.625 and under $1.75	----------	4.1	.4	2.7
$1.75 and over	----------	.1	1.6	1.7
Number of members covered	49,326	49,913	28,927	29,311

Average union hours per week decreased very slightly from 1934 to 1935 in both book and job and newspaper printing. In both cases there was a tendency toward concentration in the middle group of the distribution—40 hours in book and job and 37½ hours in newspaper printing. In newspaper trades there was a decided decrease in the percentage in the 44- and 48-hour classes; in book and job shops there were no 48-hour week scales in 1935 and a marked decline in the 44-hour week.

Table 7.—Union Scales of Hours in Printing Trades, 1934 and 1935

Classified weekly hours	Book and job		Newspaper	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Average hours per week	40.6	40.0	40.2	39.6
Percent of members whose hours were—				
Under 30	----------	----------	0.2	0.2
30	0.1	0.1	.2	.2
Over 30, under 35	----------	----------	.3	.2
35	.2	.2	7.5	7.3
Over 35, under 40	10.6	17.7	40.8	45.5
40	63.7	67.5	19.5	23.9
Over 40, under 44	----------	----------	5.7	5.5
44	24.5	14.6	6.3	3.7
Over 44, under 48	----------	----------	6.8	4.4
48	.9	----------	12.7	9.1

Tables 8 and 9 show the distribution of members by wage and hour scales in individual trades. Table 10 gives by trade the number of comparable quotations which showed increases, decreases, and no changes between 1934 and 1935, and the percentage of members affected by each change.

Table 8.—Average Union Wage Rates and Percentage Distribution of Members, Printing Trades, May 15, 1935

Trade	Average rate per hour	Percent of members whose rates in cents per hour were—											
		Under 50	50 and under 62½	62½ and under 75	75 and under 87½	87½ and under 100	100 and under 112½	112½ and under 125	125 and under 137½	137½ and under 150	150 and under 162½	162½ and under 175	175 and over
Book and job	$1.074	3.0	5.6	2.3	9.7	15.8	20.0	11.8	17.9	6.6	3.2	4.1	0.1
Bindery women	.513	37.2	58.8	4.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bookbinders	.992	-----	-----	.3	8.9	41.6	34.4	13.7	1.1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Compositors, hand	1.113	-----	-----	-----	6.8	11.5	31.1	23.9	26.6	.2	-----	-----	-----
Electrotypers	1.333	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.9	18.0	15.4	7.8	9.0	47.9	-----	-----
Machine operators	1.138	-----	-----	-----	2.8	11.9	27.8	15.3	41.6	-----	-----	-----	.5
Machine tenders (machinists)	1.197	-----	-----	-----	1.2	7.3	19.3	7.9	62.5	1.7	-----	-----	-----
Photoengravers	1.479	-----	-----	-----	-----	.2	1.2	.1	15.1	46.7	1.7	34.9	-----
Press assistants and feeders	.829	1.9	9.4	12.4	32.7	36.1	7.4	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pressmen, cylinder	1.133	-----	-----	(1)	6.0	16.1	28.1	14.2	32.0	3.4	.1	-----	-----
Pressmen, platen	.914	-----	(1)	6.8	43.7	20.5	15.4	12.9	.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Newspaper	1.238	-----	.1	.1	1.6	7.9	25.8	22.9	14.0	11.0	12.1	2.7	1.7
Compositors, hand:													
Day work	1.196	-----	.1	-----	1.5	7.3	27.0	27.3	16.2	19.9	(1)	(1)	.6
Night work	1.315	-----	-----	-----	.7	2.0	18.7	16.5	26.1	7.0	21.9	6.6	.5
Machine operators:													
Day work	1.211	-----	.1	-----	2.4	7.7	23.6	27.0	15.2	21.6	(1)	.1	2.2
Night work	1.323	-----	.1	-----	1.2	3.8	15.3	17.3	26.1	6.8	20.1	7.6	1.7
Machine tenders (machinists):													
Day work	1.200	-----	-----	-----	1.2	7.1	27.5	28.4	14.9	19.0	-----	-----	1.9
Night work	1.332	-----	-----	-----	.3	3.5	17.2	15.3	23.2	7.3	29.3	2.5	1.3
Photoengravers:													
Day work	1.397	-----	-----	-----	.5	.3	1.9	11.8	9.4	50.5	25.5	-----	-----
Night work	1.633	-----	-----	-----	1.1	-----	.4	1.1	7.2	1.9	38.4	15.9	33.9
Pressmen, web presses:													
Day work	1.079	-----	.3	.1	1.7	21.0	48.4	24.4	2.2	2.1	-----	-----	-----
Night work	1.300	-----	-----	-----	1.2	4.9	16.4	34.4	2.9	2.5	34.3	3.1	.4
Stereotypers:													
Day work	1.063	-----	-----	.5	4.6	17.2	51.9	24.3	1.6	-----	-----	-----	-----
Night work	1.266	-----	-----	.6	1.2	7.3	26.1	18.5	7.0	6.8	32.5	-----	-----

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 9.—Average Hours per Week and Percentage Distribution of Members, Printing Trades, May 15, 1935

Trade	Average hours per week	Percent of members whose hours per week were—									
		Under 30	30	Over 30 and under 35	35	Over 35 and under 40	40	Over 40 and under 44	44	Over 44 and under 48	48
Book and job	40.0	------	0.1	(1)	0.2	17.7	67.5	(1)	14.6	------	------
Bindery women	41.2	------	------	------	------	2.7	65.6	------	31.7	------	------
Bookbinders	41.0	------	------	------	------	2.8	70.3	------	26.8	------	------
Compositors, hand	40.3	------	------	------	------	2.4	88.4	------	9.2	------	------
Electrotypers	40.1	------	------	------	------	26.0	46.3	------	27.7	------	------
Machine operators	40.9	------	.5	------	1.7	2.9	83.6	------	11.4	------	------
Machine tenders (machinists)	40.2	------	------	------	------	1.7	91.4	------	6.9	------	------
Photoengravers	38.5	------	------	0.1	------	62.6	36.3	(1)	.9	------	------
Press assistants and feeders	39.4	------	------	------	------	30.5	52.9	------	16.6	------	------
Pressmen, cylinder	39.6	------	------	------	------	20.6	70.2	------	9.2	------	------
Pressmen, platen	40.7	------	------	------	------	8.4	64.5	------	27.1	------	------
Newspaper	39.6	0.2	.2	.2	7.3	45.5	23.9	5.5	3.7	4.4	9.1
Compositors, hand:											
Day work	38.8	------	.2	.2	4.6	59.9	23.0	1.9	5.1	2.8	2.3
Night work	38.5	.4	.1	------	11.9	57.8	16.2	1.3	7.7	3.3	1.1
Machine operators:											
Day work	38.5	------	.2	1.3	5.7	60.6	23.3	------	3.7	3.1	2.0
Night work	38.1	1.2	.5	------	15.7	54.8	16.6	------	5.8	4.5	.8
Machine tenders (machinists):											
Day work	38.5	------	1.9	------	7.6	60.0	20.4	.7	4.3	3.8	1.4
Night work	38.1	1.3	------	------	12.7	59.6	17.5	.6	3.5	4.5	.3
Photoengravers:											
Day work	40.4	------	.3	------	------	.5	86.2	6.8	6.3	------	------
Night work	39.1	------	.3	------	.1	41.5	53.2	3.5	1.4	------	------
Pressmen, web presses:											
Day work	42.9	------	------	------	------	24.5	30.4	.1	------	3.4	41.6
Night work	39.3	------	------	------	16.2	21.5	13.4	44.6	------	1.1	3.2
Stereotypers:											
Day work	43.2	------	------	------	1.8	11.0	32.5	5.8	------	19.4	29.6
Night work	40.1	------	------	------	3.8	54.8	11.5	4.8	1.6	12.1	11.5

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 10.—Number of Changes in Union-Scale Quotations and Percent of Members Affected, Printing Trades, May 15, 1935, as Compared With May 15, 1934

Wage rates per hour

Trade	Number of quotations comparable with 1934	Number of quotations showing—			Percent of members affected		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
Book and job	826	240	19	567	28.3	1.7	70.0
Bindery women	48	8		40	12.9		87.1
Bookbinders	88	15	1	72	15.6	.3	84.1
Compositors, hand	69	21		48	19.2		80.8
Electrotypers	51	20		31	23.4		76.6
Machine operators	68	19		49	20.0		80.0
Machine tenders (machinists)	46	14		32	8.1		91.9
Photoengravers	53	14	4	35	70.7	2.5	26.8
Press assistants and feeders	133	43	2	88	38.8	2.9	58.3
Pressmen, cylinder	158	59	7	92	25.4	4.6	70.0
Pressmen, platen	112	27	5	80	21.5	7.4	71.1
Newspaper	902	468	26	408	64.1	1.4	34.5
Compositors, hand:							
Day work	85	44	2	39	66.9	1.0	32.0
Night work	76	43	1	32	69.1	1.1	29.8
Machine operators:							
Day work	81	43	2	36	70.5	1.0	28.5
Night work	69	40	1	28	69.0	.8	30.2
Machine tenders (machinists):							
Day work	74	45	1	28	69.9	.7	29.4
Night work	68	43	2	23	73.9	1.3	24.8
Photoengravers:							
Day work	43	15	2	26	38.3	6.2	55.5
Night work	40	12		28	33.2		66.8
Pressmen, web presses:							
Day work	130	62	6	62	58.5	2.7	38.8
Night work	115	60	4	51	70.0	1.4	28.6
Stereotypers:							
Day work	63	33	1	29	55.9	.3	43.8
Night work	58	28	4	26	43.1	2.1	54.8

Hours per week

Book and job	826	16	136	674	0.5	17.9	81.6
Bindery women	48	1	7	40	3.8	11.6	84.6
Bookbinders	88	1	15	72	.2	12.9	86.9
Compositors, hand	69		17	52		19.2	80.8
Electrotypers	51		8	43		13.9	86.1
Machine operators	68		17	51		19.6	80.4
Machine tenders (machinists)	46		12	34		9.3	90.7
Photoengravers	53	1	9	43	.3	62.7	37.0
Press assistants and feeders	133	6	14	113	.7	3.1	96.2
Pressmen, cylinder	158	4	21	133	.4	4.2	95.4
Pressmen, platen	112	3	16	93	.6	9.2	90.2
Newspaper	902	26	149	727	1.3	12.1	86.6
Compositors, hand:							
Day work	85	2	9	74	1.7	9.6	88.7
Night work	76	2	7	67	1.9	9.6	88.5
Machine operators:							
Day work	81	2	7	72	1.0	9.4	89.6
Night work	69	2	5	62	.9	6.5	92.6
Machine tenders (machinists):							
Day work	74	2	9	63	1.4	11.4	87.2
Night work	68	2	7	59	1.0	8.9	90.1
Photoengravers:							
Day work	43	1	14	28	.3	42.7	57.0
Night work	40		10	30		32.4	67.6
Pressmen, web presses:							
Day work	130	3	32	95	.7	12.6	86.7
Night work	115	3	27	85	.9	13.4	85.7
Stereotypers:							
Day work	63	2	11	50	2.0	18.3	79.7
Night work	58	5	11	42	3.8	12.1	84.1

Holidays.—The majority of the union agreements in the printing and publishing trades provide for six annual holidays other than Saturdays or Sundays. Practically all the book and job agreements mention Sunday as a regular holiday. The newspaper agreements, because of the nature of the work, do not provide for Sunday as a holiday but specify shorter hours on Sundays for getting out regular editions.

About one-half of the book and job agreements provide for more than the regular overtime rate for the first 3 hours of work on Sundays and legal holidays (or 4 or 5 hours, or up to midnight), and the regular overtime rate thereafter. About one-fifth of the agreements provide that the regular overtime rate shall be paid for any work done on Sundays and holidays; one-sixth of the agreements provide higher than the regular overtime rate.

The holiday rates of pay in the newspaper agreements vary considerably from trade to trade. One-fourth of the photoengravers' agreements stipulate more than the regular overtime rate for work on holidays, while about one-half of them provide for more than the regular overtime rate for the first 3 (or 4) hours and the same as overtime for any work after these 3 (or 4) hours. One-fifth of the stereotypers' agreements call for the regular overtime rates for holiday work; another one-fifth for more than the regular overtime rates, and an equal number for the regular overtime after a specified number of hours, usually a shorter number than the ordinary workday. About one-fifth of the pressmen's agreements state that more than the regular overtime rate is paid for holiday work and the other agreements in this trade provide either the regular overtime rate for all holidays or the regular rate for regular issues and overtime rate for extra editions. Almost one-half of the typographical agreements provide for the regular overtime rate for holiday work, while one-third of the agreements specify no definite rate for work done on holidays.

Bakery Trades[7]

THE average hourly wage rate provided for in union agreements in the baking industry showed little change from 1934 to 1935, although 42 percent of the members covered by these agreements secured increases, and only about 1 percent accepted decreases. The failure of the average for all union members in the bakery trades to increase in the face of general wage rate increases is due primarily to the increase in union membership among workers receiving rates below the average.

[7] There is a great deal of variation in terminology of bakery trades from city to city. In some cities bakers are classed as first hands, second hands, and third hands; in other cities as mixers, benchmen, ovenmen, etc. Also, first hands, second hands, etc., do not cover identical work in the different cities, even though the same terms are used. For this reason no average rates are given for the various occupations within the bakery industry but a general average for bakery trades.

Almost 30 percent of the union membership covered in this study were employed in Hebrew bakeries. Wage scales in these bakeries were well in excess of $1 per hour, while the average for other bakeries was in the neighborhood of 75 cents. Union members employed in Hebrew bakeries received general and substantial wage-rate increases, the hourly average increasing from $1.13 in 1934 to over $1.17 in 1935 (see table 11). Union wage rates in other bakeries remained generally constant, but the membership increased almost 17 percent. This increase in union membership of the relatively low-rate group more than offset the effect of numerous wage-rate increases in Hebrew bakeries, as far as the general average rate for all bakeries is concerned. The higher average for Hebrew bakeries is due in part to the concentration of these bakeries in New York City; almost 65 percent of the union membership in Hebrew bakeries covered in this study was located in New York. The rates in these establishments averaged $1.18, while the average for Hebrew bakeries outside New York was $1.04.

Table 11.—Union Wage Scales in the Bakery Trades, 1934 and 1935

Classified hourly rate	Total		Hebrew bakeries		Other bakeries	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Average hourly rate	$0.881	$0.877	$1.130	$1.173	$0.766	$0.761
Percent of members whose hourly rates were—						
Less than $0.50	1.6	3.4	0.3	0.4	2.1	4.6
$0.50 and under $0.625	6.7	10.2	1.3	1.6	9.2	13.6
$0.625 and under $0.75	27.1	21.7	4.3	3.8	37.7	28.7
$0.75 and under $0.875	20.9	18.2	8.8	5.1	26.5	23.3
$0.875 and under $1.00	13.4	17.1	3.5	7.4	17.9	20 9
$1.00 and under $1.125	7.5	8.4	13.1	12.0	4.9	7.0
$1.125 and under $1.25	13.7	5.3	39.8	14.2	1.6	1.8
$1.25 and under $1.375	8.4	10.2	26.5	35.9	.1	.1
$1.375 and under $1.50	.7	5.5	2.4	19.6	----	----
Total membership covered	12,722	14,418	4,020	4,066	8,702	10,352

There were no changes in wage scales in the bakery trades from 1934 to 1935 in 57 percent of the quotations where comparable data were obtained for both years (table 12). These no-change quotations affected an equal percentage of the union members covered by union agreements included in the survey for both years. Practically all the changes were for wage-rate increases—only 13 quotations, affecting 1.4 percent of the members, provided for wage-rate decreases.

Table 12.—Changes in Wage Scales, Bakery Trades, 1935 Compared with 1934

Type	Number of quotations comparable to 1934	Wage rates per hour					
		Number of quotations showing—			Percent of members affected		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
All types	242	90	13	139	41.8	1.4	56.8
Hebrew	59	12	----	47	63.9	----	36.1
Other	183	78	13	92	30.3	2.0	65.0

Hours.—Changes in union hours from 1934 to 1935 were not large nor especially significant. Average hours decreased very slightly, from 43.3 to 43.0 percent (table 13). The percentage of the membership in the 40-hour group increased substantially—from 31.2 to 40.1 percent. This was brought about by a slight decrease in the number working fewer than 40 hours, and a larger decrease in the number working more than 44. The groups working over 44 hours included 95.0 percent of the total union membership in 1933, 55.5 percent in 1934, and 47.5 percent in 1935. Practically all of the Hebrew bakeries are in these groups; other bakeries show an increasing tendency to adopt the 40-hour week.

Table 13.—Union Scales of Hours in Bakery Trades, 1929 to 1935 [1]

Classified weekly hours	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Average hours per week	47.2	47.3	47.5	47.7	47.6	43.3	43.0
Percent of members whose weekly hours were—							
Over 30 and under 35	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2.0	1.6
35	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Over 35 and under 40	-------	-------	-------	-------	1.5	9.2	6.4
40	-------	0.7	-------	-------	3.2	31.3	40.2
Over 40 and under 44	11.0	10.7	5.5	0.4	.3	1.7	2.0
44	.3	-------	-------	-------	-------	.3	2.3
Over 44 and under 48	7.1	6.9	11.8	20.7	7.2	23.0	20.4
48	79.4	78.4	79.9	69.7	84.2	32.1	27.1
Over 48 and under 54	.1	.8	.1	6.5	-------	.4	-------
54 and over	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.6	-------	-------
Membership covered	17,468	18,301	16,403	13,678	10,960	12,722	14,418

[1] Data for 1929–33 obtained from previous studies of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

There were no changes in hours between 1934 and 1935 in 80 percent of the cases in which comparable data were obtained for both years. These covered almost 94 percent of the union members. Thirty-four of the 1935 quotations, covering almost 4 percent of the union members, provided for decreases in hours (table 14).

Table 14.—Changes in Scales of Hours in Bakery Trades, 1935 Compared with 1934

Type	Number of quotations comparable to 1934	Hours per week					
		Number of quotations showing—			Percent of members affected		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
All types	242	16	34	192	2.5	3.7	93.8
Hebrew	59	-------	-------	59	-------	-------	100.0
Other	183	16	34	133	3.5	5.1	91.4

Holidays.—Most of the bakery agreements provide for the customary 6 legal holidays each year. Several provide that no work shall be done on May 1. Agreements for Hebrew bakeries generally provide for several religious holidays in addition to the legal holidays. Only a few agreements designate Saturday or Sunday as a holiday. In general, the regular overtime rate is paid for work done on holidays, although in a few cases a higher rate is provided.

Longshoremen

Wage scales.—In 1928, the basic hourly rate of $0.85, with $1.30 for overtime, was in effect in all the major unionized Atlantic coast ports [8] except Norfolk, where the rates were $0.80 and $1.20. The overtime rate for Baltimore was reduced 10 cents in the fall of 1930, and overtime rates in all the other ports were similarly reduced the following year. On October 1, 1932, all rates for both straight time and overtime were further reduced by the same amount, leaving rates of $0.70 and $1 in effect in Norfolk and $0.75 and $1.10 elsewhere. On October 1, 1933, longshoremen in New York and Baltimore secured a reestablishment of the old scale of $0.85 and $1.20, and the Norfolk overtime rate was raised to $1.10. The series of agreements negotiated in the fall of 1934 established uniform rates of $0.95 and $1.35 for the northern ports and $0.90 and $1.25 for Norfolk. (See table 15.)

There has been no effective union wage scale in New Orleans for a number of years. In Houston the scale of $0.80 and $1.20 was reduced to $0.70 and $1.05 in October 1931, but was restored on April 1, 1934, and was still in effect in 1935.

A union wage scale of $0.90 and $1.35 had been in effect in San Francisco, Seattle, and Los Angeles since before 1928, though in the latter port the scale was not maintained after 1929. On December 1, 1931, the rates for San Francisco and Seattle were reduced to $0.85 and $1.25 and further reduced to $0.75 and $1.15 about a year later. In 1934 these rates were raised to $0.85 and $1.25, and extended to Portland. On October 12, 1934, the arbitration award of the National Longshoremen's Board established scales of $0.95 and $1.40 for all four ports—Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

[8] Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk.

Table 15.—Basic Rates [1] for Longshoremen in Principal United States Ports in Foreign and Intercoastal Traffic

Region and city	Regular and overtime rates per hour [2] in—							
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Atlantic coast:								
Portland	$0.85–1.30	$0.85–1.30	$0.85–1.30	$0.85–1.30	$0.85–1.20	$0.75–1.10	$0.75–1.10	$0.95–1.35
Boston	.85–1.30	.85–1.30	.85–1.30	.85–1.30	.85–1.20	.75–1.10	.75–1.10	.95–1.35
New York	.85–1.30	.85–1.30	.85–1.30	.85–1.30	.85–1.20	.75–1.10	.85–1.20	.95–1.35
Philadelphia	.85–1.30	.85–1.30	.85–1.30	.85–1.30	.85–1.20	.75–1.10	.75–1.10	.95–1.35
Baltimore	.85–1.30	.85–1.30	.85–1.30	.85–1.20	.85–1.20	.75–1.10	.85–1.20	.95–1.35
Norfolk	.80–1.20	.80 1.20	.80–1.20	.80–1.20	.80–1.10	.70–1.00	.70–1.10	.90–1.25
Gulf coast: Houston	.80–1.20	.80–1.20	.80–1.20	.80–1.20	.70–1.05	.70–1.05	.80–1.20	.80–1.20
Pacific coast:								
Seattle	.90–1.35	.90–1.35	.90–1.35	.90–1.35	.85–1.25	.75–1.15	.85–1.25	.95–1.40
Portland							.85–1.25	.95–1.40
San Francisco	.90–1.35	.90–1.35	.90–1.35	.90–1.35	.85–1.25	.75–1.15	.85–1.25	.95–1.40
Los Angeles	.90–1.35	.90–1.35						.95–1.40

[1] Rates on May 15 of each year; most of these rates actually went into effect in October of the previous year.
[2] Lower amount in range of rates shown indicates the regular rate per hour, higher amount indicates the overtime rate per hour.

Coastwise longshore work.—Longshore work on coastwise vessels is sharply distinguished from similar work on "deep-sea" ships. This is due, at least in part, to the different construction of the two types of vessels and the consequent differences in handling cargo, which, in coastwise ships, is usually loaded through side ports by means of trucks instead of being lowered into the hold by means of "ship's gear" or cranes.[9]

Rates for coastwise longshoremen for the major ports for which union agreements were reported for this occupation in 1935 are given below:

	1934	*1935*
New York:		
Day work		$0.85–$1.25
Night work		.90– 1.25
Philadelphia	$0.75–$1.05	.75– 1.05
Norfolk:		
Union A	.45– .68	.45– .68
Union B	.45– .70	.55– .80
Houston	.75– 1.00	.75– 1.00

Hours of work, and overtime.—A nominal working week of 44 hours has been in effect in all six of the Atlantic coast ports dealt with in this study over the entire period, 1925 to 1935, except in Philadelphia, where the agreements for 1925 and 1926 provided for a 50-hour week. In Houston the working week was 48 hours during the months of August to March and 44 hours during the remainder of the year up to 1934, when a straight 44-hour week was established. All Pacific coast agreements reported prior to 1935 provided for a 48-hour working week, which was reduced to 30 hours by the arbitration award in the fall of 1934.

[9] See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 550: Cargo Handling and Longshore Labor Conditions. Washington, 1932.

Actual hours of work for longshoremen are of necessity very irregular. Speed in loading and unloading of cargo is essential, and it is not unusual for longshoremen to be called upon for work at almost any hour of the day or night. The hours specified in union agreements, therefore, have little relation to actual work, but merely furnish the basis for computation of overtime rates of pay.

"Straight time" rates are provided for in east coast agreements for all work done between specified hours—usually 8 a. m. to noon and 1 to 5 p. m.; overtime rates apply to all work done at other hours, whether or not any "straight time" has been worked. Work during "meal hours" (variously defined in different ports) is commonly paid at double the "straight time" rate.

The arbitration award (1934) covering the west coast ports has somewhat different provisions for overtime. Thirty hours, averaged over a period of 4 weeks, constitute a week's work. Individuals may, however, work 44 hours in any 1 week. "Straight time" rates apply to the first 6 hours worked in each day, and "overtime" to all work thereafter. Meal hours are also defined somewhat more flexibly than in the eastern ports, and are paid at one and one-half times the rate (straight time or overtime) that would otherwise apply.

Differentials.—Certain skilled or responsible occupations in longshore work are customarily paid 5 to 10 cents per hour more than the basic rates. These occupations include such work as winchmen, hatch tenders, hold leaders, or headers. Skilled differentials do not always apply when penalty cargo rates are paid.

In addition to the skill differentials, special rates are paid for special classes of cargo such as cargo unusually difficult or obnoxious to handle. Rates for penalty cargo vary from about 5 cents per hour over the basic rate to as much as 95 cents for explosives, and $1.15 for cargo on fire.

Holidays.—Practically all of the longshoremen's agreements provide for paid holidays on Washington's Birthday and Armistice Day in addition to the usual legal holidays such as Christmas, New Year's Day, Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, and Thanksgiving. Some of the agreements include certain State holidays, such as Lincoln's Birthday, Columbus Day, Texas Independence Day, and June 19, also a Texas holiday. In most of the agreements, the regular overtime rate is paid in case work is done on Sundays or holidays. A few of the agreements provide for a higher rate than the overtime rate for holiday work.

Street-Railway Employees

NEARLY two-thirds (65.7 percent) of the street-railway employees (conductors, motormen, and bus operators [10]) covered in this study obtained wage-rate increases from 1934 to 1935, while only 6.2 per-

[10] Bus drivers on city and city-suburban lines operated by the same company as the electric lines.

cent sustained wage-rate decreases. The average hourly wage rate for street-railway employees increased from a little over $0.66 in 1934 to nearly $0.69 in 1935, as shown by table 16.

Table 16.—Union Wage Scales of Street-Railway Employees, 1934 and 1935

Classified hourly rate	1934	1935
Average hourly rate	$0.662	$0.689
Percent of members whose rates were—		
Under $0.50	1.7	1.4
$0.50 and under $0.625	26.3	17.8
$0.625 and under $0.75	49.6	55.3
$0.75 and under $0.875	22.2	22.6
$0.875 and under $1.00	.3	2.9
Number of members covered	47,471	49,683
Number of cities covered	44	45

Hours of work of street-railway employees are irregular, depending on the length of the particular "run" assigned. Union agreements usually include provisions regulating hours of work, but these provisions are necessarily so complicated that it is impracticable to classify and tabulate them.

Sundays and holidays.—Although the majority of union agreements for street- and electric-railway employees provide for a 6-day week, the day off cannot always be Sunday, because of the nature of the occupation. Various methods are used to make the division of work on Sundays more equitable, such as apportioning Sunday work equally among all the employees of the company, and having twice as many men off on Sundays as other days of the week.

The same situation exists in case of legal holidays. In one city, trainmen are given the choice of a holiday on either Thanksgiving or Christmas or New Year's, according to seniority. In another city, men off duty on Thanskgiving forfeit claim to holidays on Christmas or New Year's until the men who worked on Thanksgiving are listed off. No overtime rate is paid for the usual runs on Sundays and holidays.

Motor-Truck Drivers

THE general term "truck driving" includes many different occupations, such as dirt-truck drivers (with different rates for trucks of different sizes), coal-truck drivers, transfer, delivery, and express drivers. The character and number of occupations varies from city to city, making impossible a classification by type. For that reason, all kinds of truck driving have been treated as one trade in the following tables. (Salesmen drivers, such as milk and bakery drivers in most cities, who are paid on a guaranteed salary plus commission, have been excluded.)

More than one-third (34.5 percent) of the truck drivers covered by this study received wage-rate increases, while only 1.6 percent had their rates reduced. These increases are reflected in the increase in

the average wage rates from $0.70 to $0.73. More than 93 percent of the truck drivers covered in the 1935 survey had wage rates of $0.50 or more but less than $1. Within this range the distribution was fairly even, although there was a slight tendency toward the higher rates in 1935 compared to 1934, as shown in table 17.

Table 17.—Union Wage Scales for Truck Drivers, 1934 and 1935

Classified hourly rate	1934	1935
Average hourly wage rate	$0.704	$0.731
Percent of members whose rates were—		
Under $0.50	3.1	2.8
$0.50 and under $0.625	33.9	25.3
$0.625 and under $0.75	25.3	25.0
$0.75 and under $0.875	20.0	22.1
$0.875 and under $1	15.2	21.0
$1.00 and under $1.125	1.0	2.5
$1.125 and under $1.25	1.4	1.1
Over $1.25	.1	.1
Number of members covered	72,866	87,956

Average hours per week during 1934 and 1935 declined from 49.3 to 48.4 (table 18). Over 60 percent of the members in 1935 were covered by agreements providing for the 48-hour week. In 1934 the proportion of union members covered by agreements providing for more than 48 hours was 38 percent; in 1935 the number dropped to 20.4 percent. There was little change between the 2 years among members working fewer than 48 hours.

Table 18.—Union Scale of Hours for Truck Drivers, 1934 and 1935

Classified weekly hours	1934	1935
Average hours per week	49.3	48.4
Percent of members whose hours were—		
Under 35		0.1
35	0.5	.4
Over 35 and under 40	.5	.6
40	4.6	5.3
Over 40 and under 44	.9	.9
44	5.5	3.8
Over 44 and under 48	5.3	6.4
48	44.5	62.2
Over 48 and under 54	12.8	8.7
54	18.0	5.7
Over 54 and under 60	1.8	1.4
60	3.7	3.2
Over 60	1.7	1.4

Holidays and overtime.—The largest number of union agreements provide for six annual holidays, although a number provide for seven and eight. About two-thirds of the agreements granted Sunday as a holiday but practically none of them provided for any time off on Saturday. Almost one-half of the agreements omit any mention of the wage rates to be paid for Sundays and holidays. Most of the agreements which do mention Sunday and holiday rates allow for a higher rate of pay than the regular overtime rate.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Expenditures for Social-Welfare Services in Great Britain, 1900 to 1934

THE development of social insurance and other forms of public social services in Great Britain, as indicated by total annual expenditures over a period of years, is shown in a statement presented to Parliament by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury.[1] The statement covers expenditures for these various social-welfare activities from local taxation, Parliamentary appropriations, and (in the case of the insurance funds) from compulsory contributions from employers and insured workers, augmented by appropriations from the national treasury. The totals include the administrative costs of the respective central administrative agencies, and, where these could not be separated, of the local authorities as well.

The unemployment and health insurance schemes cover, broadly, the entire wage-earning and low-salaried population of Great Britain, between the ages of 16 and 65, with the exception, with regard to unemployment insurance, of agricultural and domestic workers. Normal unemployment-insurance benefits are those paid during the statutory insured period in any 1 year. Transitional payments (later called unemployment allowances) at a reduced rate are payable after the expiration of the statutory insured period and are subject to the "means test", or the determination of the minimum needs of the unemployed worker.

Health insurance extended to the age of 70 up to 1928, when the age limit was lowered to 65 and insured persons between the ages of 65 and 70 became eligible to contributory old-age pensions. The general old-age pension applies to persons 70 years of age and over. The widows' and orphans' pension came into operation in 1925 and is payable to the widows and minor children, and orphans, of workers insured under the national health-insurance system.

Expenditures by selected years since 1900, or since the inception of the specific service, are shown in the following table for the contributory insurance schemes and for old-age pensions. Similar information is also presented with regard to public expenditures for (1) hos-

[1] Great Britain. Treasury. Public social services (total expenditure under certain acts of Parliament). London, 1935. (Cmd. 5025.)

pital treatment, under the public-health acts, of persons suffering from infectious and venereal diseases and tuberculosis; (2) maternity and child-welfare activities, also a function of the public-health service; (3) workers' housing, including slum clearance and rehousing; and (4) direct poor relief, which includes medical and hospital treatment of poor-law beneficiaries as well as outdoor relief and other forms of direct public assistance.

Expenditures for Certain Public Social Services in Great Britain for Selected Years, and Number of Beneficiaries in 1933

[Pound sterling at par=$4.8665 in United States currency; exchange rate varies]

Service	Expenditures (in pounds)						Number of beneficiaries 1933
	1900	1910	1920	1930	1933 [1]	1934 [2]	
Unemployment insurance:							
Insurance benefit	----------	----------	10,768,000	81,278,000	49,308,000	52,912,000	[3]12,473,000
Transitional payments	----------	----------	----------	20,316,000	52,182,000	46,209,000	
National health insurance	----------	----------	29,857,000	38,604,000	36,008,000	36,840,000	[3] 18,360,000
Widows', and orphans', and old-age contributory pensions	----------	----------	----------	34,607,000	42,176,000	43,229,000	2,040,440
Old-age pension	----------	7,360,000	20,750,000	37,520,000	41,078,000	42,416,000	1,737,000
Public health:							
Hospitals and treatment	1,571,000	2,231,000	8,555,000	10,545,000	12,972,000	----------	----------
Maternity and child welfare	----------	----------	2,099,000	3,168,000	3,374,000	----------	----------
Housing	544,000	888,000	4,693,000	39,995,000	44,806,000	----------	----------
Direct relief	12,385,000	16,158,000	34,260,000	42,496,000	46,072,000	----------	1,793,333

[1] Or latest year for which complete figures are available.
[2] Estimates.
[3] Contributors, not necessarily beneficiaries.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Activities of National Youth Administration

IN June 1935 the President created the National Youth Administration as a division of the Works Progress Administration,[1] the major responsibility for the successful operation of the scheme being assumed by the States, while the national office acts as a coordinating and advisory unit. A progress report issued under date of January 30, 1936, reviews the activities of this organization.

The National Advisory Committee which directs the Administration now has three subcommittees, to handle, respectively, a survey of youth, the problems of rural youth, and activities in the field of recreation. The youth survey will cover young people's activities after they leave school and will point out the problems facing society in absorbing annually about 2,000,000 young persons in quest of work. This subcommittee has been empowered to supervise the spending of a special appropriation of $100,000. The Commissioner of Education however, will direct the actual administration of the survey.

The rural youth subcommittee has made a report which proposes three Nation-wide undertakings: (1) A plan to provide an effective library service for rural committees; (2) a scheme to aid rural young people not in high school or college by making training courses available to them; and (3) a project to provide for the elimination of illiteracy. In many cases the State directors are taking measures to act on these suggestions.

Recommendations concerning the development of recreational projects for young people have been submitted by the subcommittee on recreational activities.

All but two States now have advisory committees, with a total membership of 505, of whom 93 are women and 25 are Negroes, all serving without compensation. Agriculture has 58 representatives on these committees, business 70, education 111, labor 56, and youth 94. Welfare organizations, women's clubs, civic leagues, and other groups are also represented. Local advisory committees are organized in the States on a county, district, urban, or rural basis.

[1] For article on establishment of the Administration, see Monthly Labor Review, August 1935 (p. 346).

Student Aid

SOME $27,000,000 of the National Youth Administration's appropriation has been allocated to student aid.

Through student aid, needy young people who are interested and capable of further education are being given an opportunity to earn their way through school and college, thus serving the double purpose of furnishing them with additional training and keeping them out of the labor market. This student-aid program is, of course, not new. During the last year and one-half the F. E. R. A. successfully aided as many as 104,000 college students in 1 month. The Youth Administration is taking over and enlarging this part of the F. E. R. A.'s program at both ends, with secondary school and postgraduate students now being included.

The school-aid funds—$11,463,768—were allocated on the basis of 7 percent of the number of persons between the ages of 16 and 25 on relief in May 1935 in any particular State. Approximately 200,000 school students are eligible to receive this form of assistance. It is possible for them to earn $6 a month, in return for which they must perform such needed jobs around the school as are not commonly done by the students as members of the student body. Some of them are secretaries to teachers or to principals. Some are performing general repair or office work. Others are assisting with grading papers or are in charge of the traffic patrol. And still others are preparing displays in such subjects as geology, paleontology, and archaeology. At the present time, approximately 165,000 of a possible 200,000 young people are participating in the school-aid program.

An allocation of $14,512,500 was made to the college-aid program, the basis of such allotment being 12 percent of the total number of students enrolled in all eligible institutions as of October 15, 1934. It was estimated that approximately 100,000 would be assisted. In December 1935 there were about 120,000 college-student participants in the program, the assistance of a larger number than was anticipated being made possible because the $15 per month average which college students can earn is not a fixed sum. If the head of a college considers it advisable, he can, for instance, divide the $15 so that two students are each able to earn $7.50 a month.

Clerical and office work predominates in college-aid jobs. However, many of these young people are assisting in museums and libraries and serve as research and laboratory assistants. In one college the students are engaged in testing the water and milk, thus benefiting the whole community. In another college the students are making a study of tuberculosis among the college students.

The work being done by graduate students is along lines similar to those of college students while earning their education, with a larger percentage of the former probably on some special research. The main difference is that graduate students are able to earn an average of $25 or $30 per month. An allocation of $1,080,000 has been made for graduate students on the basis of the number of nonprofessional master's and doctor's degrees conferred between July 1,

1934, and June 30, 1935. Over 4,600 graduate students are participants in this part of the program. A special fund has been apportioned for the use of Negro students who desire to take up advanced graduate studies.

Work Projects

THE four Federal projects sponsored by the National Youth Administration—community development and recreational leadership, rural youth development, public service, and research, are already under way. The sum of $20,000,000 has been allocated for the development of such projects, the basis for the appropriation being the youth relief population in each State in May 1935.

The determination and approval of the work projects to be undertaken in each State are the responsibility of the State Youth Director. While the National Youth Administration is the official sponsor of the four Federal projects, a cooperating sponsor (public, quasi-public, or non-profit-making private agency) is, wherever possible, being secured. Such sponsor is urgently requested to furnish supervision, services, or equipment.

The selection of young persons for employment is under the joint supervision of the State Youth Director and the State Director of Intake and Certification of the Works Progress Administration. Selection is made from persons between the ages of 16 and 25 in relief families, provided these young people are registered with the United States Employment Service. Young people employed on these projects, however, are allowed to work only one-third of the security hours, and can therefore earn only one-third of the security wage, which is applicable to their residence community for the kind of work done.

Typical of the many projects already in progress is one calling for the renovation and repairing of 2,614 books of a county school board, which supplies them to needy pupils of the public schools. Under another project girls are aiding district nurses. A community recreation association of a certain city is cosponsor of an undertaking which will employ 20 white and 20 Negro recreational assistants in the community centers throughout that city. The association is contributing the equipment and materials.

Vocational Guidance and Junior Placement

UNDER a plan devised in direct cooperation with a selected number of State employment services, junior employment counselors on the National Youth Administration's staff are assigned to State employment offices of certain carefully selected communities to interview young people and to try to find jobs for them in private industry. The communities which had been selected at the time the report

under review was prepared were New York City, Cincinnati, Chicago, Durham (N. C.), Davenport (Iowa), Des Moines, Indianapolis, and Sioux City. The setting up of a Negro office with a staff of Negro counselors for youthful workers in North Carolina is reported.

In 12 States supervisors of guidance have been appointed to the administrative staffs of the State directors of the National Youth Administration, and in 5 other States the directors are planning to have such supervisors as soon as they can be selected. The appointment of committees of guidance and junior placement in five States is also announced. In seven States a vocational and educational information service is in process of development and a number of other States desire to have such a service put into operation with the aid of a work project.

Camps for Unemployed Women

CAMPS for jobless women set up in the summer of 1934 by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration were very successful in improving the health and developing the mentality of residents.

This year's program calls for 100 camps—an increase of 72 over last year. To be admitted to the camps the women must be between 16 and 25 years of age, must come from relief families, and must show a real interest in continuing their education and training. The curriculum provides opportunities for workers' education, adjustment counseling but no vocational training, training in household management in connection with the household routine of the camp, health education, and recreational and cultural opportunities for work in the creative arts.

It is hoped that more than 5,000 young women will be aided in this way.

Up to mid-November 1935, over 3,000 young women were attending or had attended one of the 45 camps that had been in operation since July. The camping period had ranged from 1 to 2 months. However, as one of the camp directors reported: "Our greatest contribution was in awakening them [the girls] to the understanding of preparation for a particular job to which they seemed fitted rather than earning a few dollars for the immediate present. Every girl has left either with a job, for school, or for an interview which sometimes resulted in a job."

Of 48 girls who remained in one camp until the end of the camping period, 37 were placed in employment. Of 70 girls in another camp, 16 were placed in jobs, 11 entered college through the assistance of the National Youth Administration or on scholarships, 15 went back to high school through the aid of the administration, and 21 were employed in some kind of adult education. Seventeen women who had been attending a third camp were placed in domestic service with more satisfactory wages and working conditions than they had had before their camp experience. Appropriations for 17 additional

camps have been authorized and 3 of these were already operating, according to the report of January 30, 1936.

Apprenticeship Training

THE Federal committee on apprenticeship training and its affiliated State committees have been designated as the agents of the National Youth Administration for the handling of its difficult problem of indenturing young people as apprentices in industry. The membership of these State committees will include business, labor, vocational education, public employment, and other officials representing the various community groups having an interest in the training of apprentices.

The Secretary of Labor has asked the youth director in each of the 43 States having apprentice-training committees to serve as a member of his own State committee. A representative of the Washington office has been designated a member of the Federal committee. Approval has been given to the plans of all but two of the State apprentice-training committees, and in 12 States the youth director has had a meeting with the State committees.

Employment of the Handicapped in California

THE proportion of physically handicapped persons successfully employed in California is greater than the proportion of such handicapped persons in the general population of employable age in that State. This encouraging fact was revealed by a census and industrial survey which was begun in 1934 and continued through March 1935.[1]

The number of employees in 3,250 establishments in 182 different types of business and industry covered by the survey aggregated 169,469, of whom 3,925, or 2.3 percent, were disabled. The percentage of disabled persons of employable age in the general population was nearly 1.6.

The causes of the disabilities of the handicapped employees covered in the survey included industrial or other accidents, congenital defects, or disease. These handicapped workers in general were paid the standard wage for the type of work performed; almost 95 percent of them were reported as filling their jobs satisfactorily; and, in more

Unsatisfactory experiences of employers in hiring disabled workers in the past is explained largely by the fact they were often placed unsuitably or without adequate training. Rehabilitation service to aid in guidance for selection of a suitable vocation and training for the selected job are the means of scientific vocational adjustment of the handicapped.

[1] California Department of Education Bulletin No. 9: Census and industrial survey of the physically handicapped in California. Sacramento, May 1935. The investigation was under the direction of the chief of the State bureau of vocational rehabilitation and was conducted as a State Emergency Relief Administration project, approved August 1934.

The objections of some employers to hiring disabled workers have been found by many other employers to be invalid. On the contrary, the majority of employers who have hired disabled workers find them efficient, faithful, and conscientious in somewhat greater degree than the nondisabled.

than 75 percent of the cases, they had opportunity for promotion. Their employers, as a rule, were willing to take under consideration the employment of other trained workers with disabilities.

Handicapped employees in 3,250 establishments were reported in 290 different occupations. An analysis of thousands of job operations pointed to the conclusion that about 30 percent of them could be performed by an individual with some kind of a physical handicap. While this inference was theoretical, the great number of occupations in which disabled employees were actually found was the basis for the conclusion reached by the investigators that the range of potential occupations for physically disabled persons is very wide.

A partial census in representative districts of 19 California cities covered 153,106 persons in 50,837 homes. Of these persons, 4,772, or 3.1 percent, were physically handicapped.

It was estimated that there are 87,500 disabled persons in California between the ages of 15 and 55.

Over 7.6 percent of the employees in the service of the State were found to be physically disabled, and California's blind population is approximately 7,000.

The conclusion was also reached that trained disabled persons placed on suitable jobs make satisfactory employees, and should be given equal opportunity to work for the maintenance of themselves and their families, with resulting self-respect as useful and productive citizens.

Trend of Employment in Great Britain, 1923 to 1935

CHANGES in the volume of employment, during the period 1923 to 1935, of insured workers between the ages of 16 and 64 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are analyzed in the December 1935 issue of the Ministry of Labor Gazette. The data are derived from unemployment-insurance records, by deducting the number of insured workers who are unemployed on or near the end of June of each year, from the estimated total number of workers insured at the beginning of July. June 1923 is used as the base period from which to measure changes because that is the earliest date from which comparable figures for individual industries are available. Because of various changes in the coverage of the unemployment-insurance system, affecting the minimum and maximum ages of insurable workers, comparative figures apply only to persons aged 16 to 64, as they have been covered by unemployment insurance since its inception.

The percentage changes in the total number of insured workers in the 16 to 64 age group, and in the total number of these workers who were employed in the years 1923 to 1935, are shown in table 1, using June 1923 as the base or 100. The year 1926 is eliminated from all calculations because of the abnormal state of employment due to the general strike of that year.

Table 1.—Index Numbers of Total Insured Workers and Employed Insured Workers in Great Britain, in Specified Years

[June 1923=100]

June—	Estimated number of insured	Estimated number of insured in employment	June—	Estimated number of insured	Estimated number of insured in employment
1923	100.0	100.0	1930	111.2	106.1
1924	101.6	103.8	1931	114.5	101.7
1925	103.5	102.9	1932	114.8	100.7
1927	105.6	108.6	1933	115.5	105.0
1928	106.5	107.2	1934	116.1	109.5
1929	108.4	110.5	1935	117.0	111.7

The number of persons between the ages of 16 and 64 subject to the application of the unemployment-insurance scheme increased continuously and evenly, as the table indicates, throughout the 12-year period, and in June 1935 was 17 percent higher than in June 1923. Employment, on the other hand, has been erratic. After a marked increase between 1925 and 1929 the employment index fell until in June 1932 it was only slightly greater than in June 1923. Since 1932 it has advanced much more rapidly than at any other period and in June 1935 was greater than in June 1929, and nearly 12 percent above the base level, June 1923.

Changes in Employment by Industrial Groups

THE movements for selected years in broad industrial groups, in the number of insured persons and of insured persons in employment, are shown in table 2, expressed in index numbers. This table shows that the greatest proportionate increases both in the total number of persons insured and in the number of insured persons employed over the entire period have been in the miscellaneous services (including entertainments and sports, hotels and boarding houses, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, and professional services), building and contracting, and transportation and distribution. The smallest increase in number insured was in the manufacturing industries, while the greatest loss in both number insured and persons employed was in mining and quarrying. Between June 1934 and June 1935, however, some increase in employment occurred in each of these broad industrial divisions.

Table 2.—**Index Numbers of Insured Persons and of Insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain, by Industrial Groups, for Specified Years**

[June 1923=100]

Industry group	Number of insured workers				Number of insured workers employed			
	1935	1934	1932	1929	1935	1934	1932	1929
All industries and services	117.0	116.1	114.8	108.4	111.7	109.5	100.7	110.5
Fishing	137.0	134.4	130.0	115.6	124.6	118.1	112.0	117.4
Mining and quarrying	79.6	83.0	88.0	90.4	57.1	55.9	54.9	76.5
Manufacturing	105.7	105.5	105.3	104.4	106.0	104.3	93.5	110.4
Building and public-works contracting	155.9	149.1	142.6	123.1	144.0	135.6	117.8	128.0
Transport and distribution	144.4	143.7	141.3	124.4	139.2	138.5	133.0	125.9
Gas, water, and electricity supply	121.0	118.0	105.6	98.2	118.1	116.5	101.8	100.3
Miscellaneous services	164.0	157.2	146.0	126.7	159.2	152.6	138.8	130.2
Commerce, banking, insurance, and finance	115.7	114.0	108.7	101.4	115.8	114.2	107.4	103.3
National and local government services	122.3	118.4	116.4	99.0	110.5	107.8	107.2	100.4

These broad groupings include both contracting and expanding industries. Those industries showing the greatest proportional increases and decreases, between June 1923 and June 1935, in the number of insured persons aged 16 to 64, employed, are given in table 3.

Table 3.—**Percentage Changes in Employment in Expanding and Contracting Industries in Great Britain Between 1923 and 1935**

Expanding industries

Industry	Percent of increase 1923–35	Industry	Percent of increase 1923–35
Electrical wiring and contracting	213.2	Distributive trades	55.3
Heating and ventilating apparatus	131.7	Wallpaper making	52.9
Artificial stone and concrete	131.2	Road transport, other than tramway and omnibus, service	50.6
Silk and artificial silk	107.7	Toys, games, and sports requisites	50.2
Electric cable, apparatus, lamps, etc	103.1	Motor vehicles, cycles, and aircraft	49.9
Entertainments and sports	95.8	Laundries, dyeing, and dry cleaning	49.6
Scientific and photographic instruments and apparatus	84.7	Metal industries, not separately specified	48.7
Stationery and typewriting requisites other than paper	83.2	Shirts, collars, underclothing, etc	47.4
Paint, varnish, red and white leads	78.9	Furniture making, upholstery, etc	45.1
Tramway and omnibus service	76.3	Professional services	42.2
Brick, tile, pipe, etc., making	69.6	Building	41.5
Hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding house, etc., service	62.9	Brushes and brooms	40.6
Public-works contracting, etc	59.7	Local government service	39.8
Electrical engineering	56.0	Constructional engineering	38.1
		Clay, sand, gravel, and chalk pits	36.0

Contracting industries

Industry	Percent of decrease 1923–35	Industry	Percent of decrease 1923–35
Mining and quarrying, not separately specified	58.2	Watches, clocks, plate, jewelry, etc	17.2
Pig iron (blast furnaces)	48.4	Woodworking, not separately specified	16.5
Iron ore and ironstone mining, etc	48.1	Wood boxes and packing cases	16.3
Carriages, carts, etc	47.1	Dock, harbor, river, and canal service	14.5
Coal mining	45.7	Linen	14.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	38.5	Textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc	13.7
Jute	35.2	Dress making and millinery	11.5
Tin plates	34.4	Lead, tin, and copper mining	11.4
Marine engineering, etc	33.9	Wire, wire netting, wire ropes	11.0
National government service	30.4	Coke ovens and byproduct works	10.6
Railway service (nonpermanent workers)	26.2	Dress industries, not separately specified	9.6
Steel melting and iron puddling, iron and steel rolling and forging	23.0	Boots, shoes, slippers, and clogs	9.4
Woolen and worsted	21.8	General engineering, engineers' iron and steel founding	9.0
Cotton	21.6	Hats and caps	8.7
		Leather goods	7.9

Employment Changes, by Sex

THE fact brought out in table 4 that employment for women has increased steadily except for a recession in 1932, does not necessarily mean, the Ministry of Labor points out, that increased employment opportunities for women have been secured at the price of unemployment for men. Rather, those industries which, as table 3 indicates, are contracting and in which unemployment was greatest are largely the heavy industries. The personnel of this industrial group is preponderantly male. Since the definite improvement in the labor market that began in 1933, the number of insured males in employment has increased much more rapidly than has the number of insured females. Employment for men increased 8.6 percent between June 1933 and June 1935; for women, the increase over that period was only 1.4 percent.

Table 4.—Proportionate Employment of Insured Male and Female Workers in Great Britain in June of Specified Years

Year	Males			Females		
	Number employed	Percent of total	Index (1923=100)	Number employed	Percent of total	Index (1923=100)
1923	7,190,080	72.6	100.0	2,706,600	27.4	100.0
1929	7,812,790	71.5	108.7	3,117,560	28.5	115.2
1932	6,945,740	69.7	96.6	3,021,260	30.3	111.6
1933	7,228,700	69.6	100.5	3,158,250	30.4	116.7
1934	7,645,510	70.6	106.3	3,190,040	29.4	117.9
1935	7,852,750	71.0	109.2	3,201,250	29.0	118.3

The Ministry of Labor presents other data from which it deduces that in every industrial group except the manufacturing industries "in which women form a substantial proportion of the personnel, the percentage increase since 1923 among insured women in employment is smaller, or the percentage decrease is greater, than among insured men."

Analyzing the employment figures for 75 manufacturing industries for which separate data are available, the Ministry of Labor presents a table, reproduced here as table 5, showing the changes since 1923 in the numbers of insured males and females in employment.

Table 5.—Changes in Volume of Employment of Insured Men and Women in Selected Manufacturing Industries in Great Britain, in June 1935, as Compared to June 1923

Manufacturing industries showing—	Number of industries	Number of insured workers employed in June 1923		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in number employed in June 1935	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Decrease for males but increase for females [1]	12	701,490	247,620	−68,670	+26,630
Greater decrease for males than for females [2]	14	715,510	169,930	−177,420	−11,290
Smaller decrease for males than for females [3]	8	327,210	628,260	−69,060	−118,310
Increase for males but decrease for females [4]	7	207,040	79,380	+60,080	−5,140
Greater increase for males than for females [5]	20	810,870	288,930	+346,220	+97,970
Smaller increase for males than for females [6]	14	371,560	337,370	+80,360	+131,650

[1] General engineering and tailoring.
[2] Iron and steel, shipbuilding and repairing, marine engineering, textile printing, bleaching, etc., and the boot and shoe industry.
[3] Cotton, woolen and worsted, and dressmaking, millinery, etc.
[4] Brick and tile, sawmilling, paper and paper board, and rubber.
[5] Motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, electrical engineering, printing and bookbinding, certain metal goods manufactures, miscellaneous food and drink industries, paint, varnish, etc., furniture manufacture, and the silk and artificial-silk industries.
[6] Bread and biscuit making, chemicals, electric apparatus, hosiery, shirt, collar, etc., industry, miscellaneous textile industries, cardboard box manufacture, glass manufacture, and the leather tanning and dressing industry.

On the basis of this analysis the Ministry of Labor concludes that:

The increase in employment among females in the manufacturing group has occurred mainly in the smaller industries, and in these the numbers of males in employment also show important increases. The reduction in male employment has been chiefly in the older heavy industries, where the bulk of the labor force is provided by men.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Council for Industrial Progress Adopts Committee Reports

THE Council for Industrial Progress has completed the first stage of its work in recommending legislative and other action looking toward the protection of labor and fair trade practice standards.[1] Of special importance to labor are the resolutions by which Congress is requested to establish through legislative action commissions to determine minimum wages and maximum hours and to fix the age below which children may not be employed in gainful work. The council was originally called early in 1936 to work out a basis for cooperation between employers and employees on a voluntary basis.[2] Seven committees were named to consider labor and other pertinent questions and in every case the committee report filed with the council was unanimous.

The recommendations of four committees, those covering national industrial policy, the antitrust laws and Federal Trade Commission Act, Government competition with private enterprise, and internal and external competition, were unanimously approved by the council, which has 121 employer and 41 labor members. One dissenting vote was recorded to the report on financial aid to small enterprise, three respecting the report on fair trade practices, and five members opposed the report dealing with the maximum workweek, general wages, and child labor. Those dissenting filed minority statements. The members dissenting from the recommendations relating to labor believed that constitutional limitations were not sufficiently recognized. All reports have been transmitted to the President by the Coordinator.

In addition to the specific recommendations for establishing minimum labor standards already mentioned, one committee advocated the general policy of a minimum wage in industry and the payment for overtime work at rates substantially higher than those for a reasonable workweek. Another report endorsed voluntary agreements in trade and industry subject to review of the courts and provided that they should not infringe on the rights of labor to organize into trade-unions for purposes of selecting representatives to

[1] Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, Press release, Mar. 13, 1936.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1936 (p. 335).

bargain collectively and to take other action for their mutual benefit. It was also held that minimum labor standards supplemented by true collective bargaining to prevent a minimum wage from becoming the maximum and to attain a full measure of equitable wage distribution are essential to stability of the industrial structure. Not only was it considered necessary to stabilize labor costs, but it was stated that this should be done on a reasonable level.

A description of the council included in its own resolution stated that the program carried out was "the first demonstration in American industrial history of the capacity for cooperative effort" of the three groups—capital, management, and labor. It was added that the deliberations pointed "the way to solutions of the Nation's most stubborn and baffling problems." The council believes that sponsorship of the movement should be continued by the Government, the President having favored the initial activities. Because of the unity of interest of those associated in the work it is believed by the group that the work of the council should be continued.

New Jersey Act Regulating Cleaning and Dyeing Industry Declared Unconstitutional

ON MARCH 11, 1936, the United States District Court of the District of New Jersey declared that the price-fixing provisions of an act regulating the cleaning and dyeing industries of the State were unconstitutional (*Kent Stores of New Jersey* v. *Wilentz*). The cleaners and dyers code was passed by the Legislature of New Jersey in June 1935,[1] and replaced the national code which was established for this industry under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. An injunction was brought in the courts of New Jersey by the Consolidated Cleaners and Dyers, Inc., and its affiliated Kent Stores, which operate a chain of retail stores in various parts of the State. Similar suits were later filed by other persons engaged in the cleaning and dyeing industry. The decision of the court, which consisted of three judges, held that even though the legislature had declared that an emergency existed, this in itself did not validate the act. The court also held that the cleaning and dyeing industry was not a business affected with a public interest and, therefore, the price-fixing provisions of the act could not be sustained. While the court considered that the unfair trade practices and sanitary regulations of the act were constitutional, they were, however, only parts of a plan of which price fixing was one part and, therefore, could not be considered separately. The court in determining the case reviewed many decisions of State and Federal courts, and finally concluded

[1] For a summary of code see Monthly Labor Review, Jan. 1936 (pp. 71, 72).

that the act which attempted to set up a price-fixing policy should not be sustained in New Jersey. It has been indicated that the decision of the court will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court for final determination.

Establishment of Labor Standards for Coat and Suit Industry [1]

THE National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board established a plan on July 15, 1935, whereby member firms of the organization agreed to continue the minimum labor standards and fair-trade practices of the N. R. A. code for the women's clothing industry, this code having ceased to function after the Schechter case decision in May 1935. By the terms of the new code the labor provisions of the N. R. A. remain the minimum standard unless the employer either has contractual arrangements with his employees or, if located in a region where there are other clothing plants, observes the local labor standards. Seven months after the plan was introduced, that is in February 1936, the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board announced that 90 percent of the employers and employees in the industry were operating under the new code. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is the representative of the workers. Garments made in shops observing the rules of the organization bear a special label which enables the consumer to determine whether he is purchasing articles made under code standards.

Membership and purposes of Board.—All members of the coat and suit industry who sign a certificate of compliance with its constitution and bylaws are eligible for membership in the Recovery Board. This includes members of associations that provide for making agreements binding upon members. Manufacturers in the majority of the principal producing centers are participating, notably in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Portland, Oreg., where divisional offices have been established.

The industry is described in the constitution of the Board as including "the manufacture and/or sale or distribution by manufacturer, submanufacturer, contractor, wholesaler, and/or jobber of women's, misses', children's, and infants' coats, jackets, capes, wraps, riding habits, knickers, suits, ensembles, and skirts in whole or in part made of wool, silk (only when made into tailored garments), velvet, plush, or other woven or purchased knitted materials", and such other subdivisions as may later be designated.

[1] Sources: Constitution and Bylaws of the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board; letter from Executive Secretary of the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board, Feb. 5, 1936; New York Times, Jan. 10, 1936; and Justice, organ of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, issues of Aug. 1 and 15, 1935.

The purposes of the Recovery Board are to establish and maintain fair and equitable standards of labor and fair-trade practices in order to promote the welfare of the industry and the public. Among its duties as outlined are the collection and analysis of information bearing upon problems that affect the industry, such as production and the abatement of production by minors and under substandard conditions. Findings and recommendations are to be made public from time to time and it is intended to build up sources of information dealing with the industry.

Administration.—A national executive board and four regional boards were given administrative powers. The National Executive Board is empowered to adopt bylaws and regulations and to effectuate the purposes of the organization. Its personnel includes three representatives each from the four regional boards (of whom one in each case must be a representative of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union), members of a number of employer groups throughout the country, two members chosen by the union at large, and one representative each of the public, of retail trade, and of the United States Departments of Commerce and Labor. The necessary committees may be established by the National Executive Board to enforce compliance and to distribute labels and supervise the operation of the label provisions. Regional boards are responsible for carrying out the organization's work locally. These four bodies are designated as the Metropolitan, Eastern, Central, and Pacific Coast Regional Boards. There are to be 9 members in each board, except in the central area where the total is placed at 10, and all boards may be enlarged. Representation is given the principal employer organizations in each district, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has two members on the Metropolitan Regional Board and three on each of the others. It is further provided that each regional board elect a chairman from its membership (to serve without compensation) and employ, subject to approval of the National Executive Board, a paid regional director. In every region, a committee of compliance is established which includes the regional director and one representative each of employers and labor chosen from the respective regional boards.

Labor provisions.—Labor standards may be imposed in one of three ways. If a member employer has individual or collective contractual agreements with his employees the limitations on working conditions so established must be maintained. If an employer does not operate under an agreement he must establish and maintain at least the minimum standards as to hours, wages, and working conditions that are in force in the region where his shops are located. Failing the determination of the local standards the employer is obliged to observe those provided by the terms of the N. R. A. code for the coat and suit industry applicable to his business as of May 1, 1935.

Labels.—Garments manufactured or distributed by members of the Recovery Board are required to bear a label indicating to the purchasers the conditions of manufacture. The charges for labels are graduated but may not produce a revenue in excess of the requirements for defraying the actual cost of labels and maintenance costs of the Recovery Board and its regional boards. If an association of firms agrees to defray its expenses through revenue produced by the label, the price charged to its members must be fixed to include the cost agreed upon by the National Executive Board plus such additional cost as the association may determine. The price per label ranges from 1 cent for garments priced up to $4.75 to 5 cents for those above $59.50. They may be ordered only by wholesalers and manufacturers and paid for and delivered to them or the designated manufacturers or contractors. The National Executive Board reserves the right to determine the number of labels to be issued to an applicant, the total not to exceed 2 weeks' supply based on records of past production insofar as possible. Labels must be attached to garments on the inside right front with the full face visible. For suits and ensembles only one label is attached, either on the jacket or coat. Inspection is provided so that there may be compliance with the label requirements. No wholesaler or manufacturer may use labels on goods not made by him or his designated submanufacturers or contractors. Unused labels may be redeemed at half price by persons or firms ceasing to operate. The right to use them may be withdrawn for cause. In no case may firms use the labels bearing serial numbers other than those assigned to them.

Compliance.—The constitution of the Recovery Board provides for regional and national committees to review questions of noncompliance with the terms of the agreement entered into by employers. On joining the organization a duly accredited member of the Board signs a certificate of compliance and membership in which he expresses his desire to establish and maintain fair and equitable standards of labor and fair competition and agrees voluntarily to abide by the constitution, bylaws, and regulations. Participation begins with the date on which the employer affixes his signature, up to July 1, 1936, and at that time the terms are to be continued on an annual basis unless either the Board or the employer gives written notice of termination 90 days in advance of the expiration date of the agreement. If the employer fails to fulfill the obligations voluntarily assumed his case goes to the local compliance board (made up of one representative each of the employers, labor, and an impartial person) established by one of the four regional boards, for decision in the first instance. A stenographic record must be kept of the proceedings. Any decision made by the majority of the members of the compliance board is considered a board decision. A copy of this decision must be mailed to the complainant and also to the respondent.

Appeals from decisions of compliance boards may be taken to the regional board in the jurisdiction where the principal place of business of the firm affected is located. This action must be taken within 3 days of the date of the decision, after due notice of hearing; transcripts of hearings are obligatory; and the decision must again represent majority opinion and be supplied in written form to those affected. The regional board may reverse, modify, or affirm the decision of a local compliance body.

Finally, cases may be brought before the National Executive Board, subject to the same regulations governing elapsed time, recording of proceedings, etc. Once the National Executive Board has reached a majority decision there is, however, no further provision for appeal. Decisions may be reversed, modified, or affirmed by this body and it may order distribution, return, or retention of the moneys deposited by the offending member.

In cases in which an employer, dealing with labor under a contract providing for arbitration of disputes by an impartial agency, fails to comply with a ruling of such an agency, the regional board in the jurisdiction has the right to review the arbitration. The board's decision then determines whether such an employer shall lose the right to use the label. The member must be notified of decisions of this kind by the regional board.

Penalties.—Definite procedure is written into the bylaws for the collection of damages from members violating the terms of their agreement. For wage violations it is provided that the firm shall deposit with the National Executive Board, to be held in trust, an amount equal to the difference between wages already paid and the amount that would have been paid had the wage scale been observed, plus such damages as may have been determined in the first instance and passed upon by the regional board in the district. The same procedure for determining the amount of damages is provided where there is noncompliance with standards of hours or other working conditions and where there are violations other than those connected with labor. In addition to the payment of damages the offending firm is responsible for the costs involved in investigations and hearings connected with the case.

Damages paid for a violation of a wage provision under the agreement must be equitably distributed between employees directly affected by the failure to observe the rules. Other damages are allocated to defray proper administrative expenses or to compensate any submanufacturer, contractor, subcontractor, or worker, who has suffered damages as a consequence of a violation. The National Executive Board may waive payment of damages by an employer who has violated an agreement innocently and without bringing about material injury. Damages are due and payable 7 days from the date that the board having jurisdiction renders a decision. However,

if a case is appealed, liquidation of damages may be stayed. Failure to pay within the allowed 7 days (if an appeal is not sought) is punishable by expulsion from membership in the Recovery Board and withdrawal of the right to use any label or other insignia of the organization, including the certificate of membership. If firms deal with labor under contract, the provisions dealing with damages or assessments of members established by collective agreement take precedence over the foregoing provisions.

Members who become bankrupt, cease to operate, or lose their membership in the Recovery Board for any cause, forfeit their interest in the funds, property rights, and interests of the body. They remain liable for any and all obligations incurred incidental to their membership in the organization.

Labor's attitude.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has given its wholehearted support to the Recovery Board's efforts to maintain the gains accruing to the coat and suit industry under the National Industrial Recovery Act both with respect to labor conditions and standards of fair trade practices. Shortly after the new plan became effective members of the union were instructed to work only on garments bearing the label adopted by the Recovery Board. It was explained to members at that time that the labor organization was represented on both the national and regional boards of the Recovery Board and that the voluntary code established for the industry would be mutually advantageous to employers and employees.

Departures From N. R. A. Labor Standards by Government Contractors

OF 3,507 Government contractors employing 1,515,486 persons in the post-code period, 1,912 firms with 977,414 employees were observing the code provisions governing hours and wages, 1,448 firms with 405,373 employees were not maintaining such standards, and 147 firms with 132,699 employees failed to furnish complete information regarding labor standards. The study disclosing these facts was made by the Government Contracts Division of the National Recovery Administration for the use of the House Judiciary subcommittee in connection with the Walsh bill (S. 3055, 74th Cong., 2d sess.), by the terms of which Government contractors would be required to observe the labor provisions of codes. Factual material was obtained by investigators who visited firms that were bidding on or had been awarded Government contracts. Where possible the figures were substantiated by books and pay rolls. Findings of the investigation were made public in three mimeographed tables early in 1936. Summary results are shown below, separate tabulations

having been made for departures from wage and hours provisions for firms reporting on both types of departures.

In table 1 figures for the firms investigated have been grouped by industry. Statistics include the firms conforming with the provisions and the number of persons affected as well as similar information for departures from the labor terms as set up in the codes.

Table 1.—Status of N. R. A. Labor Standards in 3,507 Firms, Classified by Industry

Industry group	Total contracting firms	Total employees	Conforming on wages and hours		Conforming on wages, not hours		Conforming on hours, not wages	
			Companies	Employees	Companies	Employees	Companies	Employees
Food and kindred products	181	136,709	92	82,082	39	9,837	8	1,258
Textiles and their products	400	170,216	189	106,747	48	8,889	30	12,038
Forest products	131	22,253	54	7,402	20	3,981	13	2,849
Paper and allied products	38	9,770	19	5,479	3	585	2	720
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	104	17,254	73	10,431	1	128	4	613
Chemicals and allied products	231	61,916	134	39,646	27	5,848	7	2,190
Products of petroleum and coal	54	109,943	24	101,716	3	2,825	3	288
Rubber products	37	83,856	22	16,777	4	1,822	0	0
Leather and its products	64	46,666	30	34,241	0	0	3	74
Stone, clay, and glass products	174	54,562	105	37,465	9	1,600	13	1,715
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	437	240,393	236	166,898	35	23,505	14	1,967
Nonferrous metals and their products	48	27,325	31	22,057	3	370	1	450
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	502	309,976	250	158,430	93	55,559	15	5,997
Transportation equipment, air, land, and water	67	37,277	32	17,578	17	7,631	5	1,456
Railroad repair shops								
Miscellaneous industries, including services	1,039	187,370	487	110,704	137	15,070	58	9,434
Total	3,507	1,515,486	1,778	917,653	439	137,650	176	41,046

Industry group	Conforming on neither wages nor hours		Wages up, hours constant		Hours down, wages constant		Wages up, hours up		No information	
	Companies	Employees	Companies	Employees	Companies	Employees	Companies	Employees	Companies	Employees
Food and kindred products	25	3,702	5	7,614	0	0	0	0	12	32,216
Textiles and their products	109	33,951	1	6	3	600	1	58	19	7,930
Forest products	24	3,353	12	3,761	1	300	4	424	3	183
Paper and allied products	11	1,196	1	40	0	0	0	0	2	1,750
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	16	2,275	0	0	1	30	1	50	8	3,727
Chemicals and allied products	40	6,003	4	305	1	20	1	35	17	7,869
Products of petroleum and coal	8	866	15	4,228	0	0	0	0	1	20
Rubber products	9	64,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,235
Leather and its products	25	11,852	4	479	1	20	0	0	1	0
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	5,424	9	1,108	0	0	2	7,025	4	225
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	107	17,511	12	20,976	5	281	10	1,365	18	7,890
Nonferrous metals and their products	8	1,648	4	2,800	0	0	0	0	1	0
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	79	16,815	17	4,736	2	1,368	14	4,774	32	62,297
Transportation equipment, air, land, and water	7	7,838	4	2,762	0	0	0	0	2	12
Railroad repair shops										
Miscellaneous industries, including services	277	34,378	30	8,172	2	155	23	2,112	25	7,345
Total	777	210,834	118	56,987	16	2,774	56	15,843	147	132,699

Of the 977,414 employees in 1,912 firms where wages and hours were not reduced below code limitations, 56,987 (in 118 firms) received an increase in wages while hours remained constant and 2,774 (in 16 firms) benefited by a reduction in hours without any loss in wages. Departures from the maximum-hours provisions of codes affected 137,650 (in 439 firms) as compared with 41,046 (in 176 firms) who received lower wages than those fixed by the codes; departures from both wages and hours affected the largest number of workers, that is 210,834 (in 777 firms).

Departures from code standards affected the highest percentages of total employees in the rubber products; forest products; transportation equipment, air, land, and water; miscellaneous and textile industries. They were of least importance in the petroleum and coal and nonferrous metals and their products industries.

In table 2 the firms reporting are classified according to action taken with respect to maintenance of wages and hours. The results are not comparable with those shown in table 1, since that table treated only firms that reported on both wages and hours, and those refusing to do so were classified under the column entitled "no information." In the figures given below the tabulation includes all firms reporting either on wages or hours.

Table 2.—Observance and Kinds of Departures From N. R. A. Labor Standards in 3,507 Firms

Observances and departures	Hours		Wages	
	Number of firms	Percent of total	Number of firms	Percent of total
All firms reporting	3,507	100.00	3,507	100.00
Standards maintained	2,127	60.64	1,821	51.92
Standards improved	28	.80	144	4.11
Standards reduced	1,309	37.33	1,480	42.20
Less than 15 percent	804	22.93	845	24.09
Affecting all employees	414	11.81	464	13.23
Affecting part employees	390	11.12	381	10.86
15 percent or over	505	14.40	635	18.11
Affecting all employees	229	6.53	231	6.59
Affecting part employees	276	7.87	404	11.52
Information refused	43	1.23	62	1.77

Results obtained in table 2, where all departures from code conditions are treated, show a reversal of those in table 1, where as stated only firms are covered that reported on departures for both hours and wages. For all firms shown in table 2 the number of departures from wage standards is 1,480 or in excess of the total of 1,309 from hours standards. Among the departures of less than 15 percent and 15 percent or over those for wages are greater than the total reported for hours. Table 2 shows that less than 2 percent of the firms

refused information of any kind and that in 61.44 percent of the firms hours standards were maintained or improved after the codes became inoperative and in 56.03 percent the same applied to wages.

Personnel Activities of United States Government Printing Office [1]

THE health and welfare activities carried on among employees in the Government Printing Office include an emergency hospital, various insurance and benefit organizations, a credit union, and a cafeteria and recreation association. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, there was a net increase of 548 employees in the Printing Office, the total number on the rolls at the close of the year being 5,341 as compared with 4,793 a year earlier.

The health activities of the Office are centered in the emergency hospital. During the year the hospital gave a total of 18,531 treatments to employees. Included in these treatments were 3,695 for injuries received while at work, 1,639 surgical treatments other than for injuries, which occasioned little or no loss of time among the employees treated, 8,287 medical treatments, and 4,910 re-treatments of the medical and surgical cases. In addition a total of 1,970 physical examinations were made, including those of new employees. A total of 2,776 employees lost 12,715 working days, or an average of 4½ days per employee, on account of injury (not service connected) and sickness either of themselves or in their families. Time lost for these reasons is not compensated. Injuries received in the Office caused 26 employees a loss of 525 working days or an average of slightly over 20 days per employee. As the Office endeavors to have all machinery adequately safeguarded it was felt that it was a matter of gratification that none of these injuries were caused by mechanical defects in the machinery or by the lack of safeguarding equipment.

As a result of consolidations effected during the year, the number of sick-benefit associations was reduced from 22 to 8, the number of death-benefit associations from 5 to 2, and the number of so-called welfare organizations from 38 to 18. These associations, it is said, are ample to take care of the needs of all employees of the Office. Christmas savings clubs were eliminated.

A group life-insurance association was organized in the Printing Office May 1, 1931, and up to the close of the fiscal year 1934–35 a total of $84,000 had been paid out on 104 claims. At that time 3,152 first-unit policies totaling $2,686,500 and 1,555 second-unit policies totaling $1,330,000 had been issued. A third unit of insurance

[1] Data are from U. S. Government Printing Office, Annual Report of the Public Printer, 1935, Washington, 1935.

became available on July 1, 1935. The association had a reserve fund of $29,000 invested in United States Treasury bonds, and in addition there was on hand at the end of the year about $3,920 in checking accounts.

A group hospitalization-insurance plan was started on May 1, 1935, which insures hospital service for each member for a period of 21 days at a cost of 75 cents a month. Approximately 700 employees are members.

Under the authority of the Federal Credit Union Act of June 26, 1934, a credit union was organized by employees of the Printing Office in August 1935. The credit union had more than 1,300 members at the close of September, with $5,600 paid in on shares and entrance fees; loans outstanding amounted to $5,400. Loans are repaid in monthly installments, with interest amounting to 1 percent per month on unpaid balances.

The Cafeteria and Recreation Association, an organization made up of employees, owns and operates the Government Printing Office cafeteria, the bowling alleys, and a cigar stand. The total receipts for the year were $145,242.42. A total of 761,254 meals were served, an average of 2,924 meals being served a day. There were 79 non-civil-service employees on the cafeteria staff, with an annual pay roll of nearly $58,000. The cafeteria has a trained dietitian as manager, and a daily inspection of the food served is made by the medical director.

Increase in Job Opportunities for Indians

THE wide range of occupations followed by Indians in the United States is one of the encouraging facts disclosed in a review of the activities of the Office of Indian Affairs during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935.[1] On January 1, 1935, there were 330,861 Indians in the United States, of whom 235,270 were actually enumerated, the number of the remainder, 95,591, being arrived at from previous or special censuses and estimates based on records. Only 29,350, or 12.5 percent, of the 235,270 enumerated Indians resided off the reservations.

The following five States together have over 68 percent of the entire Indian population: Oklahoma, 29 percent; Arizona, 13.5 percent; New Mexico, 10.6 percent; South Dakota, 8.2 percent; and California, 7.2 percent. Five other States (Montana, Minnesota, Washington, Wisconsin, and North Dakota) have each more than 10,000 Indians within their borders. The 10 States mentioned include 88.7 percent of the aggregate Indian population of the country.

[1] Given in Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, Washington, 1935.

Census returns for 1930 showed more than half (52.3 percent) of Indians in the United States in the 15 to 64 age group and 4.9 percent in the group 65 years of age or over.

In the year covered by the report there was initiated in each jurisdiction a survey of Indians with qualifications for employment in the Indian Service. Appointments to regular classified positions in the field were received by 286 Indians, and the number of Indian employees in the Washington office of the Service was increased to 32. On January 24, 1935, of the 5,463 regular classified positions in the Indian Service, 2,037 were filled by Indians; one man of Indian blood was supervising coordinator of all Indian activities in 3 States, and over a dozen Indians were reservation superintendents, school superintendents, and principals.

The field agents of the new Indian reorganization unit are all Indians. It is estimated that approximately 90 percent of the total personnel employed on various public works and emergency conservation work projects for Indians are of the Indian race.

In-service opportunities through Indian assistantships now include positions in clerical work, education, extension, and forestry branches of the service. The health division set up the new position of junior nurse to give employment as nurses to Indian women immediately upon completion of hospital training. At selected hospitals in the Service, 1-year employment in attendant positions is designed to give Indian girls who expect to enter training, advance experience in hospital routine and the opportunity of earning money to meet their expenses during the period of their hospital training.

During the fiscal year 1934–35 employment was secured through the employment division of the Office of Indian Affairs for 11,568 Indians—21.7 percent more than in the preceding year. Of these, 7,750 were placed in the Indian Service and 3,818 outside the Service—2,016 in private employment and 1,802 on Government projects.

Of the last-mentioned placements, 1,517 were made directly through the National Reemployment Service offices to which the Indian Service employment officials referred applicants. During the preceding year, employment agents familiarized the Indians in numerous communities with the opportunities afforded them through the Reemployment Service and through the State and municipal employment agencies, and thus accustomed them to the use of these facilities.

In certain urban sections where placements have been made for the most part among women and girls in household occupations, the demand for Indians 1934–35 was at times greater than the available supply, and consequently the number of placements in such positions declined. It is suggested that this situation was largely due to the increase in employment opportunities for Indian women and girls at agencies, schools, and hospitals on the reservations. These various openings have also made it unnecessary for some of the other family

members to leave home to make their own living. Another important cause for the reduction in the number of household placements is that special efforts have been made by social workers to improve the standards of such employment and to make it more stable. The result has been fewer placements but more continuous employment. "The various conditions described have required of employment officials more of selective individualized placements and less of mass recruiting of labor than heretofore."

The fact that many Indians are being employed within the Service makes it possible to compile individual records which will be of value when job opportunities on the reservations are not so numerous or when private business is in need of more workers. Employment officials are aiding recently organized local-employment committees at each agency and nonreservation boarding school to use such data as a basis for accurate records of employable Indians and their qualifications.

The report here reviewed also gives information concerning Indian activities in farming and the raising of livestock.

Wage Settlement and Reorganization Plans in the British Coal Industry

THE demands of the coal miners of Great Britain for a uniform wage increase of 2s. per shift and a national agreement, which found expression in a strike vote in November 1935, were compromised when some increases were granted in all districts and both the mine operators and the Government made definite pledges that certain plans for the reorganization of the industry would be put into operation at once. The offer of the operators to create immediately a national joint advisory board was regarded by the mine workers as recognition of the necessity for national action and was accepted at least temporarily as a substitute for a national agreement. Among the plans for reorganization, the central-selling-agency scheme was made a condition of the settlement in the negotiations between the mine operators' representatives and the officials of the Mineworkers' Federation. Another feature of the reorganization plan, the nationalization of royalties, is on the Government's legislative program and prompt action upon it was promised.

The movement for a horizontal increase of 2s. per shift and a change from a district to a national basis in negotiating agreements began early in 1935. Public sympathy was strongly with the miners, who have suffered severely from depressed conditions in the industry, but it was generally felt that a uniform increase of 2s. was impractical,

and that any increase was impossible without a substantial increase in the price of coal. The operators undertook to secure voluntary increases in prices from large consumers with whom they had contracts, but that movement made little headway. Some individual manufacturers, public-utility companies, and other users agreed to a slight rise in price on condition that the amount thus raised was used only for wage increases. The refusal of the railroads to pay more than the contract price because of their inability to meet the added cost made further effort in that direction useless.

It was generally recognized that although wage increases were imperative, the critical issue, on the part of the Mineworkers' Federation, was the securing of a national agreement. The mining industry operated under such an agreement from 1921 to 1925. The refusal of the operators to renew on a national basis the agreement which expired in 1925 and their insistence upon returning to the former practice of district negotiations were among the chief causes of the mine strike of 1926, which brought about the general strike of that year. With the defeat of the miners in that strike the owners reverted to district agreements. The organized miners, on the other hand, have continued to maintain that one principal obstacle to recovery and stability in the industry is the divergence of standards and conditions in the various districts. In 1935 the demand for national negotiation became the important issue, because, although some districts offered small wage increases from time to time during the summer and fall, the national organization of mine owners continued to refuse to meet with the national representatives of the miners.

Discussions and negotiations having made little headway, a strike vote was taken in November which showed that 93 percent of the votes cast were in favor of a strike. Later, January 27, 1936, was set as the date on which the strike was to be called, unless, as announced by the executive committee of the Mineworkers' Federation, "wage proposals satisfactory to the executive committee are obtained in the meantime."

The Secretary for Mines became active in trying to bring the parties together and to secure a settlement. Various offers were made by the districts, the highest of which, 1s., was made by districts having the highest wage scale. The low-wage districts of South Wales and Kent offered only a 5d. increase. Efforts to secure better terms were continued, but the strike seemed imminent when the death of King George on January 20 changed the temper of the deliberations. Modified wage proposals and the offer of a national joint board were made by the mine operators and accepted at a meeting of miners' representatives held on January 24. The delegates voting in favor of acceptance represented 360,000 members. Delegates casting 112,000 votes against the adoption of the proposals

represented workers in South Wales, Northumberland, and Cumberland, districts in which only small increases were granted. The delegation from Scotland, representing 34,000 members, did not vote.

Wage Increases

THE wage increases which have now been accepted, and which become retroactive to January 1, 1936, range from 5d. to 1s. per shift and average about 9d. Taking the industry as a whole, this average increase amounts to less than a 10 percent advance in earnings. In the districts in which the increase is 1s. per shift for adults and 6d. per shift for boys, approximately 280,000 workers will benefit. The South Wales and the Kent coal fields, covering about 127,350 workers, secured only a 5d. increase. The rate in South Wales, which was established by an arbitral award in November 1934, was 7s. 8d. The new rate beginning with January 1, 1936, is 8s. 1d. for those paid on a daily basis. Piece-rate workers receive an increase of 2½ percent above the basic piece rates, which, it is said, will amount to about 2d. per shift.

Between the maximum increase of 1s. and the minimum of 5d. are three groups: Scotland, with about 82,000 workers who received an increase of 9d. for adults and 4½d. for boys; the Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham districts, where the increases of 6d. for adults and 3d. for boys affect approximately 155,000; and two small areas, employing less than 8,500, where the increase ranges from 6d. to 9d. for adults and from 3d. to 4½d. for boys under 18 years of age.

National Joint Board

IN A statement giving the reasons for accepting wage offers which fell short of the original demands and which "by no means provide the substantial improvement which is needed to give our men a really satisfactory standard of living", the president of the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain emphasized "the acceptance by the owners of the necessity of national negotiations." That is the interpretation put upon the proposal of the mine owners' representatives to create an advisory body to be called the National Joint Standing Consultative Committee. This joint board, under the terms of the settlement, will be authorized to consider "all questions of common interest and general application to the industry, not excluding general principles applicable to the determination of wages by district agreements."

While this committee is not the equivalent of national bargaining machinery, the adoption of "general principles" to be applied to the negotiation of district agreements will in the opinion of the union officials and other commentators, operate to eliminate discrepancies

between the wage agreements of the different districts and will tend toward unifying the terms of the local agreements.

Reorganization Plans

BECAUSE of the system of wage determination used in the British coal-mining industry, the organization of the industry on both the producing and the selling side are of peculiar interest to the workers. Wages take the form of basic rates to which varying percentages are added in the different districts. The determination of this percentage is the chief point toward which bargaining is directed in negotiating district agreements. It is arrived at by first ascertaining the total proceeds of the industry in each district for a given period. The proportion of this to be distributed as wages is then determined by (1) deducting from the total proceeds production costs other than wages, and (2) allocating to wages a fixed percentage, usually 85 to 87 percent, of the remainder. If the net proceeds of the industry available for distribution as wages are not sufficient to meet the fixed minimum percentage of basic rates and to guarantee to the men on daily rates what is known as a subsistence wage, the deficit must be made up by the owner. Hence the mine workers have an immediate and vital interest in profitable operations and in all their wage movements of recent years, reorganization of the industry to make it profitable has been an insistent demand. The same policy has been followed in relation to the settlement just made, with the result that promises have been made by both operators and the Government that reorganization machinery will be set in motion at once.

The Coal Mines Act of 1930 (20 and 21 Geo. V, ch. 34) set up procedure for regulating the production and sale of coal, and for the voluntary or compulsory amalgamation of mines. A Coal Mines Reorganization Commission was created for the purpose of facilitating and if necessary forcing amalgamations.

Regulation of Production

PART I of the act of 1930 created a Central Council of Colliery Owners one of whose functions was "the allocation to each district * * * after consultation with the executive board of the district, of a maximum output for the district." Each district, on its part, was to establish an executive board, to be elected by all the owners of coal mines in the district. This executive board was to determine the standard tonnage of each mine, and to assign to each mine the quota or "the proportion of the standard tonnage which each of the coal mines in the district is to be allowed to produce."

The Mines Department of the Board of Trade of Great Britain began in March 1931 the periodical publication of "the working of

the schemes" for regulation of output provided by the act of 1930. All schemes, the Mines Department reported, were put into operation by November 24, 1930. Allocations for the first quarter of 1931 were made by the central council "at 10 percent below the output of the corresponding quarter of 1930, a period when demand was abnormally high." Output for the period was about 4,000,000 tons less than the allocation. In each succeeding report of the working of the schemes, allocation exceeded output, usually in substantial amounts. The latest report, covering the second and third quarters of 1935, gives not only production but disposals and shows that allocations exceeded production by approximately 2,360,000 tons, while production was more than 11,000,000 tons greater than sales.

Throughout the operation of the scheme to regulate output, the method of making allocations on the basis of performance in the corresponding period of the preceding year has been continued, and during 1935 supplementary allocations were granted "to make good any deficiency in the amount of the original allocation." In a number of instances none of the supplementary grant was actually mined. Commenting upon this allocation procedure the report of the mines department says:

> In one respect the system adopted by the council was criticized by some of the district executive boards, who pointed out that although a district was granted additional tonnage in a quarter in respect of exceptional conditions of trade which operated during that quarter, it secured a permanent advantage from that addition since it was counted as part of its share of trade when determining future allocations on the basis of past performance. It was urged that a more equitable system would be one under which each district should be given a stabilized percentage of the trade of the country, subject to variation in the light of exceptional circumstances. Such a proposal was, indeed, under the consideration of the council when it was decided to introduce schemes for the control of selling. It is understood that the matter will be further considered in connection with the amendments of the central scheme necessary to effect national coordination of the district selling arrangements.

Amalgamations

The Coal Mines Reorganization Commission created by part II of the Coal Mines Act of 1930 was given the task of furthering the reorganization of the coal-mining industry by promoting amalgamations in instances where, in its judgment, that procedure would be in the national interest. Stimulation to voluntary action was regarded as the main purpose of the commission, but compulsory powers were explicitly given it by the act.

The Commission, in November 1933, issued a report to the Secretary for Mines, covering its activities during the 3 years of its existence. This report was largely a negative one, dealing for the most part with obstacles and opposition, although the progress which had been made in some districts was noted. In closing, the Commission referred to

the essential relation between nationalization of royalties and structural reorganization of the industry, and said:

> Even if those structural changes were successfully made, the present system of mineral ownership would stand in the way of effective and lasting reorganization. This weakens incentive to face the difficulties of making them. "What", we are asked, "is the use of doing all these troublesome things to eliminate waste, secure planned development, and get rid of superfluous units, so long as so much still depends on the accident of mineral ownership, and our plans may always be stultified by the opening or reopening of mines without regard to corporate efficiency or national need?" We can only answer this question by saying that Parliament will presumably remove sooner or later—whether by nationalization or by some less sweeping reform—an impediment that so seriously obstructs the fulfillment of its policy.

Central Selling Agencies

THUS the conclusions of two governmental agencies concerned with the enforcement of the current law for the reorganization of the industry point to the necessity of the plans specifically emphasized during the recent wage negotiations—reorganization of the selling machinery and centralized control of mineral rights.

Central selling agencies were contemplated in the act of 1930, as was price regulation. Reports of the Mines Department on the operation of the act stressed the difficulties inherent in price regulation and the prevalence of evasions of minimum prices where they had been fixed. The latest report states that "among the objects of control of sales by owners of coal mines are the prevention of evasions and the proper coordination of sales prices between districts."

Emphasis is now to be placed upon the erection of central selling agencies for each district, with regulation of output as one feature of the scheme. The Central Council of Colliery Owners, at the request of the Government, has agreed to have in operation in each district by July 1, 1936, an organization for the complete and effective control of the sale of coal with coordination between the districts to be undertaken through the Central Council. According to one nongovernmental authority, more than 27,000 sales outlets are at present involved in the distribution of the coal mined in Great Britain.

Up to January 1, 1936, only two centralized sales agencies were in actual operation. One of these, covering about 90 percent of the output of the Lothians area, is a voluntary scheme which was put into practice in January 1935. The other is the plan now in effect in the Lancashire and Cheshire district, which was given statutory authority under the Coal Mines Act of July 1, 1935. Conditions stipulated by the Government before statutory effect will be given any centralized selling scheme are that the scheme must be devised as a permanent measure, cover all the coal owners in the district, effectively control intercolliery competition within the district, and be so drawn and enforced that evasions cannot exist.

Lancashire and Cheshire district scheme.—The mine operators of the Lancashire and Cheshire district have established the Lancashire Associated Collieries, Ltd., as the central organization for selling and distributing the output of all the mines in that field. The field is a large one, employing, during the quarter ended September 30, 1935, about 60,000 wage earners, and producing nearly 6 percent of the total output.

Administration of the corporation is in the hands of a board of directors composed of local mine owners. All selling activities of individual operators have been transferred to the Lancashire Associated Collieries, which has given a 5-year guaranty of employment to the sales personnel involved in the transfer.

The production allocated to the Lancashire-Cheshire district by the Central Council of Colliery Owners is so apportioned throughout the district as to give each local mine a quota based upon its production and sales during the year 1934. A scale of minimum prices has been fixed for each class of coal, and no sale may be made under that fixed price under any conditions. This prohibition applies to "captive" mines in which the coal is owned and used by industrial establishments.

All shipments from individual mines are made in the name of the Lancashire Associated Collieries, and bills are payable to the central selling agency. Accounts are settled monthly, at which time the mine operators receive payments, at the fixed minimum price per ton, for the coal mined during the month for the corporation. Coal used in working the mine, and that supplied to employees, is deducted from the total output of each mine, and the operator is paid for the amount of his output that is placed on the market. Profits are to be distributed annually on the same basis as the assignments of quota.

Coal prices were raised within the district in order to put the plan into operation on a footing that would insure a reasonable margin of profit. The Lancashire Associated Collieries inaugurated a campaign to stimulate the use of local coal and secured an agreement from other producing areas which practically gave it the home market. Consumption of local coal within the district increased steadily, and in November 1935 was approximately 13 percent higher than in November 1934.

Nationalization of Royalties

THE extent and diversity of ownership of coal-bearing lands is regarded as one of the principal difficulties with which the industry must contend. The Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (the Samuels Commission of 1925) found that on the average, each operating mine required leases from five different owners. This involves the payment, to a varying number of landowners, of royalties which

are fixed prices, usually on a long-term contract, for the amount of the mineral extracted. Only 12 percent of the coal lands being worked in 1925 was owned by the operators. The contention has long been made that, as expressed in the report of the Samuels Commission, "private ownership of the minerals has not been in the best interest of the community." An earlier investigating commission, the Coal Industry Commission of 1919 (the Sankey Commission) unanimously advocated state acquisition and ownership of all coal and associated minerals and gave as its reasons the many obstacles to effective and efficient mining that grow out of the fact that "the seams of coal are now vested in the hands of nearly 4,000 owners." Some of these obstacles have to do with technical difficulties, others with the human element and the legal problems involved in land ownership.

Technical difficulties include the heavy and unnecessary expense growing out of the lack of cooperation in the draining of pits, which necessitates maintaining draining and pumping equipment in each pit instead of for an entire area; coal barriers, left unworked between the properties of the various individual owners, that involve serious waste; and the arbitrary and irregular character of the boundaries, with which is often associated extreme difficulty of access. The human aspect enters into the problem through the attitude of owners of coal-bearing lands who at times refuse to grant mineral rights necessary to efficient working, and those who make exorbitant demands or unreasonable conditions; while the legal aspect involves unknown, absentee, or incompetent ownership, and lands held under conditions which preclude the leasing of mineral rights.

"Under State ownership", the Sankey report holds, "there will be one owner instead of nearly 4,000 of the national asset, and the difficulties caused under the present system in regard to barriers, drainage, pumping, boundaries, and support will largely disappear." Other problems, related to rights-of-way, would be solved also, since the State, as owner of the workable coal, would have "the right of access to the coal and the right of bringing the coal to the surface through any area."

The Samuels Commission of 1925 concurred in the conclusions of the Sankey Commission that private ownership of coal deposits is open to grave objections, since—

> A system which vests the ownership of minerals under the surface in the owner of the surface means that the planning of mines is influenced continually by surface boundaries and surface rights. But surface boundaries have no relevance at all, and surface rights only a minor relevance to the proper organization of the industry underground. * * * Many of the present defects of the industry in this country are largely due to the fact that the mines have had to adapt themselves to surface ownership.

This idea of State acquisition of coal deposits, which is referred to as the nationalization of royalties, has become a lively issue that played its part in the recent settlement. The King's speech at the opening of the new Parliament on December 3, 1935, in which the program of the Government was outlined, contains the following reference to the movement: "In pursuance of the policy of reorganization, a measure will be introduced to provide for the unification of coal royalties under national control."

The bill has not yet been introduced, but the assumption is that under it, nationalization of royalties—that is, State purchase of coal seams—will be proposed, and that under national control the amalgamations and eliminations necessary for efficient and profitable operation can be carried out through the leasing power of the State agency.

SOURCES.—Communications from Alfred Nutting, clerk, American consulate general, London, dated November 21 and December 20, 1935; from Ray Atherton, counselor of embassy, London, dated January 6 and 28, 1936; and from Myles Standish, vice consul, Manchester, dated December 7, 1935; Manchester Guardian, January 9 and 25, 1936; Economist (London) January 18 and February 1, 1936; Planning (Political and Economic Planning) Broadsheets No. 60 (Oct. 22, 1935), No. 61 (Nov. 5, 1935), and No. 67 (Jan. 28, 1936); Coal Mines Act of 1930 (20 and 21 Geo. V. ch. 34); Mines Department, Board of Trade, reports on working of schemes under part I of the Coal Mines Act of 1930, March 1931 to December 1935, and the Lancashire and Cheshire district (coal mines) scheme, 1930; report of the Coal Industry Commission, 1919 (Cmd. 210); report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, 1925 (Cmd. 2600); report of the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission to the Secretary for Mines, 1933; official report of parliamentary debates, House of Commons, December 3, 4, and 11, 1935; British Coal Dilemma, by Isador Lubin and Helen Everett (Institute of Economics, 1927); Monthly Labor Review, January and February 1935.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

International Labor Conference of June 1936

By WILLIAM GORHAM RICE, Jr., and W. ELLISON CHALMERS [1]

THE twentieth session of the International Labor Conference will meet at Geneva, Switzerland, on June 4, 1936, with delegates from every industrially important country of the world except Germany. In that session the United States will participate for the second time as a member of the International Labor Organization. To the meeting the United States will send a full delegation, representing the Government, employers, and workers, as it did to the 1935 meeting, and as it presumably will to the twenty-first session, to be held in October of this year, when maritime labor questions will be the exclusive subjects of discussion.

The tripartite nature of the Conference is fundamental; of the 4 delegates which each of the 61 countries belonging to the Organization may send to the Conference, 2 are selected solely by the Government, and 2 are appointed by the Government in conjunction with (in most countries, really, by) the principal organizations representative of workers and of employers respectively. Each of these four delegates is usually accompanied by advisers who are substantially alternate delegates, so that a delegate may be represented at different meetings held at the same time. The Conference has the aspect of a congress in which there are two large minority parties—an employers' party and a workers' party—each more or less bound by its self-imposed unit rule. Between them is the government group. Because some countries send only government delegates, this group is always slightly larger than the two industrial groups together. Occasionally the government delegates act with substantial unanimity, but more often they divide along lines of political interest, industrial advance, or cultural affinity of their respective States. Frequently during the session, each of the three groups of delegates—government, employer, and worker—holds private meetings. The two industrial groups, indeed, meet almost every day.

The conference, being a continuing institution (though of changing personnel), has standing orders (parliamentary rules) which control its procedure. But the substantive topics before the Conference

[1] Both authors are on the staff of the U. S. Department of Labor, at Geneva.

change from session to session, as determined by decisions of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office or of the previous session of the Conference.[2]

Organizing the Conference [2]

THE first business of the session is the selection of a president of the Conference and of three vice presidents, one from each of the groups.

The next business is to set up committees. Under the standing orders of the Conference, this job is entrusted to the committee of selection. The size of this committee is fixed at 32 by the standing orders; by custom its governmental membership comes from the 16 States that sit in the Governing Body. Its first duty is to decide what other committees shall be set up besides the credentials, resolutions, and drafting committees, which are required by the standing orders. It may be expected to agree upon a committee for the examination of the annual reports from States regarding compliance with I. L. O. conventions they have ratified. There is also usually a committee on standing orders (rules). Also there will be a separate committee for each of the subjects listed as "agenda", i. e., for consideration by the Conference with a view to the adoption of a draft convention or a recommendation. Both the number and the size of the committees depend on circumstances. The rule for all committees, other than the selection committee and the drafting committee, is that each group—government, employer, and worker—shall have equal voting strength and that each group shall have as many members thereon as it desires.

Each government requests a place on those committees that particularly interest it. The other groups nominate their representatives and usually fit their quotas to the pleasure of the governments. Let us say 4 governments request places on the committee on resolutions, 24 on that on holidays with pay (paid vacations), and 20 on that on hours of labor. The selection committee will perhaps report and the Conference vote in favor of a resolutions committee of 12 members (4 from each group); a committee of 48 (24 governments, 12 workers with double votes, and 12 employers with double votes) on holidays; and a committee of 60 (20 from each group) on shortening of working time. (This was the selection committee's first proposal for these particular committees in 1935.) Though this system often results in unduly large committees, it has been felt that no group, and especially no government, that firmly desires to serve on a particular committee, should be compelled to forego the opportunity it desires.

[2] For a general account of the make-up and procedures of the International Labor Organization, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1935 (p. 1467).

As there are eight substantive, or "agenda", items on the Conference calendar for the twentieth session, which will be held this June, it is probable that there will be 13 committees besides the selection committee. Before discussing the eight substantive items, a word should be said about the five recurrent committees.

Business of the Usual Committees

THE chief problem before the credentials committee is to determine whether the industrial delegates represent, as the I. L. O. constitution requires, "the employers and the workpeople" of the member appointing them. For the members are bound to appoint the nongovernment delegates and advisers "in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be." The worker delegate from a country where none but State-controlled labor associations are allowed is frequently challenged by other worker delegates. But the challenge, though it may have an important effect on public opinion, is almost necessarily futile, for in such cases no other lawful associations exist. Moreover, no delegate can be unseated except by the vote of two-thirds of the delegates.

The resolutions committee considers resolutions, which, unless they relate to "agenda" (in which case they are referred to the committee handling the particular subject) must be filed by delegates 7 days in advance of the assembling of the Conference. The resolutions committee may report a resolution with modifications, or it may merge several resolutions.

The drafting committee frequently makes changes in texts that have been voted and adds to draft conventions the rather standardized provisions regarding ratification, revision, and denunciation. Its perfected texts of course require approval of the Conference. Its duties are far more than that of grammarian and phrase polisher, as is suggested by the fact that its membership usually includes some of the most influential members and the general officers of the Conference.

The standing orders committee in 1936 will have before it some proposals for changes in the rules of procedure of the Conference, particularly one with respect to the taking a second vote when the first was inconclusive for lack of a quorum.

The committee on annual reports considers not only the reports by each government on the enforcement of each convention it has ratified—the summary of which makes a volume of 200 to 300 printed pages—but also a report on these reports that has been made by a committee of technical experts who meet, on call of the Governing Body, 2 months earlier. With the aid of the members of the Office's subsection on application of conventions, these experts digest and criticize the government reports, thus easing the load and pointing

the action of the Conference's committee. A question which may receive the attention of the committee this year, for instance, is whether certain countries are fulfilling their somewhat uncertain constitutional obligation to apply conventions which they have ratified, to their colonies, protectorates, and possessions.[3]

Director's Report

DESPITE many interesting and embarrassing questions that come before these recurring committees, the committees that count most are those dealing with "agenda." Each of these committees, which will be described more fully in the next section, debates in considerable detail the problems raised by the item before it. Texts proposed by the Office or resolutions proposed by delegates form the bases of the deliberations of these committees. While these extensive discussions continue, plenary sittings of the Conference are held concurrently for the consideration of the Director's report—a book distributed well in advance and containing the observations of the Director of the International Labor Office on the economic state of the world, on the work and plans of the Office, and on the opportunities of the Organization. In remarks on this report, delegates of all groups take occasion to state their views regarding what is being done and what should be done about industrial conditions by their respective governments or by the International Labor Organization. These disconnected, but often individually important, utterances are more or less summed up and commented on by the Director in a long speech to the Conference just before it begins its consideration of the reports from its more laborious committees. For this speech, as for the opening speech of the president, the public galleries are usually full.

Unofficial Agenda

BESIDES the Director's report, certain other reports emanating from the Office will be laid before the Conference in June. They are sometimes referred to as the unofficial agenda. Published this winter and spring, these reports will be distributed to all attending the twentieth session, but have no place on its calendar. They are, however, likely to provoke resolutions, which of course are debatable. These reports are on Collective Agreements and The Migration of Workers: Recruitment, Placing, and Conditions of Labor, two sub-

[3] Article 35 of the I. L. O. constitution enjoins application to colonies "(1) except where owing to local conditions the convention is inapplicable, or (2) subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions." In February 1936 the Governing Body adopted a report declaring that "in regard to each convention, each State is competent to decide as to the necessity and desirability of having recourse to those reservations; the competence of the States in this connection cannot, however, be exercised in an arbitrary manner. The action taken must obviously be preceded by an examination in good faith of the local conditions and of the possibility of introducing into the conventions such modifications as may be necessary to adapt them to such conditions."

jects considered by the Governing Body for listing, but eventually excluded from the "agenda" of 1936, and on Opium and Labor and Nutrition of Workers. Some of these—perhaps pursuant to resolutions of this session and in part depending upon the interest they arouse—are likely to become the subjects of recommendations or draft conventions at subsequent sessions. But no such action can be taken this June, for the Conference is limited in this respect to the following subjects preselected by the Governing Body.

Agenda and Agenda Committees

THESE items constitute the "agenda" (in its customary restricted sense) of the twentieth session of the Conference:

For second (normally final) discussion:

1. Recruiting of colonial labor.
2. Holidays with pay (excluding agriculture and shipping).
3. Reduction of hours (public works).
4. Reduction of hours (building and civil engineering).
5. Reduction of hours (iron and steel).
6. Reduction of hours (coal mining).

For either first or final discussion:

7. Reduction of hours (textile industry).

For first discussion:

8. Safety of workers in building trades (scaffolding and hoisting machinery).

The Office report on each of these items is referred to the committee set up to handle the item and serves as the starting point of its deliberations.

Each of these committees elects from its membership a chairman from the government group, a vice chairman from each industrial group, and a reporter. The reporter, usually one of the government group, is charged with the preparation of the report of its deliberations, which he presents and defends before the Conference. It also selects a subcommittee (one from each group) on drafting the proposals (convention, recommendation or list of points, as the case may be—as well as any resolutions) which it decides to submit to the Conference.

All the committees are assisted by specialists from the Office—experts on Conference procedure, on the one hand, and subject experts, on the other. They not only get the committee under way and supply information when called on, but they keep the minutes (which are circulated promptly after each session) and assist the drafting subcommittee. Other Office men serve as interpreters. They must translate each speech as soon as it is made from the language of the speaker into French or English or both and often into German. (In plenary session interpretation usually is offered con-

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currently with the speech; a delegate who does not understand a speech may, while it is being delivered, listen, by means of a telephonic headpiece, to its translation into some language he knows.)

In the setting up of committees, the same difficulty may arise this year as in 1935, when (as in 1934) most of the employer group boycotted the hours committee. Last year, the employer delegates from the United States and Italy alone accepted places on this committee.

Forty-Hour Week

WHEN the 1934 session debated the general policy of a 40-hour week, it was frankly said that such a limitation of hours would be a very considerable advance over present practice in many countries, but it was urged as a necessary step in the reduction of world-wide unemployment. The nations of the world, however, were not prepared to adopt a convention whose later ratification would require actual application of the 40-hour week. The 1935 session also in effect postponed a decision on the problem. It is true that a convention of principle was adopted, but the endorsement of this principle by any nation by ratifying the convention does not necessitate any shortening of the duration of the working day or week. Only in the relatively unimportant glass-bottle industry did the 1935 session actually adopt a convention of application. When such a convention of application is ratified, the ratifying nation must shorten working time according to its terms. Thus if the glass-bottle convention is ratified, working time in that industry must be cut to an average of 42 hours per week.

Although world unemployment has been reduced since the depths of the depression, it continues to present an urgent problem. From an index number of 100 in 1929, the world unemployment estimate of the I. L. O. increased to 291 in 1932.[4] By the time of the 1935 Conference, it had fallen, but only to 178. Apparently, the unadjusted average for the last 6 months of 1935 is only slightly lower.

No matter how the Conference works out details, the final votes on each of these hours conventions will be determined by the attitude of governments toward this method of meeting the problem of unemployment.

The first six items listed above were agenda for first (or for first or final) discussion in 1935. In the case of the reduction of hours in public works and in construction generally, the 1935 session instructed the appropriate committee to report conventions. These two conventions failed of adoption (which requires a two-thirds vote) though they received the support of a substantial majority of the delegates. Thereupon they were remitted to the 1935 session as matters for

[4] International Labor Review, January 1936, p. 97.

second discussion. The other four topics carried over from 1935 were last year either listed for first discussion only (recruiting and holidays) or accepted by the Conference for first discussion only (iron and coal).

Last June, the Conference, as is customary in concluding a first discussion, adopted for each of these six subjects a list of points on which governments should be consulted by the Office before drafting its convention proposal for 1936. These lists were the foundation of questionnaires sent last summer to all member States. With their answers in hand, the Office proceeded to draft the proposals which the Conference will in normal course refer to the respective committees this June.

Textiles (item 7) are before the Conference for the first time; but the Governing Body has offered the Conference the facility of taking final action this year, by instructing the Office to prepare, for discussion by the Conference, both a list of points and a convention proposal. As a possible substitute for the first discussion and the gathering of facts and opinion by questionnaire, the Governing Body directed the Office to consult textile experts from the principal manufacturing countries. Employer organizations refused to name experts, but a group of government experts and one of experts suggested by labor unions met in late February to advise the Office on its drafting problems. Judging by the procedure of last year, one may expect that the Conference will be called on by the textile hours committee to determine early in the session whether it shall present a convention for adoption or only a list of points on which governments are to be consulted by the Office before drafting (in this case, redrafting) a proposal for a convention to be considered in June 1937.

Since the proposals for conventions on topics 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 carry forward the specific application of the 40-hour-week principle adopted by the 1935 Conference session (convention 47), and applied by it to glass-bottle works (convention 49), it may be expected that in the 1936 Conference, no substantial change from 40 hours as a weekly maximum will be proposed. For each of the four industries discussed in 1935, and for textiles also (if single discussion is approved), the Conference will be called upon to vote finally for or against a 40-hour-week convention.

But the exact number of weekly hours to be specified in each of the conventions is uncertain. The Conference has apparently conceded that the average 42-hour week proposed by the Office in 1935 for the continuous processes of the steel industry is in conformity with the 40-hour principle, for such a provision is found in the glass-bottle convention of last year. For the rest of steel workers, it proposed an averaged 40-hour week, with a maximum of 48 hours in any partic-

ular week. For coal mining, the Office offered in 1935 a convention setting, as a maximum, and without allowing averaging, 38¾ hours per week for most underground workers, time being computed from entering to leaving the mine.

The Conference will have to decide whether to include also a daily time limitation. Although it is not specified in the convention of principle, the normal day (the spell of work) was limited to 8 hours in the glass conventions adopted in 1934 (convention 43) and 1935 (convention 49), a precedent likely to be followed in some of the conventions proposed for other industries, particularly as the 8-hour limit was adopted in the general industrial 48-hour week convention of 1919 (convention 1).

In its consideration of the problems of each industry, the Conference will also have to determine whether the effect on wages of a reduction of hours should be dealt with. In 1935, the United States Government representatives strongly supported a requirement that workers receive the same total wage despite a reduction of weekly time. Such a resolution was passed by the Conference. The opposition to its embodiment in a convention, however, was so great that it was modified in the convention of principle into a reference to the maintenance of "the standard of living."

Besides the two chief questions—What shall be the basic weekly and daily limit? and, How shall the standard of living be protected?—many other issues must be faced by the Conference in its debates upon each of the hours conventions, such as: What overpay shall be required for overtime? and, How much flexibility in hours of work and classifications of workers shall be permitted?

The answers to these questions are usually made as legislative decisions in national capitals under the multiple pressures of economic and political groups. Now the scene of decision is transferred to Geneva and an international gathering. The decisions made there will be embodied in a "draft convention", which, when it is presented to the United States and other governments of the world, must be either accepted or rejected without modification. In each particular formulation of the collective judgment of the representatives of governments, workers, and employers of most of the world, assembled in conference, there will be expressed a world opinion that will be highly influential in the ultimate acceptance or rejection of the entire program of international hours reduction by the 61 countries that constitute the I. L. O.

The statement of a 40-hour week seems, at first glance, simple. But it is a highly complex problem to elaborate an international regulation for each industry, which will not be defeated in national legisla-

tures as impractical, and which at the same time represents a real advance in labor standards.

Iron and Steel

Is the 40-hour week a reasonable maximum for the iron and steel industry? The United States Government, and employer and worker delegates must have in mind both American and world conditions. The N. R. A. iron and steel code established an average 40-hour week, a maximum 8-hour day, and a maximum 48-hour week. In October 1935 the average actual weekly hours for the industry in the United States were 38.1. That this is substantially less than the time worked in other countries is shown by the following percentages of those who in 1934, according to reports of the I. L. O., worked 48 hours a week or more: Austria 97 percent, Germany 49 percent, Italy 46 percent, and France 43 percent.[5] In the same year weekly hours in Sweden averaged 48 and in Poland 43. The United States Government favors a 40-hour week for all iron and steel workers. The reason supporting a 42-hour week for workers in continuous processes (as in the proposal drafted in 1935 by the Office) is that it facilitates the use of 4 shifts of 6 hours, with each man working 7 days a week. This led to the adoption of the 42-hour limit for mechanical glass workers in the sheet-glass and bottle-glass convention of the last 2 years.

Coal Mining

In the United States collective agreements have widely established the 7-hour day and 35-hour week "at the face" in the bituminous-coal mines. In October 1935 the actual working hours averaged 30 per week in the bituminous-coal and 33.5 per week in the anthracite industry. In other countries, in 1934, according to reports of the I. L. O. above referred to, the bracket covering weekly hours between 40 and 47 included 62 percent of the workers in Germany and 70 percent of the miners in France.

The coal-mining industry as a subject of hours regulation has been before the I. L. O. for years. After long discussion, a convention was adopted in 1931 fixing a daily, but not a weekly, limit (convention 31). It proved unacceptable to the principal coal-producing countries because some of its subordinate sections appeared overburdensome. As a result it was revised in 1935 (convention 46). But the problem of fixing a weekly limitation was left to a new convention to be formulated by the session of 1936.

Ordinarily one might assume that the sections of the 1935 convention relating to definitions, overtime, methods of application and so

[5] These and succeeding figures relating to foreign countries are taken from the studies of the I. L. O. and are found in either the Gray-Blue Reports to the 1935 Conference, or in the I. L. O. Year Book, 1934–35.

forth would be accepted, and with the insertion of the weekly limit, the draft would be ready for a final vote. But as the earlier conventions were worked out before the United States joined the I. L. O. their terms do not suit production usages in North America. In the United States, in contrast to Europe, a man travels "on his own time" within the mine to his workplace. A 7-hour day and 35-hour week for underground miners, suggested by the United States Government for countries where time is so reckoned, approximately equals the 7¾-hour day and 38¾-hour week proposed by the Office draft of 1935 for those countries where all time spent in the mine is counted. In the United States, surface as well as underground workers are subject to the same hour regulations. Should surface workers also be included in the international convention? What special hours should be established for workers in continuous operations (pumping water and air, etc.)? Should special provision in some or all countries be made for workers in anthracite mines, in lignite mines, in strip mines? The United States Government has suggested that agreements between the extensive organizations of workers and employers in this industry be utilized as an alternative to Government regulations in working out for each country the exceptions and variations that must necessarily be allowed by the convention. These and other problems will arise in trimming the earlier conventions to fit American practices.

Construction

Comparison of conditions in various countries is especially difficult to make for the building industry, because its labor standards are frequently determined locally, because in many countries the industry has been so abnormally depressed, and because of the wide fluctuation in employment with the seasons. One may note, however, that in September 1935 the average weekly hours actually worked in the United States were 31.8. In the winter months of 1933 or 1934, 48 hours or more per week were worked by 94 percent of the workers in France, by 80 percent in Austria, and by 24 percent in Germany. In Hungary the average was 51 hours per week, in Sweden 44 per week, and in Poland 42 per week.

Other problems peculiar to the construction industry will be debated at the Conference. The coverage of the convention is defined by a list of many kinds of construction. This list evokes two questions: Just what are the limits of the construction industry? Should not building workers engaged in repair and construction work incidental to other industries be included?

It is proposed to leave a great many details to the discretion of some agency in each country. These are by no means insignificant, however. Thus, the draft submitted in 1935 by the International Labor Office established an average 40-hour week but permitted the

competent national authority to fix the period in which the average is to be computed. It allowed limited overtime under circumstances to be determined by the same authority. It may be suggested to the Conference that the national authority also be permitted to extend the hours if an adequate supply of labor is unavailable. Altogether, this gives wide leeway to some authority in each country. Is this satisfactory? In each case, discussion with organizations of workers and employers, if they exist, is required.

Public Works

Although there is no competition between public-works activities in different countries, this "industry" was included in the 1935 discussions, because it constitutes an important and obvious attack on unemployment.

The proposed convention is simply drawn. It lays down the basic 40-hour week as the maximum for all public works financed or subsidized by central governments, but leaves many important details to be determined by the competent authority in each country. Debate is likely to turn, therefore, on whether a limitation should be put upon this discretion. Should an average, rather than an unqualified, 40-hour week be permitted, and if so, should the designated authority in each country be limited in fixing the period over which such an average is computed? Should any restrictions be imposed upon the national authority in its determination of what is "building and civil engineering work"? What proportion of financial assistance by the government is necessary to bring an operation under the terms of the convention? Shall the convention apply to the production of material to be used in public works? May the national authority allow up to 100 hours of overtime "for exceptional cases of pressure of work," and up to 60 hours if it is impracticable to engage additional persons? In addition, the Conference may debate whether in all these cases the national authority should be required to consult with employers' and workers' organizations before establishing regulations.

Two other questions were raised in 1935 that may be raised again. One was a suggestion that local as well as the national governments should be subject to these restrictions. On the plea that this would delay if not prevent ratification of the convention, it was excluded last year. The other was an amendment to increase the overtime rate from one and one-quarter to one and one-half times the regular rate. Although this amendment also was defeated last year, it may be presented again.

Textile Manufacture

When the Governing Body of the I. L. O. was deciding to what industries the 40-hour week principle might first be applied, the

workers' motion that the 1935 Conference consider the textile as well as other specified industries was defeated by a single vote. Its consideration by the 1936 Conference is due to the continued urging by workers' representatives, and the warm interest of the United States, France, and other governments of the European continent.

Although the complexity and variety of the textile industry presents many problems in the drawing of an international convention, the world-wide competition in the sale of its products demonstrates a need for international standardization. Quantitatively, also, it has huge social importance, for 11 million workers are directly engaged in textile operations.

In September 1935, the average weekly hours in the cotton-goods section of the industry in the United States were 35.1. According to the reports of the I. L. O., in the same section of the industry and at the same date (unless otherwise indicated) the average week in Poland (all textiles, June 1935) was 39 hours, while a working week of 48 hours or more prevailed in Italy for 12 percent, in France for 41 percent (all textiles), in Switzerland for 73 percent (third quarter of 1934), in Austria for 81 percent (textiles and clothing, December 1934), and in Great Britain for 92 percent of the workers. The average daily hours in Germany were 6.7 (all textiles) and in Japan 8.9 (all textiles, June 1935). In Hungary 66 percent of the workers were employed between 10 and 11 hours per day.

The first question which the Conference will have to decide is whether a convention is to be considered in 1936, or whether, after a preliminary discussion, a final vote will be postponed until the 1937 Conference session. Then, it will have to determine whether to frame a single convention for the entire industry, or whether regulation of the industry should be divided between several conventions. It will also be necessary to determine exactly how far the textile industry extends.

There will be those at the Conference who will argue that since the problems of the industry are more extensive than can be met by hours restriction, other regulations should be included in a textile convention. Some that might be suggested do not lie within the range of I. L. O. activity, but limitation of the number of shifts per day to two or even to one, may be seriously debated.

Annual Vacations with Pay

ALTHOUGH comparatively few American wage earners enjoy annual vacations with pay (called by the I. L. O. "holidays with pay") the system is very common in Europe. For millions of workers, this usage is now established by national legislative action, while for a large additional number, it is assured by collective agreements. The

proposal for international regulation in this field was given first discussion in the 1935 session, and left to the 1936 Conference for final action.

If regulations are adopted, they are certain to be very far-reaching. Of all wage and salaried employees, only seamen and agricultural workers are excluded. For these groups also, the I. L. O. expects to act later. A final discussion of a similar convention for seamen is scheduled for the maritime session of the Conference in the fall of 1936, while for agricultural workers, action may be expected to follow the decisions for industrial and commercial workers made this June.

It will probably be urged that both adoption and ratification of regulations will follow with less difficulty if the field is divided and several conventions and one or more recommendations are separately considered by the Conference. Whether it acts upon one or several proposals, the Conference will need to determine, among other questions, what classes of workers are to be included, how the vacation wage of piece workers shall be calculated, when and how long vacations should be, and what length of service shall create the employee's right to a vacation.

Recruiting Labor in Colonies

ONLY a word need be said about colonial labor, as it has little direct interest to the United States. Many products necessary to the economic life of the United States—such as rubber—are, however, produced by colonial labor. If a convention is adopted, it would be one of a series intended to protect economically weak populations from exploitation by dominant races. The first of this series was the Forced Labor Convention of 1930 (convention 29). The instant convention is intended to regulate agencies, both public and private, in their enlistment of native workers to be shipped away from their homes, and in the transportation of such workers to and from their place of employment. Next in the series will probably come the question of employment contracts of such laborers, an item which is likely to have its first discussion in 1938.

Safety of Building Workers

SAFETY of building is a topic appearing for the first time in 1936. The first safety convention that the I. L. O. adopted, in 1929, was one for workers employed in loading and unloading ships (convention 28). This was an unusually detailed convention, prescribing mathematically the strength and size of apparatus. It was revised in several technical and general respects in 1932 (convention 32). This revised protection against accidents (dockers) convention is no less detailed.

The intention is that a convention of somewhat similar type should now be drafted to safeguard workers in building construction from some of the dangers of that peculiarly hazardous calling. This year, however, the Conference engages in only a preliminary discussion of the problem, directed to the adoption of a list of points on which governments are to be consulted.

In suggesting to the session of the Governing Body of April 1935 that the subject be presented to the Conference, the Director said that nothing like as much detail could be introduced by international act into building regulation, as into the regulation of stevedoring. It would be better, he said, to draft some kind of a model code which would lay down general principles, but leave a great deal of latitude as to their application in the different countries.

A draft of such a code, covering scaffolding and hoisting machinery, prepared by the Office and by a subcommittee of the committee of experts on accident prevention, was laid before that committee at its eighth session in October 1935. After careful discussion, the draft was amended in several respects. It will undoubtedly form the core of discussion at the Conference, but it is too early to predict what issues regarding specifications for scaffolding and hoisting machinery, or matters of general policy (such as application to equipment already in use), will arise in the Conference debates.

Recommendations

THE formal decisions of the Conference—those which must be taken by two-thirds majority—are of two kinds, draft conventions and recommendations. A committee may report a subject for either type of action. It is probable that all the subjects susceptible of final action by the Conference at its twentieth session will be reported in the form of conventions. There will probably also be supplementary recommendations, detailing methods of application. Through the fourteenth session (1930), the Conference had adopted 39 recommendations and 30 conventions, and there had been no session (except the special maritime session of 1929, at which all the subjects were listed for only preliminary discussion) which had failed to adopt one or more recommendations. Since 1930, 19 conventions (including 4 revisions of earlier conventions), but only 6 recommendations, have been voted. Thus, conventions now outnumber recommendations, 49 to 45. This preference in recent years for conventions is likely to persist in both the regular session and the maritime session of 1936.

Nevertheless it is always possible for a committee to report in favor of a recommendation instead of a convention. It is also possible that the plenary sitting may fail to adopt a convention reported by a committee, and proceed to vote a similar text as a recommendation.

Resolutions

BEYOND what has been said above in connection with the Office studies on opium, migrant workers, etc., it is impossible to know in advance what resolutions will be presented and what disposition will be made of them. Only a majority vote is necessary for their adoption. A motion definitely to place a subject on the calendar (of the following session) of the Conference requires, however, a two-thirds vote. For this reason, as well as others, it is more usual to propose a Conference topic by means of a resolution requesting the Governing Body to consider it as an item of the agenda of a proximate session. Many of the resolutions voted are of this type.

The standing orders, it will be remembered, require resolutions, except on agenda items, to be filed a week before the session opens, to be first considered by the committee on resolutions. The president of the Conference, with the consent of the other officers, may however, at any time present resolutions "relating either to urgent matters or to matters of an entirely formal nature." These also go to the resolutions committee for examination and report.

Publications

THE Office publishes after each sitting and at other times as needed, in French and English, the Provisional Record of the Conference. This contains the complete proceedings of the plenary sittings, the reports of committees, the final decisions of the Conference, and sundry other documents addressed to the Conference or of interest to its members. A mass of other material (including minutes of all committee sittings) is distributed during the session, all in French and in English; some in German; some in Spanish. Later, the Provisional Record, slightly revised, is published in book form with an index. This record of proceedings, together with the Office reports on agenda items prepared for the consideration of the Conference, the Director's report, and the summary of annual reports on application of conventions, constitute the series of I. L. O. publications known as documents of the International Labor Conference; except for the Record, these documents are published separately in French and in English.[6]

[6] Publications of the I. L. O., explanatory of the June 1936 session of the International Labor Conference:

General

1. Constitution and Standing Orders of the International Labor Organization (1934).
2. International Labor Conference, nineteenth session, Record of Proceedings (1935) (and earlier sessions).
3. I. L. O. Yearbook, 1934-35. 2 vols. (1935) (and earlier years).
4. I. L. C., twentieth session, Report of the Director (1936) (and earlier years).

Unofficial agenda

5. Opium and Labor, Studies and Reports, Series B, No. 22 (1935).
6. Migration of Workers, Studies and Reports, Series O, No. 5 (1936).
7. Collective Agreements, Studies and Reports, Series A, No. —(1936).
8. Workers' Nutrition and Social Policy, Studies and Reports, Series —, No. — (1936).
9. I. L. C., twentieth session, Summary of Annual Reports on Application of Conventions (1936).

(Footnote continued on p. 968)

Later Sessions

THE session of the International Labor Conference of June 1936, described by this article, will probably last about 3 weeks. The next (twenty-first) session (solely for maritime matters) will meet in the autumn of 1936. The opening of the regular annual session is now in general fixed for the first Thursday of June. The twenty-second session will therefore probably convene on June 3, 1937.

Agenda

1. Colonial labor

10. I. L. C., nineteenth session, Recruiting of Labor in Colonies and in Other Territories with Analogous Labor Conditions—Gray report (1935).
11. I. L. C., twentieth session, Regulation of Certain Special Systems of Recruiting Workers—Questionnaire (1935).
12. Same—Blue report (1936).

2. Vacations with pay

13. I. L. C., nineteenth session, Holidays with Pay—Gray report (1935).
14. I. L. C., twentieth session, Same—Questionnaire (1935).
15. Same—Blue report (1936).
16. International Survey of Social Services, 1933, Studies and Reports, Series M, No. 13 (1936).

3–7. Reduction of hours of work

17. Hours of work and Unemployment, report to the Preparatory Conference (1933).
18. I. L. C., seventeenth session, Reduction of Hours of Work—Gray-Blue report (1933).
19. I. L. C., eighteenth session, Reduction of Hours of Work—Blue report (1934).
20. I. L. C., nineteenth session, Reduction of Hours of Work: Principal Statutory Provisions—Gray-Blue report (1935).

3. Reduction of hours—Public works

21. Unemployment and Public Works, Studies and Reports, Series C, No. 15 (1931).
22. I. L. C., nineteenth session, Reduction of Hours of Work on Public Works—Gray-Blue report (1935).
23. I. L. C., twentieth session, Same—Questionnaire (1935).
24. Same—Blue report (1936).
25. Public Works Policy, Studies and Reports, Series C, No. 19 (1935).

4. Reduction of hours—Building and civil engineering

26. I. L. C., nineteenth session, Reduction of Hours of Work: Building and Contracting—Gray-Blue report (1935).
27. I. L. C., twentieth session, Reduction of Hours of Work: Building and Civil Engineering—Questionnaire (1935).
28. Same—Blue report (1936).

5. Reduction of hours—Iron and steel

29. I. L. C., nineteenth session, Reduction of Hours of Work: Iron and Steel—Gray-Blue report (1935).
30. I. L. C., twentieth session, Same—Questionnaire (1935).
31. Same—Blue report (1936).

6. Reduction of hours—Coal mining

32. Wages and Hours of Work in the Coal Mining Industry, Studies and Reports, Series D, No. 18 (1928).
33. I. L. C., fifteenth session, Hours of Work in Coal Mines—Blue report (1931).
34. I. L. C., nineteenth session, Partial Revision of the Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention, 1931—Blue report (1935).
35. I. L. C., nineteenth session, Reduction of Hours of Work: Coal Mining—Gray-Blue report (1935).
36. I. L. C., twentieth session, Same—Questionnaire (1935).
37. Same—Blue report (1936).

7. Reduction of hours—Textiles

38. Reduction of Hours of Work in the Textile Industry—Gray-Blue report (1936).

8. Safety of builders

39 I. L. C., twentieth session, Safety Provisions for Workers in Building Construction—Gray report (1936).

The various reports of the Office are bound in covers of different colors to distinguish them. A green cover means an Office study not directed to specific Conference action. A white cover means a report relating to a subject on its way to Conference action but not one of the regular series preparatory to such action, e. g., a report prepared for, or summarizing the deliberations of, a preliminary meeting. A "gray report" summarizes the laws of different countries and the current practices throughout the world on a subject which is up for "first discussion"; it contains the Office suggestions of the points on which the governments might be consulted before the second discussion. A red cover indicates a questionnaire; such a pamphlet contains also a summary of the first discussion. A "blue report" summarizes the answers of the governments to a questionnaire, and includes a tentative draft of a convention prepared for the Conference as a basis for its "second" or final discussion of a subject. A "gray-blue report" includes not only the law and practice of a gray report and its list of controversial points, but also the Office suggestion of a draft convention, as found in a blue report.

February 1936 Session of I. L. O. Governing Body

THE Seventy-fourth session of the Governing Body of the I. L. O. met in Geneva February 20–22, and disposed of much business but left many items on its calendar for consideration at its next session beginning April 23. The most significant decisions relate to the programs of forthcoming sessions of the Conference.

Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, assisted by William Gorham Rice, Jr., and W. Ellison Chalmers of the Geneva office of the Department of Labor, represented the United States Government at the February meeting. The two other representatives from the United States were George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, designated as substitute for William Green, American labor member of the Governing Body, and Henry I. Harriman, past president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who substituted for Henry S. Dennison, the regular employer member of the Governing Body from the United States.

Agenda of the Conference of 1937

THE October session of the Governing Body made a provisional selection of items for the consideration of the 1937 session of the Conference. They were:

1. A question relating to labor statistics.
2. Public works in relation to employment.
3. Reduction of hours of work in the printing and book-binding trades.
4. Reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry.
5. Apprenticeship and technical education.
6. Regulation of certain special types of contracts of employment.
7. Rights of performers in broadcasting and mechanical reproduction of sounds.

International Labor Statistics

ALTHOUGH the statistical section of the International Labor Office publishes the best international collection of statistics dealing with labor matters, its records are quite inadequate for accurate international comparisons. As a result, both studies of particular labor problems by the Office and the discussions of international labor conventions suffer from a lack of realism. Experts from different countries, in separate conferences of labor statisticians and as a committee of the Governing Body, have several times tried to find a way to improve and standardize the national collection of statistics so that international comparisons would be valid. In their last meeting, in December 1935, the experts' committee decided that there was

little hope of extensive advance in this field until countries entered into an agreement, by means of a convention, to furnish specified statistics to the I. L. O. They judged that although there were many fields in which statistical material was inadequate, it would be better to begin with a convention that dealt only with the collection of data on wages and hours.

The committee suggested that this item be included in the 1937 agenda, but the Office recommended a different course in order to avoid an overcrowded calendar for that session. It suggested that an experts' conference be convened in 1937, to prepare a technically correct draft for possible submission to the Conference session of 1938. This would make possible the final adoption of a convention at that session. The Office suggestion was adopted by the Governing Body.

Public Works and Unemployment

THE Conference this June probably will complete its discussion of hours limitations on public works. But there is a much broader problem that also has had the attention of the I. L. O. This is the stimulation of public works in order to reduce unemployment. By the action of the February session of the Governing Body, the I. L. O. has determined that in 1937 the Conference will begin a consideration of this problem to lead to an international treaty.

The subject was before the I. L. O. in 1919 at the first Conference in Washington, and was then dealt with by the adoption of a recommendation. The recommendation did not, however, lead nations to plan their public works in advance, and so be prepared, at the beginning of the depression, for an intensive execution of these works. By resolutions of other sessions of the Conference, by reports of committees of experts, by recommendations to the World Economic Conference, and by joint study with the League of Nations, the I. L. O. has sought to stimulate the program recommended in 1919. Although in the 17 years since that time there has developed a widespread approval of the idea, the Governing Body now indicates a conviction that these efforts alone have not led to sufficient results, and another effort, this time toward a convention, should be made.

The international promotion and planning of public works is complex. The Office note, prepared for the Unemployment Committee of the Governing Body, suggests two provisions that should be included in a convention: (1) An undertaking to set up a national planning authority with a degree of financial autonomy and with full control of all public works within the country; and (2) an undertaking to set up an international coordinating body, to which statistics of a uniform pattern would be furnished by each country. Perhaps

a program as extensive as this will not finally be adopted. The Office urges as a "minimum requirement" a convention requiring "the compilation and joint study of relevant information."

Hours of Work in the Printing Trades

THIS was the second new item placed on the 1937 agenda. A resolution adopted by the 1935 session of the Conference had urged that regulation in this industry was especially important because of technological unemployment. Both this resolution and the note submitted by the Office to the Governing Body noted that the extensive collective agreements already existing in the industry facilitated the ratification and enforcement of such a convention. In the debate that preceded the vote, it was argued that since working conditions were so largely set by agreements, international regulation was of little importance. A worker's representative replied that although most of the trade worked under agreements, there were many workers and employers outside such regulation. It was urged, therefore, that the agreements already in force needed to be supported by somewhat similar standards universally applied.

By a vote of 17 to 9, "the reduction of hours of work in printing and kindred trades" was placed on the 1937 agenda.

Hours of Work in the Chemical Industry

THE 1935 Conference session passed three resolutions requesting the Governing Body to place upon the agenda of future sessions the reduction of hours of work in particular industries. One of these had been acted on in October when the Governing Body added the textile industry to the 1936 agenda. The second, as just noted, referred to the printing trades, and the third was met by the Governing Body by including in the 1937 agenda the "reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry."

The 1935 Conference resolution had urged a very inclusive definition of the industry, but the Office, in a preliminary study of the problem, decided that it would be easier to start only with the heavy chemical branch. In the October Governing Body session the workers' representatives objected that if the I. L. O. were to divide each major industry, it would have to adopt an enormous number of different conventions, and its cumbrous machinery would break down under the task. Apparently impressed with this argument, the Director acquiesced in the broadest definition of the industry. The vote in favor of discussion of the chemical industry at the 1937 session was 16 to 11.

For both the chemical and the printing industries, the Office suggested a meeting of experts before discussion in Conference. Whether

such a meeting shall be held next winter, and whether the Office reports shall then be prepared with a view to the possibility of a single, instead of a double, discussion by the Conference, are questions left to future decision of the Governing Body.

Postponement of Other Items

After placing three items on the 1937 agenda, the Governing Body still had before it three subjects that had been provisionally listed in October: Technical education and apprenticeship in industry, the regulation of contracts of employment for native (colonial) labor, and the rights of performers in broadcasting. Without choosing between these three topics, the Governing Body, by a vote of 12 to 15 determined not to add at the present time to the list already agreed upon for the 1937 agenda.

Child Labor

It is 17 years since the first child-labor convention was adopted by the I. L. O. Besides some particular conventions for dangerous work, there are now four general treaties prohibiting or limiting labor before the age of 14 years: (1) In industry, that is, in manufacturing, mining, transportation, and construction (1919); (2) in shipping (1920); (3) in agriculture (1921); (4) in all other occupations (primarily commerce) (1932). In the intervening years, the first two of these conventions have been ratified by about half the States belonging to the I. L. O., and now an increasing number of people have come to the conclusion that it is desirable and possible to raise the international standard. The nineteenth session of the annual Conference (June 1935), intimating that it was time to advance the minimum level from 14 to 15 years for all occupations, requested the Governing Body to consider proposing such a revision of each of the four conventions.

According to its standing orders, the Governing Body cannot place the revision of a convention before the Conference until after consulting all States belonging to the I. L. O. The question before this session of the Governing Body, therefore, was whether the governments should be asked their views upon revision of the child-labor conventions. In the debate, Mr. Lubin urged revision. His speech was in line with the position taken by the United States at the 1935 Conference, at other Governing Body meetings, and at the Santiago Conference. The Governing Body directed the Office to make the inquiries required by the standing orders.

In June, after considering these replies, the Governing Body will be asked whether it wishes to put the revision of the four conventions before the Conference.

The maritime child-labor convention will presumably be placed before the Special Maritime Session of October 1936. Since the shipowners have insisted that it is not fair to raise the minimum age in a convention applying to them, until a similar decision has been taken for land occupations, the Office has suggested that a revision of the maritime convention be made, with the stipulation that it will not be effective until conventions for land occupations also have been revised by the Conference. This procedural proposal met with no opposition.

The three other child-labor conventions will, it is expected, be referred for revision to the Conference's twenty-second (June 1937) session.

Employment and International Trade

AMONG the items drawn to the attention of the I. L. O. by the Assembly of the League was one concerning international trade and another about the status of women. Both of these have roused particular interest in America.

Mr. Lubin proposed an inquiry by the I. L. O. as to changes in employment in countries where there had been a marked increase of exports or imports. This proposal was supported by Mr. Harriman of the employer group, and by Mr. Jouhaux (France), the chairman of the worker group, and was adopted without opposition.

Meeting of International Textile Experts, February 1936

FOUR of the industries for which 40-hour conventions will be debated in the I. L. O. 1936 Conference were discussed in 1935. The fifth industry, textiles, was not discussed last year. Whether a convention reducing textile hours to 40 is voted upon this year will depend upon the Conference. To be prepared for such a decision, the Office will prepare the text of a draft convention as technically correct as possible. For this purpose, the Governing Body last October approved the Director's proposal to invite experts from the leading textile manufacturing countries to a meeting to discuss a number of difficult questions such as these: What processes are considered part of the textile industry? Is it the practice to permit the averaging of maximum hours over a period of weeks or months? What kind of exceptions and exemptions have been permitted? Is extra pay for overtime work required in the various countries?

The experts met in Paris on February 26 and 27. The first day the appropriate members of the Labor Office staff consulted with Government experts from France, Belgium, the United States, Italy,

Japan, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. On the second day they met with experts chosen by workers' organizations, including the leaders of the international textile unions, the Christian trade unions with headquarters in the Netherlands, and national unions of England, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Italy.

The Office also had planned to consult with a group of experts suggested by organizations of employers, but not a sufficient number of employers' organizations were willing to nominate experts, and that part of the conference had to be abandoned.

No formal decisions were reached by the meetings, for the comments of the experts were designed only as assistance to the Office in the preparation of a proposed convention to come before the June Conference.

NEGRO IN INDUSTRY

Occupational Distribution of Negroes

OF EVERY 1,000 gainfully occupied Negroes 10 years of age and over in the United States in 1930, 25 were reported in professional service as compared with 79 per 1,000 native white gainful workers in such service and 44 per 1,000 of the foreign-born white gainful workers. In clerical occupations, however, the findings were much less encouraging for the Negroes, only 7 per 1,000 of the gainful workers of that race being included under this classification, while the corresponding figures for the native white and foreign-born white gainful workers were, respectively, 104 and 41.

Other contrasts for these three groups of the population are given in table 1 from "Negroes in the United States, 1930–1932", published by the United States Bureau of the Census in 1935.

Table 1.—Gainful Workers 10 Years Old and Over, in the United States, per 1,000 Population, 1930, by Industry, Color, and Nativity

Industry	Distribution per 1,000 gainfully occupied		
	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000
Agriculture	361	214	91
Domestic and personal service	287	66	127
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	186	275	441
Transportation, etc	72	82	66
Trade	33	137	137
Professional service	25	79	44
Extraction of minerals	14	19	31
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	9	19	16
Clerical occupations	7	104	41
Forestry and fishing	6	5	6

According to table 2, from the same report of the Bureau of the Census, the proportion of Negro gainful workers 10 years of age and over in the United States, in specified occupations in which Negroes predominated, in 1930 ranged from 50.1 percent of the midwives and 50.6 percent of the bootblacks to 84.1 percent of the laborers in fertilizer factories.

Of 361,033 launderers and laundresses (not in laundries) 75.1 percent were Negroes, and of 321,722 cooks other than in hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses, 68.5 percent were Negroes.

Table 2.—Distribution of Gainful Workers 10 Years of Age and Over in Occupations in Which Negro Workers Predominated in the United States, 1930

Occupation	Total, all classes	Negroes			
		Total	Males	Females	Percent of all classes
Bootblacks	18,784	9,499	9,481	18	50.6
Cooks, other than in hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses	321,722	220,538	17,478	203,060	68.5
Laborers, cigar and tobacco factories	20,581	12,254	8,863	3,391	59.5
Laborers, fertilizer factories	18,243	15,347	15,268	79	84.1
Laborers, turpentine farms and distilleries	37,620	30,849	30,577	272	82.0
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry)	361,033	271,083	1,985	269,098	75.1
Midwives	3,566	1,787		1,787	50.1
Operatives, fertilizer factories	1,538	1,039	1,000	39	67.6
Operatives, turpentine farms and distilleries	1,368	726	721	5	53.1
Porters, except in stores	127,488	93,744	93,714	30	73.5

Interstate Migration of Negroes

ONE-HALF or more of the 1930 Negro population of nine cities (New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Detroit, Memphis, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh) was born in States other than that in which the residence city is located. In six other cities (Baltimore, New Orleans, Birmingham, Atlanta, Houston, and Richmond) the proportion of Negroes born within the State in which they were residing ranged from 59.4 in Baltimore to 93.0 in Atlanta. New York City's Virginia-born Negro population exceeded the Negro population of Norfolk. The number of Negroes living in Chicago who were natives of Mississippi was only little below the combined Negro population of Greenville, Meridian, Natchez, and Vicksburg. In Detroit the number of Georgia-born Negroes was larger than the total number of Negro residents of Augusta or Macon, and in Philadelphia the Negroes born in South Carolina were nearly as numerous as the Negroes in Charleston. These figures are taken from a recent press release of the Federal Bureau of the Census, which also includes the following tabulation on the State of birth of Negroes in 15 cities in 1930.

Distribution of Negro Population in 15 Cities of the United States, by State of Birth, 1930[1]

City of residence and State of birth	Negro population	
	Number	Percent
New York, N. Y.	**327,706**	**100.0**
Born in New York State	79,264	24.2
Born in other States	176,272	53.8
Virginia	44,471	13.6
South Carolina	33,765	10.3
North Carolina	26,120	8.0
Georgia	19,546	6.0
Florida	8,249	2.5
Maryland	6,656	2.0
Pennsylvania	6,226	1.9
New Jersey	5,275	1.6
District of Columbia	3,358	1.0
Alabama	3,205	1.0
All other States	19,401	5.9
Outlying possessions [2]	17,416	5.3
Foreign born	54,754	16.7
Chicago, Ill.	**233,903**	**100.0**
Born in Illinois	41,693	17.8
Born in other States	189,643	81.1
Mississippi	38,356	16.4
Tennessee	23,485	10.0
Georgia	21,969	9.4
Alabama	21,247	9.1
Louisiana	17,811	7.6
Arkansas	12,165	5.2
Kentucky	10,594	4.5
Missouri	7,685	3.3
Texas	5,760	2.5
South Carolina	4,039	1.7
Indiana	3,666	1.6
Virginia	2,756	1.2
All other States	20,110	8.6
Outlying possessions [2]	1,229	.5
Foreign born	1,338	.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	**219,599**	**100.0**
Born in Pennsylvania	64,855	29.5
Born in other States	151,849	69.2
Virginia	41,274	18.8
South Carolina	27,930	12.7
Georgia	22,930	10.4
North Carolina	18,691	8.5
Maryland	15,528	7.1
Florida	5,472	2.5
Delaware	3,794	1.7
New Jersey	3,610	1.6
Alabama	2,410	1.1
District of Columbia	2,352	1.1
All other States	7,858	3.6
Outlying possessions [2]	878	.4
Foreign born	2,017	.9
Baltimore, Md.	**142,106**	**100.0**
Born in Maryland	84,410	59.4
Born in other States	55,547	39.1
Virginia	29,332	20.6
North Carolina	10,865	7.6
South Carolina	6,492	4.6
Georgia	1,942	1.4
Pennsylvania	1,407	1.0
All other States	5,509	3.9
Outlying possessions [2]	1,425	1.0
Foreign born	724	.5
Washington, D. C.	**132,068**	**100.0**
Born in District of Columbia	52,513	39.8
Born in other States	77,937	59.0
Virginia	30,236	22.9
Maryland	16,346	12.4
South Carolina	10,166	7.7
North Carolina	8,026	6.1
Georgia	3,383	2.6
Pennsylvania	1,633	1.2
All other States	8,147	6.2
Outlying possessions [2]	1,161	.9
Foreign born	457	.3
New Orleans, La.	**129,632**	**100.0**
Born in Louisiana	116,597	89.9
Born in other States	12,043	9.3
Mississippi	7,382	5.7
Alabama	1,607	1.2
All other States	3,054	2.4
Outlying possessions [2]	326	.3
Foreign born	666	.5
Detroit, Mich.	**120,066**	**100.0**
Born in Michigan	16,881	14.1
Born in other States	100,806	84.0
Georgia	25,400	21.2
Alabama	15,816	13.2
Tennessee	8,864	7.4
South Carolina	7,403	6.2
Mississippi	6,904	5.8
Kentucky	4,672	3.9
Arkansas	3,754	3.1
Ohio	3,322	2.8
North Carolina	3,164	2.6
Virginia	2,854	2.4
Louisiana	2,752	2.3
Florida	2,610	2.2
Missouri	2,315	1.9
Texas	1,935	1.6
Illinois	1,747	1.5
Pennsylvania	1,378	1.1
Indiana	1,259	1.0
All other States	4,657	3.9
Outlying possessions [2]	934	.8
Foreign born	1,445	1.2
Birmingham, Ala.	**99,077**	**100.0**
Born in Alabama	83,847	84.6
Born in other States	15,013	15.2
Georgia	8,206	8.3
Mississippi	3,241	3.3
All other States	3,566	3.6
Outlying possessions [2]	199	.2
Foreign born	18	(3)
Memphis, Tenn.	**96,550**	**100.0**
Born in Tennessee	45,938	47.6
Born in other States	49,740	51.5
Mississippi	35,301	36.6
Arkansas	5,734	5.9
Alabama	2,819	2.9
Louisiana	1,773	1.8
Georgia	1,161	1.2
All other States	2,952	3.1

[1] Statistics on the State of birth of the Negro population of 86 cities in 1930 are given in the report entitled "Negroes in the United States, 1930–1932," published by the Federal Bureau of the Census in 1935.
[2] Includes persons born in outlying possessions and American citizens born abroad or at sea.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Distribution of Negro Population in 15 Cities of the United States, by State of Birth, 1930—Continued

City of residence and State of birth	Negro population	
	Number	Percent
Memphis, Tenn.—Contd.		
Outlying possessions [1]	846	0.9
Foreign born	26	(2)
St. Louis, Mo	**93,580**	**100.0**
Born in Missouri	30,553	32.6
Born in other States	62,518	66.8
Mississippi	19,627	21.0
Tennessee	11,258	12.0
Arkansas	10,450	11.2
Alabama	4,094	4.4
Illinois	3,329	3.6
Louisiana	3,153	3.4
Kentucky	3,081	3.3
Texas	1,726	1.8
Georgia	1,647	1.8
All other States	4,153	4.4
Outlying possessions [1]	414	.4
Foreign born	95	.1
Atlanta, Ga	**90,075**	**100.0**
Born in Georgia	83,812	93.0
Born in other States	5,977	6.6
South Carolina	2,413	2.7
Alabama	1,733	1.9
All other States	1,831	2.0
Outlying possessions [1]	251	.3
Foreign born	35	(2)
Cleveland, Ohio	**71,899**	**100.0**
Born in Ohio	15,607	21.7
Born in other States	55,198	76.8
Georgia	14,821	20.6
Alabama	10,972	15.3
Tennessee	5,979	8.3
South Carolina	3,509	4.9
Mississippi	3,058	4.3
Virginia	2,830	3.9
Kentucky	2,806	3.9
North Carolina	1,729	2.4

City of residence and State of birth	Negro population	
	Number	Percent
Cleveland, Ohio—Contd.		
Born in other States—Contd.		
Pennsylvania	1,339	1.9
Arkansas	1,270	1.8
All other States	6,885	9.6
Outlying possessions [1]	623	.9
Foreign born	471	.7
Houston, Tex	**63,337**	**100.0**
Born in Texas	47,742	75.4
Born in other States	15,009	23.8
Louisiana	11,880	18.8
Mississippi	629	1.0
All other States	2,590	4.1
Outlying possessions [1]	442	.7
Foreign born	54	.1
Pittsburgh, Pa	**54,983**	**100.0**
Born in Pennsylvania	18,022	32.8
Born in other States	36,467	66.3
Virginia	9,255	16.8
Georgia	5,998	10.9
Alabama	5,556	10.1
South Carolina	3,363	6.1
North Carolina	3,199	5.8
Tennessee	1,243	2.3
Maryland	1,112	2.0
Ohio	1,031	1.9
All other States	5,710	10.4
Outlying possessions [1]	217	.4
Foreign born	277	.5
Richmond, Va	**52,988**	**100.0**
Born in Virginia	43,522	82.1
Born in other States	9,364	17.7
North Carolina	4,285	8.1
South Carolina	3,207	6.1
All other States	1,872	3.5
Outlying possessions [1]	65	.1
Foreign born	37	.1

[1] Includes persons born in outlying possessions and American citizens born abroad or at sea.
[2] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Statistics on the State of birth of the Negro population of 86 cities in 1930 are given in the report entitled "Negroes in the United States, 1930–32", published by the Federal Bureau of the Census in 1935.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

British Housing Act of 1935

THE Housing Act of 1935, approved on August 2 for England and Wales, requires that a survey of housing conditions be made by local authorities to determine where overcrowding exists, sets up a standard as to what constitutes overcrowding, and provides for alleviation of the housing shortage with the assistance of grants from the Exchequer. Penalties are established for infringement on the terms of the act and there are also provisions regulating the reconditioning of properties, house management, and the appointment of a Central Housing Advisory Committee. The legislation was worked out on the assumption that if congestion is to be abolished adequate housing must be furnished the displaced tenants at or near the site where they formerly lived rather than at a distance from their places of employment. Where, because of special conditions, a greater density of tenancy is necessary than that fixed as the maximum under the law, the Minister of Health is given the power to order temporary suspension of the regulations. A separate law was enacted for Scotland for the same purposes.

Overcrowding

LOCAL authorities are required to determine the extent of overcrowding in their respective districts and to report to the Minister of Health (later referred to as the Minister) on the results of their inspection and the number of new houses necessary to abate overcrowding. Unless they are satisfied that the dwellings required will be supplied, proposals must be submitted to the Minister for the provision of the needed quarters. Further inspections may be ordered as occasion may demand or the Minister may direct. The Minister may, after conference with the local authorities, stipulate the dates before which the duties in connection with this section must be performed.

Overcrowding, by the terms of the act, exists when the number of persons sleeping in a house is such that (1) two persons 10 years of age or older and of opposite sexes, who are not persons living as husband and wife, sleep in the same room and (2) the occupants are in excess of the number allowed in the floor area of the house. In calculating occupancy no account is taken of a child under 1 year old

and any child of 1 year and under 10 is considered as one-half of a unit.

The Minister may prescribe the method of ascertaining floor space and may exclude from the computation or reduce the credit allowed for floor space where the room is less than a specified height not exceeding 8 feet. The law includes a schedule setting up the following standards as to the number of persons permitted to use a house for sleeping:

	Number of occupants
1 room	2
2 rooms	3
3 rooms	5
4 rooms	7½
5 rooms	[1] 10
Floor area in square feet:[2]	
Under 50	0
50 and under 70	½
70 and under 90	1
90 and under 110	1½
110 and over	2

[1] 2 additional for each room over 5.

[2] Section 127 of act of 1925 conferring powers of entry for certain purposes confers the right of entry for the purpose of making measurements.

Thus, in a three-room dwelling, if the number of occupants exceeds five, it is overcrowded; and if the aggregate floor space of all rooms is less than 90 square feet, only one occupant is permissible.

If the landlord allows these standards to be disregarded after the effective date of the law he is subject to a fine not to exceed £5 upon conviction and an additional £2 fine for each day during which overcrowding continues.

Exemptions are allowed by the terms of the law if overcrowding results from one of the following causes: If occupants of a dwelling were overcrowded when the law became effective or thereafter owing to the birth of children to the occupants or where a child attains the age of 10 after the effective date of the law. However, such exemptions are permissible only: (1) If occupants have not failed to accept new quarters offered to them; or (2) some person living in the house, but not a member of the family, has not refused suitable quarters elsewhere and the occupant has not failed to require his removal. Further it is not an offense when persons sleeping in an overcrowded house include a member of the occupier's family who is there temporarily unless the house would be overcrowded even though he were not present.

A landlord is deemed to have caused or permitted overcrowding, if after being notified that overcrowding exists, he fails to take steps that are reasonably open to him to abate the existing conditions; or if he rents any house, after the effective date of the act, when he

has reason to believe that overcrowding will result, or if he has not inquired into the age and sex of persons who would be allowed to occupy the property.

Temporary waivers of the regulations regarding overcrowding may be made by the Minister to meet exceptional conditions. Local authorities may also grant licenses to applicants in their respective districts to permit the limits with regard to sleeping occupants of a dwelling to be exceeded where special conditions appear to indicate this action. Licenses so granted must be in the prescribed form, for periods not to exceed 12 months, but may be revoked in advance of the expiration date upon written notice and to take effect on a given date not less than 1 month from the date such notice is served. A seasonal increase in population may be considered as an exceptional circumstance justifying a local authority in licensing occupants of dwellings to house persons in excess of the standard allowable.

The law requires that rent books contain the regulations governing overcrowding and provides fines for noncompliance with the rules.

Overcrowding that is not exempted under the foregoing provisions must be reported by the landlord to the public authority within 7 days of the time it comes to his attention. Otherwise he is subject to a fine of not to exceed £2.

Nothing in the rent and mortgage-interest restrictions legislation (1920 to 1933) shall prevent a landlord from obtaining possession of a house where the regulations regarding overcrowding are not observed. If these acts apply to the house, however, they do not cease so to apply by virtue of the landlord's having taken possession of it.

The local authority in each district is responsible for enforcing the foregoing provisions on overcrowding. Any prosecution for an offense against these provisions must be instituted by the appropriate local authority. Expenses so incurred are recoverable from the landlord as a civil debt.

The local authority may require a statement in writing as to the number, ages, and sexes of persons sleeping in a dwelling, to prevent overcrowding. Failure to supply this information or inaccuracies in the statements made are punishable by a fine not exceeding £2.

The act adds to the duties of medical officers of health in various districts (under sec. 108 of the Local Government Act, 1933, and sec. 108 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891) that of furnishing annually to the Minister information on overcrowding. It is particularly provided that cases be reported where overcrowding reappears after the local authority has taken steps to abate unfavorable conditions.

Redevelopment Areas

REGULATIONS are established for rehabilitating industrial areas that are shown to be in need of redevelopment as measured by standards written into the law.

If the local authority for any urban area finds, after inspection, that any district contains 50 or more working-class houses, that at least one-third of these houses are overcrowded or unfit for human habitation and not capable of being made fit for such habitation at reasonable expense, or are congested, that industrial and social conditions justify housing for the working classes, and that it is expedient to redevelop the area for the working classes as a whole, it shall be the duty of this authority to map the area and pass a resolution declaring it a proposed redevelopment area. This resolution and map must be sent to the Minister and published in one or more local newspapers circulating in the district, calling attention to the action taken and stating where information on the subject may be obtained.

Six months after the resolution is passed, or within any extended period the Minister may name, a redevelopment plan must be submitted to the Minister by the local authority. The plan must set forth the method of development to be followed, stating especially what land is to be used for workers' houses, for streets, and for open spaces. The plan is to take into account existing or proposed planning schemes. Before submitting the plan to the Minister it is to be advertised and made available for inspection and objection, and notice must be served on every owner, lessee, and occupant (except tenants for 1 month or less) of the district and on all statutory undertakers owning apparatus in that district. If no objection is registered or if any objections made are withdrawn, the Minister may in his discretion approve the plan with or without modification. He may alter the area to be redeveloped, by excluding land, but may not enlarge it. Before giving his approval to the plan he must, if there is objection, order a public hearing at which such objections may be presented. Following the hearing he may approve the plan with or without modification as stated above. To alter a redevelopment plan after approval by the Minister it is necessary to go through the same formalities as described for original approval, including the posting of notices.

When a redevelopment plan is approved the local authority may, with the approval of the Minister, buy land by agreement with the owners or compulsorily (by condemnation proceedings) in accordance with a schedule established by the law. This applies to land within the redevelopment area and land outside if it is necessary to house persons displaced by the redevelopment work. The local authority must take steps to acquire land, with the approval of the Minister, within time limits as follows: For land to build working-class houses,

within 6 months of the approval of the plan by the Minister; for other purposes within 2 years of that date; or in either case within the time limit fixed by the Minister. Nothing in the legislation authorizes compulsory acquisition of land held by the public authority or a statutory undertaking for its own use.

The local authority must give publicity (as already described) to the public and owners, lessees, and tenants of houses before submitting the order for purchase of property to the Minister. On objection to the action under the plan, or if the holder is prepared to redevelop or secure the use of the land in accordance with the plan, the Minister is obligated to hold public hearings on the questions at issue. Subsequently, the Minister may confirm the order of purchase with or without change, provided this would not authorize the local authority to purchase land compulsorily that would not have been authorized before the order was modified, or that it would not be possible to purchase as unfit for human use, etc., any house not so designated in the original order. Publicity is again required when an order of purchase has been confirmed by the Minister.

In compensating owners of land purchased compulsorily, allowance is made for increased value resulting from the proposed redevelopment of the area, and the arbitrator who fixes the amount of compensation may take this into account. If a house is certified as being unfit for habitation and the Minister accepts this view, purchase may be made on that basis in accordance with part 1 of the act of 1930.

The local authority is required to provide for accommodation of workers displaced while redevelopment is in progress.

Certain provisions of the act of 1930 are repealed. For example, a local authority is no longer empowered to declare an improvement area. The repeal of this power also eliminates other features of the law dealing with the relation of the local authority to the improvement area.

Reconditioning Buildings

In order to facilitate the provision of workers' housing, local authorities are empowered to alter, enlarge, repair, or improve houses or other buildings. They may be authorized to acquire properties and land for such purposes compulsorily, and earlier laws are amended to make this possible. The local authority acquiring a property may make the necessary improvement or may lease or sell it to some person subject to the requirement that the needed alterations will be made.

Establishment of Advisory Committee and Management Commissions

THE act requires the Minister to establish a committee known as the Central Housing Advisory Committee.[1] The duties of the committee include advising the Minister as to temporary increases in numbers of persons permitted in relation to overcrowding, on matters referred by the Minister, and on the effects of legislation. In addition the committee is required to advise the housing management commissions (described hereafter) on any matter about which such commissions are required to consult the committee. The Minister is empowered to lay down rules of procedure for the committee and may pay expenses with the approval of the Treasury out of funds provided by Parliament.

If the local authority in any district believes it expedient to set up a housing management commission to carry out the work arising under the terms of the act a plan must be submitted to the Minister. Such a plan is required to provide for the make-up, procedure, and functions of the commission. The Minister may approve the plan, either with or without modifications, and upon approval it is effective pending any amendment.

Housing Associations

A LOCAL authority may, with the approval of the Minister, make arrangements with a housing association to provide accommodations for workers displaced from their dwellings through the operation of the act. Agreements entered into must fix such terms (regarding amount of rent to be paid, etc.) as the local authority considers necessary and the Minister approves. If government contributions are made for such housing (in addition to those of the local authority) the amounts due are payable by the Minister to the local authority which shall then make payment for the quarters.

The Minister may reduce the amount of the contribution if he is satisfied that the housing association has defaulted in any way. The local authority may reduce, suspend, or discontinue payments in the same proportion as the Minister.

A housing association may appeal to the Minister if the local authority has unreasonably refused to make arrangements for housing under this section.

Where contributions are made in respect of housing provided by more than one law or association the Minister may establish a unified plan with the approval of the local authority. Where a central

[1] Members named to the committee are as follows: Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, chairman; parliamentary secretary to Ministry of Health, vice chairman; Lord Balfour of Burleigh; Sir Harold Bellman; G. M. Burt; the Right Honorable the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; the Right Honorable the Earl of Dudley; George Hicks; L. H. Keay; Sir Raymond Unwin; and the Right Reverend the Bishop of Winchester. Communications should be addressed to H. H. George, secretary, Ministry of Health, Whitehall, London, S. W. 1, England.

association existed before the law became effective, or is established subsequently, the Minister may recognize it for the purposes of this section.

Conditions Affecting Tenancy in Local Authority's Houses

In selecting tenants for the dwellings held under this legislation (for which a housing-revenue account is kept as explained on p. 987 following) the local authority is obliged to give reasonable preference to persons who are living under unsatisfactory conditions. Rents fixed for such quarters must take account of rents ordinarily payable by workers of the locality. Rebates from rent may be allowed to tenants, subject to such terms and conditions as the local authority may establish. Rents and any rebates allowed are subject to review by the local authority.

The authority may not permit subletting unless it is shown that the rent to be paid to the tenant is reasonable. In case of sale of any dwelling, building, or land, the Minister may impose the conditions of sale, reducing the amount of any Exchequer contributions payable to the authority as well as certain contributions payable by the authority.

Redevelopment and Reconditioning by Owners

Owners wishing to redevelop or recondition properties for working-class occupancy are required to apply to the local authority for authorization.

If the local authority approves a redevelopment plan, notification must be made to the applicant. As long as redevelopment progresses in accordance with the plan approved and within the specified time limits (as they may have been revised by the authority) no action shall be taken to secure redevelopment by public action. To enable the property to be redeveloped the local authority may issue a certificate for vacating it if suitable accommodations are or will be available.

Owners wishing to recondition dwellings may submit their plans to the local authority with a written request as to whether in the opinion of the authority the renovated house would be fit for human habitation and would remain so for at least 5 years if given reasonable care. An opinion must be given by the local authority as soon as possible. The list of improvements is to be taken into account and the authority must furnish an additional list of works needed, if any. A certificate may then be issued, upon payment of fee of 1 shilling. No action may be taken to demolish such properties for the period so covered.

The provisions for redevelopment or reconditioning by owners are not effective where premises are included in a clearance or compulsory purchase, or demolition order, or redevelopment plan confirmed by the Minister, as previously described. If such premises are a part

of such development plans the request of owners to make the needed changes must be transmitted to the Minister who is obligated to consider them as objections to the general plan and act accordingly.

Financial Provisions

THE Minister is authorized to make contributions from public funds both for aiding the removal of workers from overcrowded and uninhabitable dwellings and for providing new quarters. Separate consideration is given to urban and rural housing.

Expenses incurred by a local authority in providing accommodations necessary in order to abate overcrowding, and in moving families to permit the reconditioning and redevelopment of existing houses, may be contributed to by the Minister. Such removals must be approved by him and the alternative housing must be in blocks of flats on sites which cost over £1,500 per acre and construction of which was begun on or after February 1, 1935. Contributions are payable annually over 40 years for each flat approved. The sum to be contributed is stipulated as follows:

Cost per acre:	
£1,500 and under £4,000	£6
£4,000 and under £5,000	7
£5,000 and under £6,000	8
£6,000 and over	[1] 8

[1] £1 additional for each £2,000 or part thereof.

For dwellings which the local authority undertakes to build wholly or in part, contributions may be made if the Minister is satisfied that the expense to the district is unduly burdensome, either because of the amount of rent it will be practicable to charge or because the proportion of large families to be housed is unusually high. In such cases the Minister may, with approval of the Treasury, make a contribution of not over £5 annually for not over 20 years for each accommodation furnished in new houses or flats which he approves.

Subject to the recommendation of a committee, to be known as the rural housing committee, the Minister may make contributions out of Government funds toward the provision of housing for the agricultural population in order to abate overcrowding. Contributions per new house under this provision may not be less than £2 nor more than £8 annually for 40 years. Any general directions of the Minister (as approved by the Treasury) must be considered by the rural housing committee in acting upon applications.

Contributions of any local authority toward the expenses of accommodating workers under the above three types of housing provision are payable from the general rate fund. Amounts contributed by the local authority are payable in equal annual installments over

a period not to exceed 60 years. The contributions are limited to one-half those paid by the Minister—in the case of flats for workers displaced because of overcrowding, etc., a sum equal to one-half of the Minister's contribution over 40 years; for new quarters one-half the amount paid by the Minister during the term of his payments; and for agricultural workers' houses £1 per year for 40 years. It is possible to reduce the period of the local authority's contributions below 60 years if this is believed desirable and the Minister so directs, but in no case may the period be shorter than that during which the Minister's contributions are paid.

For every house for the agricultural population to which the Minister contributes, the county council may make a contribution to the district council which provides the house. Such a contribution is limited to £1 per year for 40 years following completion of the building.

Changes are authorized in the application of earlier legislation regarding assistance to rural housing. Local authorities are empowered to contribute toward housing of rural workers out of the general rate fund. Amounts so payable are to be equal to those of the Minister and for the same periods.

The act lays down detailed provisions for consolidating housing accounts. For this purpose the laws under which Exchequer contributions are payable are cited and modified insofar as necessary. Every local authority is obligated to keep a housing-revenue account showing expenditures on the various items covered by the law of 1935. If at the end of any year the local authority shows a surplus it must be applied to any deficit incurred in the preceding 4 financial years. If there is no deficit the surplus is to be carried forward in the account. Every 5 years, beginning with March 31, 1940, any surplus may, with the consent of the Minister, be either transferred to the housing-repairs account or carried forward in the housing-revenue account to the next fiscal year.

A housing-repairs account must be kept by each local authority to cover repairs. It must equal not less than 15 percent of the annual rent (exclusive of any taxes, water rent, etc.) for each house plus any amount necessary to make up the repair deficit for the preceding fiscal year. If the Minister finds such an account larger than necessary or no longer needed he may order it reduced, suspended, or the funds diverted.

Every local authority obliged to keep a housing revenue account must also keep a housing equalization account in order to equalize the income from Government contributions with its own payments, but may be excused if the Minister is satisfied that this is unnecessary.

Contributions made by the Government may be reduced or withdrawn by the Minister if a local authority has failed to meet the

requirements. If the Minister takes such action the county council ceases to be obligated to meet payments for any year that Government contributions are not made in full.

Miscellaneous Provisions

AMONG the miscellaneous provisions of the act are a number defining the application of the terms of earlier legislation under the newly created conditions. Provisions are made for such items as the acquisition of land not immediately needed, rewards for well-kept buildings, and establishment of recreation grounds in connection with housing supplied by housing associations. Definitions are also given.

The act includes a provision protecting the interests of labor employed in construction of housing for the working classes, whether or not financial aid is given by the Government. It states that fair wages shall be paid in accordance with any resolution of the House of Commons applicable to wages on contracts undertaken for Government departments.

The local authority may order demolition of a building in any case where it is found to be obstructive. Such a building is defined as one "which by reason only of its contact with or proximity to, other buildings, is dangerous or injurious to health." When a building is to be demolished, 21 days' notice must be given the owner and a hearing arranged on the question. Two months' notice to vacate must be given following issuance of the demolition order before work may be started.

Effective Date of Law

ROYAL assent was given to the act on August 2, 1935. The effective date of the legislation was left in the hands of the Minister to be established as he directed. Different days may be established for different purposes, provisions, and localities.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Training Course for Factory Inspectors

A 10-DAY training course for factory inspectors, sponsored by the Division of Labor Standards, United States Department of Labor, in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, was held in Baltimore from February 10 to 20, 1936. Factory inspectors from Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia attended the institute, the first of its kind attempted in this country. The course was organized by the Division of Labor Standards in recognition of a demand by industrial commissioners for means to broaden the information and knowledge of inspectors and to develop their technique in new methods of industrial accident and disease prevention.

The course was under the immediate direction of Dr. R. R. Jones and Roland P. Blake of the Division of Labor Standards staff, assisted by Dr. Baetjer, of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene, Drs. Williams and Schulze, of the Baltimore Health Department, and Mr. Joseph Haller, Safety Engineer of the Maryland Compensation Commission. In addition, two veteran members of the New York Department of Labor, James W. Willis and Herbert L. Reid, participated as discussion leaders and demonstrators.

The program consisted of daily talks on industrial hygiene, safety methods, and engineering, and visits to industrial plants. Each day the participating inspectors discussed in detail the conditions observed and practical methods of safety and health promotion. Because of the rapidly growing interest in occupational diseases in the several States, much of the program was pointed toward plant sanitation and control of health hazards, including dust and fume elimination. One of the high spots of the course was a talk on lead poisons by Dr. Alice Hamilton, now medical consultant to the Division of Labor Standards. She explained how lead poisons are absorbed by the system, where the principal hazards exist, and how they may be eliminated.

Twenty-one major industries in Baltimore cooperated by permitting detailed inspection and demonstrations by the inspectors in attendance. Included in these industries were an enameling works, a pottery, textile mill, shoe factory, chemical plant, furniture factory, laundry, storage-battery plant, and lead works.

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On the closing day of the course, February 20, the Secretary of Labor addressed the factory inspectors and the representatives of the cooperating industries and presented certificates of attendance to the inspectors who had attended the course. The final meeting of the inspectors was held in the offices of the Department of Labor in Washington, D. C., on February 21. On this occasion the Secretary of Labor visited one of the plants at the navy yard with a group of factory inspectors.

A bulletin giving detailed information regarding the training course is being prepared by the Division of Labor Standards.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Accident Statistics of National Safety Council for 1934

ACCIDENTS in the United States during 1934 were responsible for approximately 101,000 deaths and 9,720,000 nonfatal disabling injuries—a total almost as large as the entire population of Pennsylvania—according to the 1935 edition of Accident Facts, the annual statistical publication of the National Safety Council. The aggregate wage loss, medical expense, and overhead cost of insurance (which does not include the amount of compensation paid) involved in these deaths and injuries are estimated by the council at $2,400,000,000.

On the basis of reports from the United States Bureau of the Census and various other sources, the estimated distribution of the 101,000 deaths attributes 16,000 to occupational accidents, 36,000 to motor-vehicle accidents, 34,500 to home accidents, and 17,500 to public accidents not involving motor vehicles. The figures for occupational deaths include 3,000 which occurred in accidents involving motor vehicles and which are included under that classification also, but the duplication has been eliminated in the total. As the corrected figures for 1933 show a total of 91,087 deaths, the estimate for 1934 presents an increase of nearly 11 percent, which is attributed to nearly 5,000 additional motor-vehicle fatalities, 4,500 additional home fatalities, and 1,500 additional fatalities in gainful employment.

Occupational Accidents

FIGURES developed by the council from all available data place the number of accidental deaths in various kinds of gainful employment at 16,000, an increase of 10 percent from the 1933 total of 14,500. An approximate distribution allocates 1,900 of these accidents to manufacturing, 2,300 to construction including Government projects, 2,000 to transportation and public utilities, 3,800 to trade and service industries, 1,600 to mining, quarrying, and oil and gas wells, and 4,400 to agriculture. Agricultural pursuits, claiming the largest number of fatalities—about 27 percent of the total—generally are not covered by compensation laws. Consequently farm accidents receive less attention than they merit.

The number of nonfatal disabling injuries in gainful occupations, determined by using the relative proportion of deaths to injuries as found in reports of industrial concerns to the council, is estimated at 61,000 resulting in permanent and 1,300,000 in temporary disability, a total of 1,361,000.

Loss of wages through occupational death and injury is estimated at $460,000,000; medical expense, including hospital and surgical fees, at $40,000,000; and the overhead cost of insurance at $100,000,000. The figures for wage loss include the standard charges for death and permanent disabilities adopted by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. These two types of injuries are consequently given full economic values predicated on present value of future earnings which exceed compensation payments.

Extracts from insurance records and records of State industrial commissions are presented, as well as a summary of the experience of establishments reporting injury rates directly to the National Safety Council. This summary shows an increase in the index numbers for frequency rates of reporting companies from 41.2 in 1933 to 43.2 in 1934 (5 percent), and an increase in the index numbers for severity rates from 60.6 in 1933 to 63.4 in 1934 (4 percent). The index numbers, which are based on 1926 rates as 100, show that the increase in rates was caused principally by a larger number of deaths and permanent disabilities.

The frequency and severity rates for all the reporting industrial units combined in 1934, are given as 15.29 (per 1,000,000 man-hours) and 1.70 (per 1,000 man-hours), respectively. These figures are based on reports from 3,866 industrial units, which worked 4,343,740,000 man-hours during the year. The rates for the individual industries present a wide variation, ranging from 3.13 to 83.83 for frequency rates and from 0.05 to 10.19 for severity rates, as shown in the following table. Some of the industries with low frequency rates had high severity rates, and vice versa. Illustrations in point are meat packing and cement.

Injury Frequency and Severity Rates of 3,866 Industrial Units, 1934, by Industry

Industry	Number of units	Man-hours worked (thousands)	Frequency rates (per 1,000,000 hours' exposure)	Severity rates (per 1,000 hours' exposure)
All industries [1]	3,866	4,343,740	15.29	1.70
Automobile	57	216,346	22.24	1.28
Cement	114	29,866	6.50	3.89
Chemical	254	217,509	10.30	1.81
Clay products	41	12,008	24.82	1.80
Construction	84	105,730	31.89	4.32
Electric railway	49	96,196	19.29	1.83
Food	342	245,547	16.42	1.18
Foundry	95	50,300	23.42	2.21
Glass	43	50,079	9.84	1.04
Laundry	36	8,546	5.03	.83
Lumber	44	19,825	83.83	4.80
Machinery	275	356,878	9.33	.83
Marine	55	108,715	12.14	1.85
Meat packing	76	168,108	38.62	1.46
Metal products, miscellaneous	160	112,725	15.02	1.41
Mining	168	63,264	51.45	10.19
Nonferrous metals	57	84,777	10.30	1.46
Paper and pulp	216	143,277	19.07	1.95
Petroleum	128	605,390	14.31	1.68
Printing and publishing	47	24,923	6.38	.89
Public utilities	613	651,273	10.54	1.68
Quarry	135	11,187	17.34	3.53
Refrigeration	71	21,645	27.67	.78
Rubber	48	133,880	9.25	.80
Sheet metal	184	124,949	14.07	1.30
Steel	116	361,323	10.81	2.20
Tanning and leather	64	48,697	15.36	.95
Textile	152	167,044	9.73	.60
Tobacco	23	19,513	3.13	.05
Woodworking	100	28,553	14.99	.91

[1] Include miscellaneous industries, not shown separately, and eliminate duplication between marine and petroleum industries.

The report assigns no reasons for the increases in both frequency and severity rates. An important conclusion, however, may be gathered from the data presented on page 59 of the report. A considerable number of industries show fairly constant declines in accident frequencies during predepression years, but decided increases during 1933 and 1934. Severity rates show similar trends. Are these adverse accident experiences due to the employment of new help or due to a let-down of safety precautions? Do accidents occur more frequently to employees demoralized by long lay-offs, to newly added employees overly anxious to create a good impression, to workers who have lost their alertness or skill? Must we expect adverse accident experiences during business revivals? If so, then safety precautions deserve particular attention during such periods.

Special tables included in the report contain data on steam railway accidents, based on reports compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission; aviation accidents, based on reports compiled by the Bureau of Air Commerce, United States Department of Commerce; accidents to children, based on reports of school systems; and loss of life and property from fires, based on information from the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Other interesting facts given cover motor-vehicle and home accidents and show comparisons of deaths due to accidents and disease for various age groups, that accident rates increase with age, that motor-vehicle deaths are going up while accidental deaths from all other causes are going down, and comparisons between industrial accident rates by industries and types of injuries.

MINIMUM WAGE

New York Minimum-Wage Law Declared Unconstitutional

A DECISION of great importance to women and to labor in general was that rendered by the Court of Appeals of New York on March 3, 1936, holding (by a 4 to 3 decision) that the State minimum-wage law for women was unconstitutional. (*People ex rel. Joseph Tipaldo* v. *Frederick L. Morehead, as the Warden of the City Prison of the Borough of Brooklyn.*) This decision may also affect other States which have enacted laws substantially similar to the New York law.

Joseph Tipaldo was the manager of a laundry establishment operating in Brooklyn. Together with three other individuals he was indicted for the violation of the minimum-wage law,[1] in paying an adult woman employee a wage less than that set by the industrial commissioner.

Through a writ of habeas corpus, Tipaldo sought to test the legality of his arrest and imprisonment. He contended that the New York minimum-wage law was invalid, as the statute violated the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution and article 1, section 6, of the Constitution of New York.

The decision of the court holding the New York act unconstitutional was based principally on the case of *Adkins* v. *Children's Hospital* (261 U. S. 525) decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1923.[2] In that case, the Supreme Court held that the minimum-wage law of the District of Columbia, requiring women to be paid a living wage, was invalid because it violated the guaranties of the Federal Constitution in that it denied the freedom of contract and resulted in deprivation of property without due process of law.

The New York law provided that whenever a substantial number of women and minors in any occupation were receiving less than a subsistence wage an investigation should be made to determine whether the wages are "oppressive and unreasonable." The act defined an oppressive and unreasonable wage as one that is "less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered and less than

[1] For analysis of act see Monthly Labor Review, June 1933 (p. 1268).
[2] See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 344 (p. 249).

sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health." If investigation disclosed that the wages paid were oppressive and unreasonable, the industrial commissioner or the director of the minimum-wage division was authorized to appoint a wage board. The commissioner, after a recommendation by the wage board, was empowered to fix a minimum wage to be paid in the particular industry and issue a mandatory order requiring the payment of such wages. An employer failing to comply with such order was guilty of a misdemeanor.

In holding the act invalid, Chief Judge Crane said:

> We do not see wherein this act differs materially from the act of Congress ruled upon in *Adkins* v. *Children's Hospital* (261 U. S. 525) wherein it was held that the minimum-wage act of September 19, 1918, ch. 174, 40 Stat. 960, was an unconstitutional interference with the liberty of contract. The interpretation of the Federal Constitution by the United States Supreme Court is binding upon us; we are in duty bound to follow its decisions unless they are inapplicable.

The court then quoted from the brief of the attorney general of New York who contended that—

> The purpose of the statute in the Adkins case was to guarantee a wage based solely upon the necessities of the workers. * * * The statute did not provide for the wages to have any relationship to earning power; was applicable to all vocations and not to the character of the work. * * * As contrasted with this statute, the New York minimum-wage law provides a definite standard for wages paid. It provides that the worker is to be paid at least the value of the services rendered.

In the opinion of the majority of the court, however—

> This is a difference in phraseology and not in principle. The New York act, as above stated, prohibits an oppressive and unreasonable wage, which means both less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health.

Finally, in deciding that the New York law was unconstitutional, the court said:

> The act of Congress had one standard, the living wage; this State act has added another, reasonable value. The minimum wage must include both. What was vague before has not been made any clearer. One of the elements, therefore, in fixing the fair wage is the very matter which was the basis of the congressional act. Forcing the payment of wages at a reasonable value does not make inapplicable the principle and ruling of the Adkins case.
>
> The distinctions between this case and the Adkins case are differences in details, methods, and time. The exercise of legislative power to fix wages in any employment is the same. We should follow the law as given and not speculate as to the changes which have come or are supposed to have come to economic conditions in the last decade which may move the supreme court to a further consideration of its ruling.

The court, therefore, held the minimum-wage law unconstitutional as to women and released Tipaldo from custody. It did not rule on the question of the statute's validity as affecting children.

A dissenting opinion was written by Judge Irving Lehman. He declared the law should have been held constitutional and based his

decision mainly on the ground that the State may, in exceptional cases, place some restraints upon the liberty of contract. He pointed out that in the Adkins case, the court held that a State may place restrictions upon the liberty of contract, and the question to be decided in the New York case was whether the circumstances were exceptional enough to justify restrictions. Continuing, he said:

> The general rules which govern consideration of the validity of a statute which restricts liberty of contract are, indeed, too well established to be challenged now. Liberty of contract is "subject to restrictions passed by the legislative branch of the Government in the exercise of its power to protect the safety, health, and welfare of the people." (*McLean* v. *Arkansas*, 211 U. S. 539.) "The guaranty of due process, as has often been held, demands only that the law shall not be unreasonable, arbitrary, or capricious, and that the means selected shall have a real and substantial relation to the object sought to be attained." (*Nebbia* v. *People*, 291 U. S. 502.)

Judge Lehman held that women suffer disadvantages in competing with men in industry and that when compelled to work at a very small wage, their health suffers and "they must become a burden upon their families or communities." "That is a matter", he said, "which is certainly of public concern and which might well engage the attention of the legislature."

In concluding, Judge Lehman said: "Upon the facts presented in this case we do not find any ground for saying that the legislature has acted arbitrarily or transcended the limitations upon its powers."

The State of New York has indicated that this case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court for a final determination.

PRISON LABOR

Federal Prison-Labor Law Upheld by United States Supreme Court

THE United States Supreme Court, on March 2, 1936, upheld the Federal prison-labor law, commonly referred to as the Hawes-Cooper Act (*Whitfield* v. *State of Ohio*, 56 Sup. Ct. 532).

The Congress of the United States passed an act, which was approved by the President on January 19, 1929, and became effective 5 years later, namely, January 19, 1934, which divested the Federal Government of its control over prison-made goods in interstate commerce. The Legislature of Ohio, taking advantage of the Federal act, passed a law providing that after January 19, 1934, no goods, wares, or merchandise manufactured or mined in any other State by convicts or prisoners should be sold on the open market in that State. The legislature also provided that violation of the provisions of the statute would be punishable by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50 for the first offense.

Asa H. Whitfield was convicted in the municipal court of Cleveland, for violation of this Ohio law. He was fined the minimum amount under the act for selling, in Cleveland, shirts manufactured in the Wetumpka prison in Alabama. The State Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the municipal court. The State supreme court later dismissed an appeal, and Whitfield then carried the case to the United States Supreme Court. It was contended in his behalf that Congress did not have the power to divest itself of control of interstate commerce, and, therefore, could not delegate to the States control of interstate shipment of prison-made goods; also that the State and the Federal Government had no authority to prohibit the interstate shipment of such goods if they are not harmful. The State, on the other hand, contended that the sale of prison-made goods, in competition with goods produced by free labor, was an evil, and since the Federal Government had divested itself of control over the subject matter, the State was necessarily within its rights in passing legislation governing the manufacture and sale, etc., of prison-made goods within its own borders.

All of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court concurred in the opinion, delivered by Mr. Justice Sutherland. The Court

declared the Ohio statute was constitutional, and that insofar as it was applicable to the sale in Ohio of shirts produced in the prison of Alabama and shipped in the original package, it did not infringe the commerce clause of the constitution. The Court held that when the prison-made goods were shipped into the State from Alabama and sold in the State, the transportation had come to an end and the right of the State then became operative, whether the goods were still in an unbroken package or not. Any restriction on the right of the State was removed when the Congress enacted the Federal prison-labor law. The Court also held that the Federal statute was constitutional since it principally allowed the jurisdiction of the State to attach to any prison-made goods immediately upon delivery, whether or not the goods remained in the original package. Again, the court held that the Federal prison-labor law did not constitute an unlawful delegation of congressional power to the State.

This case involved the first clear-cut decision by the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Hawes-Cooper Act.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Trend of Strikes[1]

ACCORDING to preliminary information, there were 100 new strikes involving 62,000 workers in the month of February 1936. In addition to these, there were 90 strikes which began in prior months and continued into February, making a total of 190 strikes in progess in which 91,000 workers were involved and which resulted in 826,000 man-days of idleness during the month. The number of strikes beginning in February was roughly equal to the number in February 1934 and approximately one-third less than the number beginning in February 1935. The number of man-days idle due to strikes was practically the same for the month of February in each of the 3 years.

An analysis of February strikes, based on detailed and verified information, will appear in the Monthly Labor Review for June 1936.

Trend of Strikes, January 1934 to February 1936 [1]

Year and month	Number of strikes					Workers involved in strikes		Man-days idle during month
	Beginning		In progress during month	Ended in month	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month	In progress during month	
	Prior to month	In month						
1934								
January	34	98	132	83	49	81,650	106,734	822,400
February	49	94	143	82	61	89,562	160,713	867,912
March	61	161	222	149	73	91,559	128,886	1,237,055
April	73	210	283	180	103	185,282	229,552	2,333,230
May	103	226	329	218	111	145,830	234,364	1,956,868
June	111	165	276	150	126	56,244	119,509	1,565,601
July	126	151	277	163	114	180,268	250,328	2,221,663
August	114	183	297	188	109	80,071	162,980	2,188,239
September	109	150	259	149	110	423,915	480,318	4,136,108
October	110	187	297	198	99	69,441	104,207	909,459
November	99	130	229	129	100	37,869	94,494	969,061
December	100	101	201	128	73	25,004	73,279	384,353
1935								
January	73	140	213	131	82	81,194	92,630	720,778
February	82	149	231	128	103	64,163	96,358	833,548
March	103	176	279	164	115	52,269	97,662	962,780
April	115	175	290	159	131	67,619	124,041	1,177,261
May	131	173	304	175	129	102,316	150,918	1,697,903
June	129	187	316	186	130	48,714	129,531	1,305,813
July	130	180	310	174	136	69,963	140,899	1,291,087
August	136	237	373	228	145	74,092	150,145	1,228,186
September	145	145	290	158	132	452,901	512,248	3,011,028
October	132	174	306	183	123	52,761	137,757	1,610,388
November	123	129	252	142	110	37,453	105,761	1,047,398
December	110	80	190	114	76	14,133	60,489	652,935
1936								
January [2]	76	124	200	110	90	27,000	54,000	640,000
February [2]	90	100	190	82	108	62,000	91,000	826,000

[1] Strikes involving fewer than 6 workers or lasting less than 1 day are not included in this table, nor in the tables in the following article. Notices or "leads" regarding strikes are obtained by the Bureau from 670 daily papers, labor papers, and trade journals, as well as from all Government labor boards. Schedules are sent to representatives of all parties in the disputes in order to get detailed and first-hand information. Since schedules for all strikes during the last 2 months have not yet been returned, these figures are given as preliminary. Data for previous months are essentially accurate, although they cannot be considered absolutely final. Occasionally later information is received which might slightly alter these figures. These corrections will be included in subsequent reports.

[2] Preliminary.

[1] The term "strike" is here used in the generic sense to include all stoppages of work due to labor disputes whether initiated by the employer (lock-out) or by the workers.

Analysis of Strikes in December 1935

THERE were fewer new strikes during December 1935 than in any month during the past 2 years. The number of workers involved in these strikes was only about half the number involved in the strikes which began in December 1934. There were, however, a greater number of larger strikes which began previously and extended into December 1935 than was the case in the previous year. This resulted in almost twice as many man-days of idleness due to strikes in December 1935 as in December 1934.

The industries affected by the greatest number of new strikes were the textile industries (17), transportation industries (14), and relief and W. P. A. projects (10). One-third of the man-days idle due to strikes during the month of December occurred in the textile industries, and 17 percent in water transportation—longshoremen and seamen.

Table 1.—Strikes in December 1935, by Industry

Industry	Beginning in December		In progress during December		Man-days idle during December
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All industries	**80**	**14,133**	**190**	**60,489**	**652,935**
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**4**	**345**	**6**	**492**	**3,613**
Cast-iron pipe and fittings			1	100	2,100
Forgings, iron and steel			1	47	235
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures	1	42	1	42	252
Wirework	1	140	1	140	280
Other	2	163	2	163	746
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**1**	**190**	**3**	**286**	**1,794**
Foundry and machine-shop products	1	190	2	226	714
Radios and phonographs			1	60	1,080
Transportation equipment	**2**	**540**	**7**	**4,971**	**71,738**
Automobiles, bodies and parts	2	540	5	4,910	71,310
Shipbuilding			2	61	428
Nonferrous metals and their products			**3**	**240**	**3,816**
Aluminum manufactures			1	68	204
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc			1	105	2,205
Other			1	67	1,407
Lumber and allied products	**5**	**384**	**16**	**2,928**	**37,502**
Furniture	2	19	8	1,037	4,113
Sawmills and logging camps	3	365	6	1,494	25,374
Other			2	397	8,015
Stone, clay, and glass products	**1**	**38**	**5**	**1,326**	**24,430**
Glass	1	38	1	38	84
Pottery			3	1,279	24,166
Other			1	9	180
Textiles and their products	**17**	**4,182**	**49**	**20,016**	**216,722**
Fabrics:					
Carpets and rugs	1	1,606	1	1,606	6,866
Cotton goods	2	363	8	3,347	45,485
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2	714	3	859	8,925
Silk and rayon goods	4	354	10	9,518	81,545
Woolen and worsted goods	1	208	2	268	2,328
Other	1	100	2	138	2,050
Wearing apparel:					
Clothing, men's	1	180	4	530	8,375
Clothing, women's	5	657	10	1,204	10,745
Shirts and collars			2	872	17,324
Hosiery			4	1,441	29,921
Other			3	233	3,158
Leather and its manufactures	**2**	**535**	**5**	**1,616**	**13,295**
Boots and shoes	1	25	4	1,106	12,785
Leather	1	510	1	510	510

Table 1.—Strikes in December 1935, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Beginning in December		In progress during December		Man-days idle during December
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
Food and kindred products	**1**	**16**	**7**	**1,500**	**30,642**
Baking	1	16	5	998	24,052
Canning and preserving			1	200	2,600
Flour and grain mills			1	302	3,990
Tobacco manufactures	**1**	**325**	**1**	**325**	**2,755**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	1	325	1	325	2,755
Paper and printing	**2**	**21**	**6**	**1,158**	**8,855**
Paper and pulp			3	1,119	8,269
Printing and publishing:					
Newspapers and periodicals	2	21	3	39	586
Chemicals and allied products	**1**	**38**	**1**	**38**	**304**
Paint and varnishes	1	38	1	38	304
Miscellaneous manufacturing			**2**	**183**	**3,933**
Broom and brush			1	76	1,900
Furriers and fur factories			1	107	2,033
Extraction of minerals	**3**	**925**	**6**	**6,850**	**67,243**
Coal mining, anthracite	1	600	1	600	1,200
Coal mining, bituminous	2	325	4	5,550	51,343
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining			1	700	14,700
Transportation and communication	**14**	**2,034**	**27**	**12,144**	**119,637**
Water transportation	13	2,019	22	10,411	112,163
Motor transportation	1	15	5	1,733	7,474
Trade	**6**	**384**	**12**	**805**	**8,249**
Wholesale	2	39	2	39	85
Retail	4	345	10	766	8,164
Domestic and personal service	**3**	**1,286**	**5**	**1,348**	**11,933**
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses	1	43	2	66	1,315
Laundries	2	1,243	3	1,282	10,618
Professional service	**2**	**100**	**5**	**225**	**2,497**
Recreation and amusement	2	100	4	115	297
Professional			1	110	2,200
Building and construction	**3**	**106**	**7**	**324**	**1,441**
Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A.	2	31	6	249	916
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings)	1	75	1	75	525
Agriculture, etc.	**2**	**240**	**2**	**240**	**1,840**
Fishing	2	240	2	240	1,840
Relief work and W. P. A.	**10**	**2,444**	**13**	**3,380**	**19,715**
Other manufacturing industries			**2**	**94**	**961**

Forty percent of the 80 strikes beginning in December were in three States—California having 16, New York 7, and Pennsylvania 9. The 16 California strikes were small and involved a total of only 524 workers; several of these were short strikes of the crews of individual ships.

Of the 190 strikes in progress during December, as shown in table 2, 24 were in New York, 24 in Pennsylvania, 23 in California, 16 in Ohio, and 14 in New Jersey. Five strikes in progress during the month extended across State lines. The most important of these were the strike of longshoremen on the Gulf coast [2] which began October 1 and was practically over by the end of December, and the strike of seamen on steam schooners along the Pacific coast which began in December and was terminated in February 1936.

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1936 (p. 392).

Table 2.—Strikes in December 1935, by States

State	Beginning in December		In progress during December		Man-days idle during December
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All States	80	14,133	190	60,489	652,935
Alabama	1	350	3	1,115	8,275
Arkansas			1	500	10,500
California	16	524	23	944	10,769
Colorado			1	75	1,575
Connecticut	4	935	4	935	6,239
District of Columbia			2	157	164
Florida	1	1,144	1	1,144	4,576
Georgia	1	25	2	724	9,112
Illinois	3	723	9	1,892	16,281
Indiana	3	243	5	1,153	24,544
Kansas	2	122	2	122	1,638
Kentucky			1	5,000	46,098
Louisiana	1	114	3	304	2,222
Maryland	1	100	2	200	500
Massachusetts	5	576	7	1,334	9,489
Michigan	1	190	3	4,419	47,544
Minnesota	2	136	7	1,669	32,594
Mississippi	1	60	2	170	2,560
Missouri	1	33	2	140	2,396
New Jersey	5	2,065	14	11,520	97,592
New York	7	2,135	24	4,603	58,452
Ohio	5	743	16	3,984	59,608
Oklahoma	1	15	1	15	30
Oregon	2	175	3	211	1,119
Pennsylvania	9	1,643	24	4,568	29,625
Rhode Island	1	13	1	13	273
South Carolina			3	865	14,505
Tennessee	1	38	2	236	678
Texas	1	15	3	151	620
Vermont			1	700	14,700
Washington	2	265	10	1,795	23,783
West Virginia			1	65	520
Wisconsin			2	563	11,875
Interstate	3	1,751	5	9,303	102,479

The average number of workers involved in the 80 strikes beginning in December was approximately 175. More than half of the strikes involved less than 100 workers each, and, as shown in table 3, in none of the 80 strikes were there as many as 5,000 workers involved.

Table 3.—Strikes Beginning in December 1935, Classified by Number of Workers Involved

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes in which the number of workers involved was—				
		6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000
All industries	80	14	30	28	4	4
Manufacturing						
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	4		2	2		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	1			1		
Transportation equipment	2		1		1	
Lumber and allied products	5	2		3		
Stone, clay, and glass products	1		1			
Textiles and their products	17	1	4	11		1
Leather and its manufactures	2		1		1	
Food and kindred products	1	1				
Tobacco manufactures	1			1		
Paper and printing	2	2				
Chemicals and allied products	1		1			
Nonmanufacturing						
Extraction of minerals	3			2	1	
Transportation and communication	14	3	8	2		1
Trade	6	2	3	1		
Domestic and personal service	3		2			1
Professional service	2		2			
Building and construction	3	2	1			
Agriculture, etc	2			2		
Relief work and W. P. A.	10	1	4	3	1	1

About 11 percent of the total number of strikes beginning in both November and December were called in protest against wage reductions. Those in November included 41 percent, and in December 16 percent of the total number of workers involved in the strikes beginning during those months.

The major causes of approximately 40 percent of the strikes beginning in both months were due to conflicts over union organization matters, such as recognition, demand for closed shop, and alleged discrimination. In some of these cases wages, hours, and other questions were also involved.

In the 16 strikes classified under "other" in table 4, the major causes were such matters as delayed pay, rotation of work, objection to certain foremen or managers, and poor food served on ships.

Table 4.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes Beginning in December 1935

Major issues	Strikes		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues	80	100.0	14,133	100.0
Wages and hours	**23**	**28.8**	**6,315**	**44.7**
Wage increase	8	10.0	2,168	15.4
Wage decrease	9	11.2	2,277	16.1
Wage increase, hour decrease	4	5.0	343	2.4
Hour increase	1	1.3	27	.2
Hour decrease	1	1.3	1,500	10.6
Organization	**34**	**42.4**	**4,059**	**28.7**
Recognition	6	7.5	781	5.5
Recognition and wages	8	10.0	1,903	13.5
Recognition, wages, and hours	3	3.8	259	1.8
Closed shop	7	8.7	244	1.7
Discrimination	10	12.4	872	6.2
Miscellaneous	**23**	**28.8**	**3,759**	**26.6**
Sympathy	2	2.5	630	4.5
Jurisdiction	1	1.3	16	.1
Other	16	20.0	2,524	17.8
Not reported	4	5.0	589	4.2

The average duration of the 114 strikes which ended in December was approximately 25 calendar days. More than 25 percent of the 114 strikes were ended in less than 1 week after they began, and approximately 50 percent of them lasted less than one-half month. There were 13 strikes terminated in December, however, which had been in progress for 3 months or more. The most important of these were the Gulf longshoremen's strike referred to above, and the strike at the plant of the Ohio Insulator Co., in Barberton, Ohio, which began in September. The other 11 strikes in this group were small, most of them directed against individual companies and involving a small number of workers.

Table 5.—Duration of Strikes Ending in December 1935

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes with duration of—					
		Less than 1 week	1 week and less than ½ month	½ and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 months or more
All industries	114	30	26	22	12	11	13
Manufacturing							
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	3	1	2				
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	3	1		1			1
Transportation equipment	2			1		1	
Nonferrous metals and their products	1				1		
Lumber and allied products	9	3	1	2	1	1	1
Stone, clay, and glass products	3				1		2
Textiles and their products	26	1	7	3	3	5	7
Leather and its manufactures	5	1	1	1	1	1	
Food and kindred products	2	1		1			
Tobacco manufactures	1		1				
Paper and printing	3					2	1
Chemicals and allied products	1		1				
Miscellaneous manufactures	1			1			
Nonmanufacturing							
Extraction of minerals	3	1	1	1			
Transportation and communication	21	8	7	1	4		1
Trade	7	4	1	2			
Domestic and personal service	1	1					
Professional service	4	2		2			
Building and construction	4	1	1	2			
Agriculture, etc	1			1			
Relief work and W. P. A	12	5	3	3	1		
Other	1					1	

Government conciliators and labor boards assisted in negotiating the settlements for 43.6 percent of the 34,409 workers involved in the 114 strikes ending in December. Settlements for 37.2 percent of the workers were worked out between employers and union representatives with no assistance from Government agencies, and 7.4 percent by direct negotiations between employers and employees.

Thirty-one of the 114 strikes, involving 11.4 percent of the workers, were terminated without any formal settlements. In these cases the workers simply dropped their demands and returned to work, or they lost their jobs when new people were hired to take their places, or the employers discontinued operations by going out of business or moving to a new locality.

Table 6.—Methods of Negotiating Toward Settlement of Strikes Ending in December 1935

Negotiations toward settlements carried on by—	Strikes		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	114	100.0	34,409	100.0
Employers and workers directly	8	7.0	2,538	7.4
Employers and representatives of organized workers directly	44	38.6	12,802	37.2
Government conciliators or labor boards	29	25.4	14,982	43.6
Private conciliators or arbitrators	2	1.8	148	.4
Terminated without formal settlement	31	27.2	3,939	11.4

The results of the 114 strikes ending in December 1935 are indicated in tables 7 and 8. Substantial gains were obtained by 24.4 percent of the workers involved in the 114 strikes; 17.4 percent of the workers obtained little or no gains; and 55.3 percent obtained partial gains or compromises as a result of the strikes.

In the disputes over organization matters, the workers were more successful in obtaining their demands than in the disputes over wages and hours, obtaining substantial gains in 44 percent of the strikes over organization matters and in 37 percent of the wage and hour disputes. Workers made little or no gains in one-third of the organization disputes and in half of the wage and hour disputes.

Table 7.—Results of Strikes Ending in December 1935

Results	Strikes		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	114	100.0	34,409	100.0
Substantial gains to workers	43	37.7	8,380	24.4
Partial gains or compromises	19	16.7	19,016	55.3
Little or no gains to workers	44	38.6	5,993	17.4
Jurisdiction or rival unions	3	2.6	312	.9
Undetermined	3	2.6	663	1.9
Not reported	2	1.8	45	.1

Table 8.—Results of Strikes Ending in December 1935, in Relation to Major Issues Involved

Major issue	Total	Number of strikes resulting in—					
		Substantial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Jurisdiction or rival union settlements	Undetermined	Not reported
All issues	114	43	19	44	3	3	2
Wages and hours	**35**	**13**	**4**	**18**			
Wage increase	14	10	2	2			
Wage decrease	12	2	1	9			
Wage increase, hour decrease	7		1	6			
Hour increase	2	1		1			
Organization	**48**	**21**	**11**	**16**			
Recognition	8	4	2	2			
Recognition and wages	12	5	3	4			
Recognition, wages, and hours	7	4	1	2			
Closed shop	7	4		3			
Violation of agreement	1	1					
Discrimination	13	3	5	5			
Miscellaneous	**31**	**9**	**4**	**10**	**3**	**3**	**2**
Sympathy	7	1	2	2		2	
Jurisdiction	3				3		
Other	20	8	2	8		1	1
Not reported	1						1

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in February 1936

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

DURING February 1936, the Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 54 disputes, which affected a known total of 20,779 employees. Of these disputes, 26 were adjusted, 4 were referred to other agencies or conferences continued, 1 could not be adjusted, and 23 were still pending. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout, or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of February 1936

Name of company and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Commissioner assigned	Assignment completed	Workers involved	
							Directly	Indirectly
					1935	1936		
Bakery workers, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Lockout	Bakery workers	Right to organize; 14 discharged	Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Relations Board.	Sept. 24	Feb. 27	14	42
John Wanamaker Store, New York City.	Strike	Tailors	Asked increase	Pending	Nov. 23		39	
Shell Petroleum Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.	Controversy	Oil workers	Worker discharged	do	Nov. 5		1	
Hanks Stove & Range Co., Rome, Ga.	do	Stove and range workers.	Company canceled contract	do	Dec. 30		111	125
					1936			
Western Malleable Iron Co., Beaver Dam, Wis.	Lockout	Molders	Wages and union activity	Adjusted. Accepted wage reductions and 9-hour day.	Feb. 1	Feb. 10	375	
Chemical Limestone Co., Bellefonte, Pa.	do	Stone workers	Asked signed agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory signed agreement.	Feb. 4	Feb. 8	150	
Piqua Munising Wood Products Co., Piqua, Ohio.	Controversy	Wood-products workers.	Alleged violation of contract	Unclassified. Conferences continued at head office.	Feb. 3	Feb. 18	150	
Koppers Coke Plant, Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.	Strike	Coke and gas workers	Wage cuts, discharges, and working conditions.	Adjusted. Majority of workers reemployed without change.	do	do	175	100
Standard Plating Works, Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy	Metal workers	Nonunion workers employed and violation of seniority rights.	Adjusted. Seniority rights to be observed.	Jan. 15	Feb. 4	11	
Leon Ferenbach Silk Mills, Bradford, Pa.	do	Silk-textile workers	Violation of agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	75	20
Nurses' Home Building, Rock Island, Ill.	do	Carpenters and ironworkers.	Jurisdiction	Adjusted. Work to be divided equally.	Jan. 20	Feb. 7	10	
American Oak Leather Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Leather workers	Asked closed shop, wage increase, and improved conditions.	Adjusted. Signed agreement improving working conditions. Wages to be discussed later.	Feb. 21	Feb. 21	454	66
Peerless Enamel Products Co., Belleville, Ill.	Strike	Stove and enamel workers.	Asked 10 percent wage increase	Adjusted. Allowed 9 percent increase.	Jan. 1	Feb. 13	475	60
Aden Mining Co., Aden, Ky.	Threatened strike.	Brick and clay workers	Renewal and terms of agreement	Adjusted. Temporary adjustment pending hearing before National Labor Relations Board.	Feb. 6	Feb. 23	36	
S. C. Castelli Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Foundry workers	Wage cut and longer hours; union recognition.	Pending	Feb. 5		65	15
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., San Francisco, Calif.	do	Shipyard workers	Asked equalization of wages and hours with those on Atlantic Coast.	Pending. Agreement concluded covering all crafts except machinists. Further conferences.	Feb. 1		(1)	
National Screen Exchange, Inc., New York City.	Threatened strike.	Picture-film handlers	Refusal to recognize and bargain collectively.	Pending	Feb. 3		40	

[1] Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of February 1936—Continued

Name of company and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Commissioner assigned	Assignment completed	Workers involved	
							Directly	Indirectly
					1936	1936		
Standard Oil Co., Casper, Wyo.	Controversy.	Oil and refinery workers.	Asked increase and adjustment of wages.	Pending	Jan. 23		400	
Silver King Coalition Mines Co., Park City, Utah.	Threatened strike.	Metal miners	Dispute relative check-off	Adjusted. Signed agreement	Feb. 2	Mar. 9	514	55
Shell Petroleum Products, Inc., Southboro, Mass.	Controversy.	Gasoline filling-station workers.	Objection to leasing stations causing violation of agreements; 2 workers discharged.	Pending	Feb. 14		(1)	
Hancock Manufacturing Co., Jackson, Mich.	do	Metal polishers	Wages, union recognition, and working conditions.	Adjusted. Verbal understanding reached.	Feb. 1	Feb. 19	50	350
P. W. A. projects, Carlisle and Beckmeyer, Ill.	do	Building laborers	Rate for laborers	Pending	Feb. 14		(1)	
Mine, mill, and smelter workers, Terrero, N. Mex.	Strike	Miners	Asked increase, closed shop, and reinstatement of those discharged.	do	do		(1)	
Nurre Brothers Co., Bloomington, Ind.	do	Glass workers	Violation of agreement	Adjusted. Returned without prejudice.	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	80	
Pioneer Paper Stock Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Drivers and helpers	(1)	Pending	Feb. 13		40	
L. H. Gilmer & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Rubber workers	(1)	do	do		200	
Safeway Trails Bus Co., Toledo, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich.	do	Drivers	Discharges for union affiliation	Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Relations Board.	do	Feb. 25	13	57
Irwin & Leighton, Quantico, Va.	do	Building trades	Failure to employ union engineers and other crafts.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Jan. 4	Feb. 14	50	150
Civic Auditorium, San Jose, Calif.	Controversy.	Carpenters and plasterers.	Jurisdiction of acoustical tile installation.	do	Feb. 16	Feb. 18	10	
Eastern District High School, New York City.	do	Teachers	Discrimination because of union affiliation.	Pending	Feb. 1		(1)	
Shenandoah Abattoir Co., Shenandoah, Pa.	Lockout	Abattoir workers	Wages, hours, recognition, and collective bargaining.	Adjusted. Satisfactory signed agreement.	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	80	34
Indiana Ballroom, Indianapolis, Ind.	Strike	Musicians and electricians.	Installation of television machine and jurisdiction of operating same.	Adjusted. Machine not now in operation. Conditions to be agreed upon later.	Feb. 14	Feb. 19	15	45
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.	do	Rubber workers	Working conditions	Pending	Feb. 1			14,000
Apeda Studio, New York City.	do	Photograph finishers	Asked union agreement	do	Jan. 25		22	
Penn Dress Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	do	Clothing workers	Wages, hours, and union recognition.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; returned to work.	Feb. 19	Feb. 25	110	
Cambridge Glass Co., Cambridge, Ohio.	do	Glass workers	Asked closed shop and union recognition.	Adjusted. Signed agreement providing union recognition and collective bargaining.	Feb. 24	Mar. 6	500	25

Penn Dress Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	----do----	Clothing workers	Wages, hours, and union recognition.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; returned to work.	Feb. 19	Feb. 25	110	----
Cambridge Glass Co., Cambridge, Ohio.	----do----	Glass workers	Asked closed shop and union recognition.	Adjusted. Signed agreement providing union recognition and collective bargaining.	Feb. 24	Mar. 6	500	25
Volga Boatmen Club, Washington, D. C.	Threatened strike.	Waiters	Dispute relative to payment of wages.	Adjusted. Satisfactory method of wage payment.	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	10	40
Post Office Building, Galveston, Tex.	Strike	Carpenters	Wage scale	Adjusted. Returned to work pending decision of referee.	Feb. 13	Feb. 21	45	75
American Stores Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Controversy	Clerks	Working conditions	Pending	Feb. 19	----	(1)	----
Hurst Engraving Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Lockout	Photograph engravers	Wages, hours, and overtime rates.	Unable to adjust. Places filled with other workers.	Feb. 20	Feb. 20	11	8
Post-office building, St. Louis, Mo.	Controversy	Engineers	Engineers refuse to unload sand and gravel furnished by non-union company.	Pending	Feb. 21	----	(1)	----
Fenton Art Glass Co., Williamstown, W. Va.	Threatened strike.	Glass workers	Company refused union recognition.	Adjusted. Agreed to await negotiations pertaining to recognition of unions in entire industry.	Feb. 2	Feb. 27	125	50
Northampton Pants Co., Easton, Pa.	Strike	Pants makers	Piecework rates	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement on prices.	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	141	----
Davidson Brothers, Coventry, R. I.	----do----	Ladies' garment workers.	Asked increase, union recognition, and shorter hours.	Adjusted. Increase and shorter hours allowed.	Feb. 9	Mar. 5	115	----
Bradford Hospital, Bradford, Pa.	----do----	Laundry workers	Working conditions	Pending	Feb. 20	----	10	----
G. L. F. Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	Controversy	Mill workers	Interpretation of agreement as to open shop.	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration as provided in existing agreement.	Jan. 25	Feb. 26	175	5
Phoenix Furniture Co., Warren, Pa.	Strike	Furniture workers	Dispute relative efficiency expert.	Adjusted Satisfactory agreement signed for 1 year.	Feb. 13	Mar. 2	215	15
Scohy Glass Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.	Controversy	Window-glass workers	Company not complying with terms of recent agreement	Pending	Feb. 24	----	(1)	----
Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill.	----do----	Watchmen	Discharges	----do----	Feb. 21	----	4	----
Crowley Pioneer Line and others, San Francisco Bay district, Calif.	----do----	Bargemen and dock truckers.	Asked wage increases	Adjusted. Demands withdrawn and continued at work.	Jan. 1	Feb. 10	150	----
Bay Cities Tugboat Co., San Francisco, Calif.	Strike	Marine engineers	Wages, hours, and overtime pay.	Pending	---do----	----	9	110
Hughes Printing Co., East Stroudsburg, Pa.	----do----	Printing pressmen	Asked closed-shop agreement	Unclassified. Company and workers will negotiate at later date.	Feb. 12	Feb. 29	22	35
Warner Bros., Inc., New York City.	Threatened strike.	Film-exchange workers.	Asked union recognition and collective bargaining.	Pending	Feb. 25	----	(1)	----
Betsy's Kitchen, Richmond, Calif.	Controversy	Restaurant workers	Asked investigation of conditions adverse to owners of restaurants.	----do----	Feb. 27	----	(1)	----
Total							5,297	15,482

[1] Not yet reported.

LABOR AGREEMENTS

Collective Agreements in the Brewery Industry, 1935

APPROXIMATELY 17,000 employees in nearly 500 brewery companies are covered by the 82 agreements [1] analyzed in this article. These agreements were entered into by various locals of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers of America, and were in effect during all or part of 1935.

Most of these agreements run for 1 or 2 years, only five being in effect for longer periods. Over half of the contracts are renewed automatically at the end of the period covered, unless notice is given by the employers or the local unions not later than a specified number of days before the renewal date of the agreement. The agreement may be renewed from year to year or, as in a few cases, for only 1 year. The notification period is usually 30 or 60 days. Three months' notice is required in 2 agreements, 1 of which covered the largest number of workers of any of the 82 agreements. In four of the 2-year agreements, revisions may be made at the end of the first year if due notice is given. In two agreements—both with a 37-month term—the section on wage rates alone can be so changed on the anniversary date.

Requirements of International Union Concerning Agreements

THE constitution of the international union imposes some specific requirements upon local unions making agreements. Thus every local agreement must provide for—

1. Wage rates no lower and hours no longer than the standards set by the last convention.
2. Arbitration procedure.
3. Abolition of Sunday work or at least adequate remuneration for such work.
4. Abolition of overtime work except in pressing emergencies and overtime pay of not less than time and a half.
5. A procedure for lay-offs under which there shall be no discharges due to lack of business, but all men may be laid off when necessary for not less than a day nor more than a week at a time.

[1] This is not inclusive of all agreements entered into by locals of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers of America with brewery companies, but only those for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics has copies. It is believed that the provisions in the 82 agreements are typical of most or all of the agreements in force in this industry during 1935, and that they provide a representative sample for analysis.

6. The permit card system for all extra help during the busy season, with the stipulation that the employment of such help shall not cause any lay-off of union men.

Among the general conditions imposed upon the contracting local union is the requirement that a majority vote of all members of the local shall be necessary to cancel the agreement when there is a notification clause of cancelation in an agreement and that notice of cancelation must be given within the required time. A local union unable to furnish members when asked to supply workers to an employer must either secure union members from the next or nearest union or issue permit cards if union workers are not available. A $10 fine is provided for violations. Another section of the international's constitution states that, "The various local unions are held to take care that agencies of outside firms in the locality must also recognize and live up to union contracts."

All contracts must be submitted to the joint local executive board, where such exists, and the general executive board of the international union for endorsement before they are submitted to employers, and no local connected with a joint local executive board may take up contract negotiations with an employer until the board so decides. The general executive board, before endorsing the contracts, may make such changes as are deemed desirable.

Maximum Hours and Minimum Wages

PREDOMINANT in these contracts is a maximum workweek of 40 hours. Agreements covering a relatively small number of workers provide for a maximum of 36, 42, 44, or 48 hours per week.[2] In only 25 of the contracts are workers in certain occupations permitted to work longer hours than the rest of the plant, and in 11 of these this applies only to night watchmen. In five agreements some or all of the occupations in the mechanical department have a higher maximum. In six cases the delivery department and in two cases specified occupations in this department work longer hours. In addition, certain types of laborers are sometimes excepted from the general maximum. Workweeks of longer than 48 hours are permitted in only three agreements for other than night watchmen—in one for drivers and helpers from April to November of each year and in two for ice or ice-house workers.

By far the majority of the brewery workers covered by these agreements are on a 5-day week basis. A 6-day week is provided in some of the contracts and in a very few the mechanical department may work every day in the week.

[2] While some agreements call for a longer than 40-hour week, 40 hours is the actual maximum due to a resolution adopted by the Brewers' Association for voluntary continuance of the code.

With a few exceptions, only night watchmen are allowed to work more than 8 hours a day. A 9-hour day is permitted for stablemen in one agreement, for chauffeurs and helpers in another, and in two cases for the delivery department during the period April through October. In one agreement 10 hours a day is the maximum applied to ice-house men. In only a few cases is the workday limited to 6 or 7 hours. Starting or finishing time, or both, is specified in almost half of the agreements for all or part of the plant. For most of the workers outside the mechanical department a 1-hour lunch or dinner period is provided.

Minimum weekly wage rates are given in table 1 for selected occupations, according to the number of agreements reporting each rate. Because of the varied terminology used in the agreements for types of drivers, the only possible classification is a separation of those drivers who do and do not receive commissions in addition to the minimum wage.

Table 1.—Minimum Weekly Wages Established in 81 [1] Brewery Workers' Agreements in Effect During 1935, for Selected Occupations

Department and occupation	Number of agreements providing for minimum weekly wages of—					
	Less than $24	$24–$28	$28–$32	$32–$36	$36–$40	$40 or more
Brewing department:						
First men	----	4	6	17	15	2
Brewhouse men	1	11	21	19	10	2
Cellarmen	1	13	22	19	8	2
Washhouse men	3	11	20	23	5	2
Coopers	----	1	10	10	6	1
Bottling department:						
First men	----	5	4	9	6	2
Bottlers	4	29	20	10	4	----
Delivery department:						
Commission drivers [2]	3	2	4	1	----	----
Other drivers	4	26	23	19	6	3
Helpers	6	9	13	7	6	1
Mechanical department:						
First engineers	----	1	2	6	2	10
Other engineers	1	7	9	12	12	8
Firemen	3	12	16	10	8	----

[1] Wage scales not furnished in 1 case.
[2] Commission drivers receive a specified commission in addition to the minimum.

Overtime and Extra Pay

THE additional pay provided for work beyond the daily and weekly maximum hours is of particular importance to the workers in an industry as seasonal as that coming under the jurisdiction of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Union. Such overtime pay is almost always at the rate of time and a half. It is frequently provided that the overtime must be paid for and cannot merely be compensated by time off later.

Besides the extra pay for overtime work, in many agreements workers are protected from unduly long hours by clauses prohibiting

other than necessary or emergency overtime and specifying that such work must be divided equally among all employees of the department. It is sometimes provided that deliveries cannot be made on Sundays or after specified hours on week days. Some agreements also prohibit overtime work if regular employees are on lay-off.

Exceptions to the overtime rule are very rare. Among the few exceptions are overtime caused by the nonappearance of a shift partner in the mechanical department or the occurrence of a breakdown. A few agreements permit the mechanical department to work overtime at single-time rates. Route drivers are occasionally required to finish their routes at the regular hourly rate even though daily maximum hours are exceeded, and in one case bottle-beer drivers on commission do not receive the higher rate for overtime. For overtime work on Saturday and the day before a holiday, single-time pay is provided in two agreements although the time-and-a-half rate otherwise prevails.

About half the workers covered in these agreements receive double pay for Sunday and holiday work; most of the others receive time and a half. This of course does not apply when a regular shift falls on such days. In a few cases if workers are called on Sundays or holidays they must be paid for at least 4 hours' work even though they do not work that number of hours. In three agreements delivery-department workers are given a full day's pay if called for part of a Sunday or holiday, and under another agreement they receive double time for Sunday work instead of the time and a half paid to other workers. Work on Labor Day is sometimes prohibited after 9 or 10 a. m. and occasionally must be paid for at double time although the rate for other holidays is only time and a half. In a majority of cases no work is permitted on Labor Day.

In many agreements permitting overtime during the week at the employers' discretion, Sunday and holiday work may be performed only in emergencies or when necessary. It is frequently specified that the following day must be observed if a holiday falls on Sunday. The holidays to be observed vary, but they are always listed in the contract. In some cases it is specifically provided that a full day's pay shall be received for each observed holiday.

In a few agreements $1 above the weekly rate is granted to all or specified occupations on a night shift. In one case brewery-department workers receive $2 a week extra for night work. According to one contract, drivers called must be paid at least an hour's wages for waiting time if work is not immediately provided, and in another, drivers must be given a full day's pay even if only part of the day is worked.

Regulation of Hiring and Firing

In all cases the signatory company agreed to employ only members of the union and to apply to the union for any additional help needed after the agreement went into effect. Foremen and workers in certain other occupations not doing manual or regular work are usually exempted or prohibited from joining the union. Under 19 agreements, apparently the first signed in these establishments, nonunion men at work when the agreement was signed were required to apply for membership, usually within 2 weeks or (less frequently) within 1 or 3 weeks.

In six cases the company is permitted to select new employees from a list supplied by the local union, but in all the others men must be accepted as they are furnished. Some agreements stipulate the number of hours within which the union must furnish men upon request from the company—24 hours in eight contracts and 48 hours in five.

If the union is unable to furnish men, the company may select the new employees, but it is specifically provided that this must not result in the lay-off of any union man. During the busy season, usually defined as from April 1 to October 1, almost all of the agreements require that extra help be employed under the "permit-card system" of the union. The permit card issued by the local union is good for 1 month only, but may be renewed unless a member of the union reports for work. In such case the last permit-card man employed must be laid off when his card expires and the union man hired in his place. No permit-card man may become a member of the regular force unless there is a vacancy and no union man is out of work; in such case the permit man longest with the company receives the position if he is capable. In a majority of the agreements union wages must be paid to the holders of permit cards, but in 22 contracts a lower wage rate is specified.

During the slack season if the union is unable to furnish men, only permit-card men may be employed according to five agreements. In some cases the company is permitted to employ extra men when union members are not available. These men usually must apply for membership in the union within a certain period after being taken on—generally 3 weeks. Under a few agreements the extra men must be replaced by union members as the latter become available. In one case the extra men must be laid off at least 2 days before any union man.

The permissible reasons for discharge are given in almost all of the agreements. Safeguards in addition to the general provision for arbitration are provided for a discharged worker in some contracts. In five cases the employee may request a hearing by a superior official

in the plant if discharged by a foreman, a union representative being permitted to attend the hearing. Five agreements provide that the union may try the worker at the request of the employer and that the union's decision concerning the proposed discharge is final. In one case the union may conduct such a trial only if specified grounds for discharge are involved. The union is sometimes specifically given the right to investigate or to have reasons presented to them. In two instances a week's notice must be given of intended discharge, unless the reason for discharge is drunkenness, disorderly conduct, or dishonesty.

Sickness or disability as a result of accident is very generally barred as a cause for discharge. In 42 cases the worker must be reemployed upon recovery. In 12 agreements it is specified that the reemployment right pertains only if recovery is within 3 months for sickness and 6 months for accidents; others specify a 3- or 6-month period for reemployment. In a few other cases reemployment is optional with the employer.

According to most of these agreements, discharges may not be made in times of slack business or depression, but employees may be laid off impartially and in rotation. These lay-offs are most frequently limited to periods of not less than a day nor more than a week at any one time. Only one agreement provides that the men shall be laid off on the basis of seniority.

Apprentices

Regulation of the number of apprentices and of apprenticeship occurs in 36 agreements. Apprentices are permitted in the brewing department, and in seven cases in the bottling department. In one contract it is specified that there shall be no more than two apprentices in each brewery. In the others the number of apprentices must be in a given ratio to the number of regular men in the department. This ratio is variously 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 1 to 15, or 1 to 20, with an additional apprentice in some cases for a specified number of men over the first 10 or 20. In the bottling department the ratio is 1 to 5 in all cases.

The apprentices must usually be within a specified age limit, most commonly 18 to 21 years. In four agreements it is provided that they be "not under 18" and in five they must be within given age limits, usually 18 to 21 years, when starting the apprenticeship.

The wage rate for apprentices is invariably lower than the rate for experienced workers. A higher wage rate is granted after a portion of the apprenticeship has been served, usually after the first year.

Five of the agreements require that the apprentice must be a member of the union when he starts work. One allows 6 weeks before the apprentice must join and six others permit the lapse of 2 months.

In three cases union membership is not permitted until the term of apprenticeship has been served. In two of these a union examining committee must pass upon his eligibility for the trade.

The term of apprenticeship is 2 years in all but one case, where 2½ years is stipulated. The apprentice must be instructed in all branches of the trade and is usually required to spend 6 months in each department.

Arbitration

IN ALL of these agreements differences arising as to interpretation of the contract or complaints of violations must be submitted to arbitration. The usual arbitration machinery consists of a committee of four, two each to be chosen by the employer and the union. In any case coming before them, if these four cannot agree they are to select a fifth who shall be a disinterested party; a majority decision of the five is binding upon both parties.

The general plan is varied in four cases by a requirement that the fifth person must be chosen at once by the other members of the committee. Under eight agreements both the employers and the union select three instead of two representatives and these choose a seventh member in the case of disagreement; two of these contracts provide that the third union representative must be from the Central Labor Union, while the third representative of the employer must be a disinterested party selected by him. Under the terms of one agreement a representative is selected by each party and a third is chosen by these two. In five cases, if the committee of five does not act promptly the matter must be referred to the State board of conciliation and arbitration. In one case the joint local executive board chooses the employee representatives.

There are sometimes stipulations in addition to the general plan outlined above. In 32 agreements a time limit is imposed upon the arbitrators. There can be no strike or lockout pending arbitration under the provisions in 33 agreements. In two of these it is provided that the decision of the arbitration committee shall be void if a strike or lockout occurs. In five cases a party refusing to arbitrate or comply with the time limit specified forfeits the case. Only five agreements bar discharge as a subject for arbitration and in one of these it is stipulated that there be no discharge for union activity. A discharged employee shall receive wages pending arbitration in three cases, but in two of these only if the decision of the arbitrators provides for reinstatement.

Other Provisions

AMONG the other provisions in these agreements is the usual requirement that union materials and machinery be given preference. In some cases only union-made malt and syrup may be used. Some

contracts specifically state that the union label is to be furnished or that it shall be displayed on all packages and cooperage.

It is generally provided that present higher wages shall not be reduced through the signing of a contract and that wages must be paid weekly or on certain specified days of the month. The manner of payment, whether by cash or check, is usually prescribed. In six cases the wage rates must be redetermined if new machinery is introduced and in four if a Federal or State law reduces hours below the minimum specified in the agreement. In one contract permitting revision of wage rates each year, arbitration must be resorted to for the determination of the rates if they cannot be agreed upon by the employer and the union.

Restrictions concerning transfers occur in 12 agreements. In eight the wage rate for the new job may be paid after a certain period and in two cases a transfer during the slack season can be made only if the former rate is paid. Transfers are prohibited in one agreement and in another transfers may be made only during the busy season.

In most cases the contract specifies that a union member may take time off for committee work. Three agreements prohibit sympathetic or jurisdictional strikes. One week's vacation with pay is provided in two contracts for all workers who have been with the company at least a year. In one case watchmen are granted 1 week's vacation, winter and summer.

Provisions concerning safety and health, defining occupations and work in the various departments, and stipulating that beer or other beverages shall be furnished free to employees, appear in most of the agreements.

Contractual Wages and Hours,[3] by Cities

TABLE 2 shows minimum wages and maximum hours per week, by State and city, for selected occupations. The several different rates quoted in the table under the delivery department indicate differences in character of work, that is, route drivers, shipping drivers, etc. Because of the varied terminology used in agreements for the different types of drivers, it has not been possible to classify them separately. Where more than one rate is quoted for engineers, the higher rate is for first engineers.

[3] See footnote 2, p. 1013.

Table 2.—Minimum Wages and Maximum Hours per Week Established in 81[1] Brewery Workers' Agreements in Effect in 1935, for Selected Occupations, by State and City

State and city	Brewing department										Bottling department				Delivery department				Mechanical department			
	First men		Brewhouse men		Cellarmen		Washhouse men		Coopers		First men		Bottlers		Drivers[2]		Helpers		Engineers		Firemen	
	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.
California:																						
Los Angeles	----	----	$42.00	48	$42.00	48	$42.00	48	----	----	----	----	----	----	{$36.00 37.00}	44	$36.00	44	----	----	----	----
San Francisco	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	$38.00	44	41.00	{44 48}	38.00	{44 48}	----	----	----	----
Colorado:																						
Denver	----	----	30.00	40	30.00	40	30.00	40	$30.00	40	----	----	27.00	40	28.50	40	----	----	----	----	$30.00	40
Golden	$30.24	36	27.00	36	27.00	36	27.00	36	27.00	36	$26.28	36	24.48	36	{27.00 28.50}	40	27.00	40	----	----	27.00	36
Pueblo	----	----	30.00	40	30.00	40	30.00	40	30.00	40	----	----	27.00	40	28.50	40	----	----	$30.00	40	30.00	40
Trinidad	----	----	30.00	40	30.00	40	27.00	40	30.00	40	----	----	27.00	40	28.50	40	----	----	32.75	42	30.00	42
Idaho: Pocatello	33.00	40	33.00	40	33.00	40	33.00	40	----	----	33.00	40	30.00	40	30.00	40	----	----	----	----	----	----
Illinois:																						
Alton	----	----	26.00	40	26.00	40	26.00	40	30.00	40	----	----	24.00	40	26.00	40	----	----	----	----	26.00	40
Belleville	----	----	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44	----	----	----	----	28.50	44	29.00	48	----	----	39.00	48	34.00	48
Chicago	----	----	40.00	40	40.00	40	40.00	40	----	----	----	----	35.50	40	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Freeport	30.00	40	28.00	40	28.00	40	28.00	40	----	----	28.00	40	26.00	40	26.00	40	22.00	40	{26.00 30.00}	40	26.00	40
Highland	----	----	30.00	40	30.00	40	30.00	40	30.00	40	----	----	25.00	40	26.00	40	----	----	{30.00 35.10}	40	28.00	40
Joliet	36.00	40	36.00	40	26.00	40	36.00	40	36.00	40	----	----	30.00	40	35.00	40	25.00	40	35.00	40	30.00	40
Murphysboro	----	----	30.00	40	30.00	40	30.00	40	30.00	40	----	----	25.50	40	26.00	40	----	----	33.00	40	28.00	40
New Athens	----	----	30.00	40	30.00	40	30.00	40	30.00	40	----	----	24.00	40	26.00	40	----	----	33.00	40	28.00	40
Peoria	----	----	30.25	40	30.25	40	29.25	40	----	----	28.75	40	24.50	40	27.00	40	24.50	40	34.75	40	31.50	40
Rock Island	----	----	32.00	40	32.00	40	32.00	40	----	----	----	----	30.00	40	30.00	40	----	----	32.00	40	30.00	40
Trenton	----	----	30.00	40	30.00	40	32.00	40	----	----	----	----	24.00	40	26.00	40	----	----	{30.00 35.10}	40	28.00	40
Indiana:[3]																						
Evansville	----	----	30.00	40	30.00	40	29.00	40	----	----	----	----	27.00	40	{28.00 30.00}	40	----	----	39.75	42	32.40	42
Indianapolis	----	----	29.00	48	29.00	48	29.00	48	29.00	48	----	----	27.50	48	{24.00 26.00 28.00}	48	22.00	48	35.00	48	29.00	48
Logansport	25.50	40	25.00	40	25.00	40	----	----	----	----	25.00	40	24.00	40	25.00	40	----	----	{27.50 35.00}	40	24.00	40
South Bend	----	----	30.50	40	30.50	40	30.50	40	----	----	----	----	27.50	40	29.50	40	----	----	{28.50 31.50}	40	26.50	40
Kentucky:[4] Louisville	----	----	29.00	40	29.00	40	29.00	----	----	----	----	----	25.50	40	{24.50 25.50 29.00}	40	----	----	30.50	40	27.00	40

South Bend			30.50	40	30.50	40	30.50	40					27.50	40	29.50	40			35.00 28.50 31.50	40	24.00	40		
Kentucky: Louisville			29.00	40	29.00	40	29.00						25.50	40	24.50 25.50 29.00	40			30.50	40	27.00	40		
Louisiana: New Orleans			30.00	40	30.00	40	30.00	40					24.00	40	22.50 25.00	40								
Maryland: Baltimore			32.00	40	32.00	40	32.00						30.00	40	33.00	40	25.00	40	43.20	40	36.00	40		
Massachusetts:																								
Boston	34.50	44	32.50	44	32.50	44	32.50	44					32.00	44	32.50 33.00 34.00 35.00	44	30.00 33.00	44						
Chicopee	36.00	40	34.00	40	34.00	40	34.00	40							36.00	40	32.00	40						
Haverhill	34.50	40	32.50	40	32.50	40	32.50	40					32.00	40	32.50 33.00 34.00 35.00	40	32.00	40	40.00 55.00	40	32.50	40		
Lowell	34.50	40	32.50	40	32.50	40	32.50	40					31.00	40	33.00	40	31.00	40						
Springfield	34.00	40	32.00	40	32.00	40	32.00	40	32.00	40			32.00	40	34.00	40	30.00	40						
Michigan:																								
Detroit			39.00	40	39.00	40	39.00	40					33.00	40	31.00	40	27.00	40						
Escanaba	26.00	40	24.00	40	24.00	40	23.00	40			25.00	40	23.00	40	23.00	40			24.00	40	24.00	40		
Grand Rapids			34.00	40	34.00	40	34.00	40	30.00	40			26.00	40	26.00	40	24.00	40	36.00 48.00	40	30.00	40		
Minnesota:																								
Duluth	28.35	40	26.77	40	26.77	40	26.77	40					24.67	40	27.82	40			29.40	40	27.82	40		
Minneapolis-St. Paul	33.40	40	30.00	40	30.00	40	30.00	40					27.00	40	27.00 28.00	40	24.00	40						
Missouri:																								
Kansas City	36.90	40	35.90	40	35.90	40	35.90	40					25.00	40	26.25	40	25.00	40						
St. Louis			34.00	40	34.00	40	34.00	40					30.00	40	32.00	40	24.00	40	48.00	40	36.00	40		
Nebraska: Omaha			28.00	40	28.00	40	26.00	40					24.00	40	24.00 25.00 26.00	40	20.00	40						
Nevada: Reno			36.00	40									30.00	40	30.00 40.00	40	30.00	40	36.00	40	30.00	40		
New York:																								
Albany	36.00	40	34.00	40	34.00	40	33.00	40	34.00	40			28.00	40	33.00	44	29.00	44	39.00	40	34.00	40		
Buffalo	34.00	40	33.00	40	33.00	40	33.00	40	33.00	40			29.00	40	30.00 31.00	40	30.00	40	38.00	40	33.00	40		
Dunkirk	34.00	40	33.00	40	33.00	40	33.00	40	33.00	40			29.00	40	30.00 31.00	40	30.00	40	36.00	40	33.00	40		
New York City			42.00	40	42.00	40	42.00	40					39.00	40	42.00 43.00	40	37.00 38.00 40.00	40						
Ohio:																								
Cincinnati	33.00	40	32.50	40	32.50	40	32.50	40					28.50	40	31.50 32.00	40	28.50 29.50	40						
Cleveland			35.00	40	35.00	40	35.00	40					32.00	40	29.00 30.00 31.00 32.00	40								
Dayton	32.00	40	32.00	40	32.00	40	32.00	40	32.00	40			29.00	40	31.00	40	29.00	40	35.00	40	31.00	40		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Minimum Wages and Maximum Hours per Week Established in 81[1] Brewery Workers' Agreements in Effect in 1935, for Selected Occupations, by State and City—Continued

State and city	Brewing department										Bottling department				Delivery department				Mechanical department			
	First men		Brewhouse men		Cellarmen		Washhouse men		Coopers		First men		Bottlers		Drivers [2]		Helpers		Engineers		Firemen	
	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.	Wage	Hrs.
Ohio—Continued.																						
East Liverpool	[7] $37.45 [7] 40.25	48	$36.05	48	$36.05	48	$35.35	48	$35.35	48	[8] $37.45 [8] 41.25	48	$33.25	48	$33.00 38.85	48	$36.05	48	$40.25 47.95	48	$36.05	48
Lancaster	28.80	40	27.00	40	27.00	40	27.00	40	------	------	------	------	27.00	40	25.00 27.00	40	------	------	24.00 35.00	40	24.00	40
Martin's Ferry	[7] 36.50 [7] 37.50	48	36.50	48	36.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48	37.00	48	32.00	48	35.00	[9] 56	30.00	[9] 56	36.00 42.00	48	32.00	48
Milan	------	------	31.00	40	31.00	40	31.00	40	------	------	------	------	26.00	40	29.00	40	------	------	------	------	------	------
Newark	28.80	40	27.00	40	27.00	40	27.00	40	------	------	------	------	24.30	40	27.00	40	------	------	31.50	40	27.90	40
Springfield	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	28.00	48	25.00	48	18.00	48	------	------	------	------
Youngstown	35.00 37.00	48	28.00	48	28.00	48	28.00	48	28.00	48	32.00	48	26.00	48	30.00 35.00	48	------	------	44.00	48	30.00	48
Pennsylvania:																						
Allentown	37.00 [10] 35.00	40	36.00	40	36.00	40	34.00	40	36.00	40	34.00	40	31.00	40	34.00	40	32.00	40	35.00 36.00	40	34.00	40
Columbia	34.00	40	31.00	40	31.00	40	31.00	40	37.00	40	32.00	40	28.00	40	31.00	40	------	------	33.00 36.00	40	31.00	40
Harrisburg	34.50 [7] 37.50	48	34.50	48	34.50	48	33.00	48	------	------	[8] 34.00 [8] 37.50	48	30.00	48	32.50	48	30.00	48	37.00 45.00	48	34.50	48
Lykens	34.50 [7] 36.50	40	34.50	40	34.50	40	33.00	40	33.00	40	[8] 34.00 [8] 37.50	40	30.00	40	32.50	40	30.00	40	35.00 45.00	40	30.00	40
Philadelphia [11]	39.50	40	37.50	40	37.50	40	37.50	40	------	------	37.50	40	34.50	40	35.50 38.50	40	35.50	40	41.50	40	36.50	40
Pittsburgh	37.45 [7] 40.25	40	36.05	40	36.05	40	35.35	40	------	------	[8] $37.45 [8] 41.25	40	33.25 36.05	40	38.85	40	36.05	40	40.25 47.95	40	36.05	40
Scranton	39.50 [10] 37.50	40	37.50	40	37.50	40	37.50	40	37.50 39.50	40	------	------	36.50	40	36.50 37.50 38.50	40	34.50 37.50	40	40.50 43.50	40	37.50	40
Shamokin	37.00	40	[12] 35.00	40	35.00	40	33.00	40	40.00	40	35.00	40	30.00	40	31.00	40	31.00	40	37.00	40	37.00	40
Wilkes-Barre-Pittston	38.00 [10] 36.00	40	36.00	40	36.00	40	36.00	40	36.00	40	------	------	35.00	40	35.00 36.00	40	35.00	40	38.00 39.00 42.00	40	36.00	40
Texas: Dallas	34.50	40	30.00	40	30.00	40	30.00	40	------	------	32.00	40	28.50	40	20.00 22.00	40	16.00	40	32.50	40	------	------
West Virginia: Fairmont	30.00	40	25.00	40	25.00	40	25.00	40	------	------	27.50	40	24.00	40	25.00	40	------	------	33.00	40	------	------
Wisconsin:																						

West Virginia: Fairmont	30.00	40	25.00	40	25.00	40	25.00	40			27.50	40	24.00	40	25.00	40			33.00	40		
Wisconsin:																						
Appleton			24.00	40	24.00	40	24.00	40					22.00	40	24.00	40			24.00	40	24.00	40
Beaver Dam	25.00	48	23.00	48	23.00	48	23.00	48					23.00	48	24.00	48	20.00	48	25.00	48	23.00	48
Eau Claire	30.00 [10] 27.00	40	24.00	40	27.00	40	24.00	40			30.00	40	24.00	40	27.00	40			24.00	40	24.00	40
Kewaunee					25.00	40	20.00	40			25.00	40	20.00	40	25.00	40			20.00	40	20.00	40
Madison			25.00	40	26.00	40	25.00	40			28.00	40	25.00	40	25.00	40			28.00	40	25.00	40
Manitowoc, Sheboygan			28.00	40	28.00	40	28.00	40					28.00	40	28.00 30.00	40			35.00	40	29.00	40
Plymouth			26.00	40	26.00	40	26.00	40					24.00	40	26.00	40			28.00	40		
Wyoming: Evanston-Green River	35.00	40			30.00	40	28.00	40			35.00	40	24.00	40	22.00 26.50	40			25.00 35.00	40	22.00	40

[1] Wage scales not furnished in 1 case.

[2] In a few agreements certain drivers receive commissions in addition to these minimum rates. In some agreements lower minimum rates are set for commission drivers. These special rates for commission drivers are not included in this table.

[4] For provisions of agreement in New Albany, see Louisville, Ky.

[4] For provisions of agreement in Covington and Newport, see Cincinnati, Ohio.

[5] Maltsters to receive a minimum of $31 for 40 hours per week.

[6] 5 days a week at the rate of $5 per day.

[7] First cellarmen.

[8] Lower rate if less than 5 in bottling department; higher rate if 5 or more.

[9] 48 hours a week from November to April.

[10] First men in washhouse.

[11] Also covers Chester, Lansdowne, and Norristown, Pa., and Camden and Hammonton, N. J.

[12] Men at racker to receive $37.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, January 1936

A LOWER total separation rate and a higher accession rate were shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of labor turn-over in manufacturing industries for the month of January 1936 as compared with December 1935.

All Manufacturing

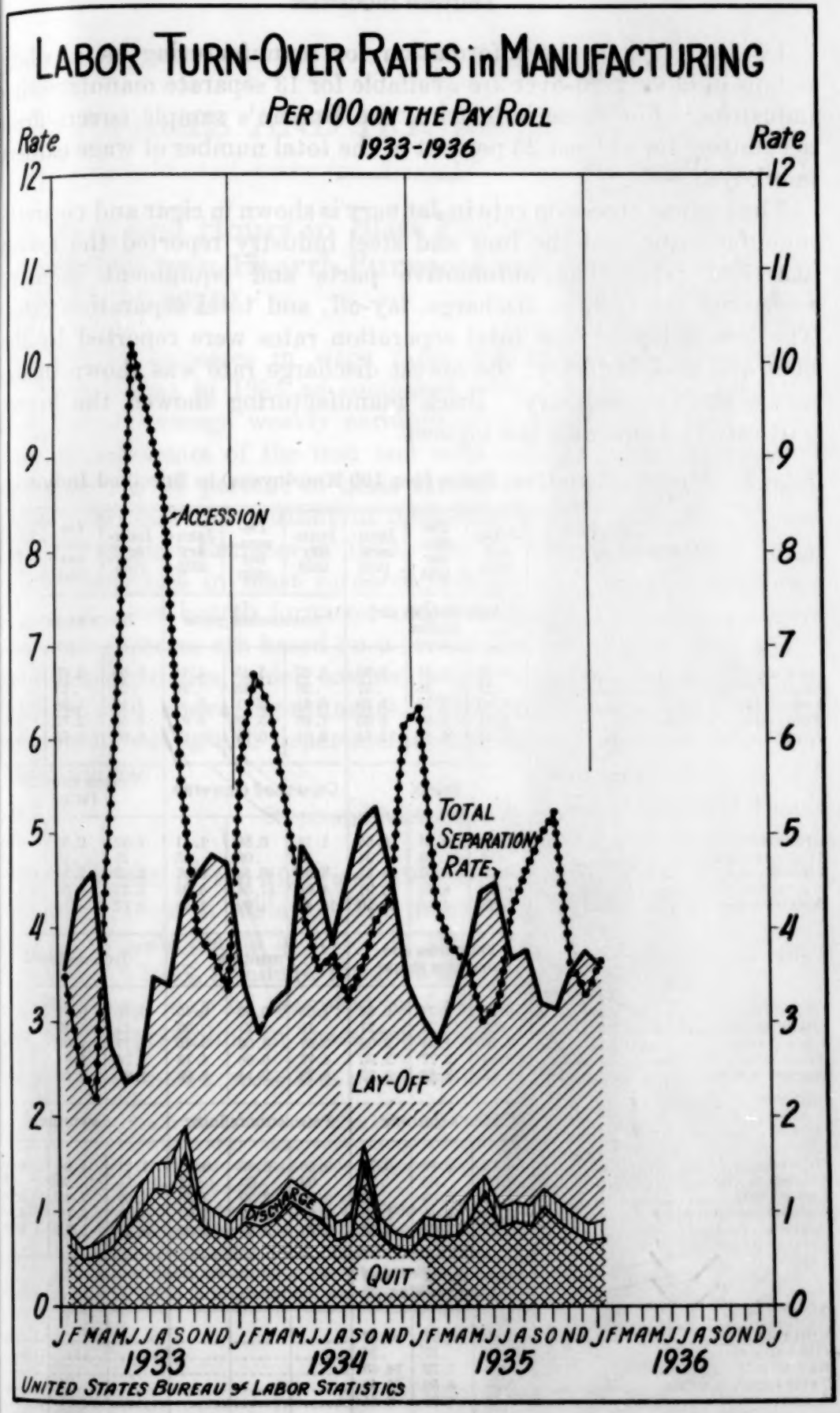
THE turn-over rates represent the number of changes per 100 employees on the pay rolls during the month. These data are compiled from reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from more than 5,000 representative manufacturing establishments in 144 industries. More than 2,000,000 workers were employed by the firms reporting to the Bureau in January.

The total separation rate decreased from 3.76 per 100 employees in December to 3.57 in January and the accession rate increased from 3.30 to 3.65. Compared with January 1935, the total separation rate increased from 3.04 to 3.57 and the accession rate decreased from 6.33 to 3.65. The quit rate was higher than in December but lower than for the same month of last year. The discharge rate shows an increase over the preceding month and the corresponding month of 1935. The lay-off rate was lower than for the preceding month and somewhat higher than for January 1935.

Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees) in Representative Factories in 144 Industries

Class of rate, and year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Quit rate:													
1936		0.71											
1935	0.86	.76	0.73	0.75	0.93	1.21	0.83	0.90	0.86	1.05	0.89	0.77	0.69
Discharge rate:													
1936		.20											
1935	.19	.18	.18	.17	.20	.17	.20	.20	.21	.19	.21	.20	.18
Lay-off rate: [1]													
1936		2.66											
1935	2.51	2.10	1.88	2.32	2.60	3.00	3.46	2.57	2.70	1.95	2.03	2.58	2.89
Total separation rate:													
1936		3.57											
1935	3.56	3.04	2.79	3.24	3.73	4.38	4.49	3.67	3.77	3.19	3.13	3.55	3.76
Accession rate:													
1936		3.65											
1935	4.17	6.33	4.23	3.79	3.63	3.01	3.18	4.17	4.60	4.95	5.23	3.63	3.30

[1] Including temporary, indeterminate, and permanent lay-offs.


LABOR TURN-OVER RATES in MANUFACTURING
PER 100 ON THE PAY ROLL
1933-1936
Rate
Rate
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
ACCESSION
TOTAL SEPARATION RATE
LAY-OFF
DISCHARGE
QUIT
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J
1933
1934
1935
1936
UNITED STATES BUREAU of LABOR STATISTICS

Thirteen Industries

IN ADDITION to the information for manufacturing as a whole details of labor turn-over are available for 13 separate manufacturing industries. For these industries, the Bureau's sample covers firms accounting for at least 25 percent of the total number of wage earners employed.

The highest accession rate in January is shown in cigar and cigarette manufacturing and the iron and steel industry reported the lowest accession rate. The automotive parts and equipment industry registered the highest discharge, lay-off, and total separation rates. The lowest lay-off and total separation rates were reported by the boot and shoe industry; the lowest discharge rate was shown in the men's clothing industry. Brick manufacturing showed the lowest quit rate and sawmills the highest.

Table 2.—Monthly Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees) in Specified Industries

Class of rates	January 1936	December 1935	January 1935	January 1936	December 1935	January 1935	January 1936	December 1935	January 1935
	Automobiles and bodies			Automobile parts			Boots and shoes		
Quit rate	0.86	1.15	1.96	1.07	1.45	1.14	0.60	0.62	0.62
Discharge rate	.25	.30	.37	.36	.45	.39	.23	.15	.23
Lay-off rate	4.80	2.35	1.72	6.53	3.71	2.14	1.12	1.95	1.20
Total separation rate	5.91	3.80	4.05	7.96	5.58	3.67	1.95	2.72	2.07
Accession rate	2.34	4.67	17.61	3.61	6.91	19.51	4.08	4.60	5.48
	Bricks			Cigars and cigarettes			Cotton manufacturing		
Quit rate	0.40	0.55	0.55	1.14	0.89	1.41	1.02	0.83	0.99
Discharge rate	.24	.30	.04	.18	.09	.25	.23	.20	.28
Lay-off rate	6.06	8.05	8.32	3.63	16.56	3.37	2.07	3.52	2.07
Total separation rate	6.70	8.90	8.91	4.95	17.54	5.03	3.32	4.55	3.34
Accession rate	5.18	4.45	10.10	15.40	1.99	1.48	3.77	4.16	4.74
	Foundries and machine shops			Furniture			Iron and steel		
Quit rate	0.66	0.57	0.61	1.05	0.45	0.40	0.76	0.71	0.57
Discharge rate	.28	.23	.21	.15	.21	.28	.11	.10	.07
Lay-off rate	2.50	1.97	2.08	3.57	6.00	3.45	1.37	1.00	.54
Total separation rate	3.44	2.77	2.90	4.77	6.66	4.13	2.24	1.81	1.18
Accession rate	3.65	3.13	6.77	5.28	2.14	6.50	1.87	1.69	5.13
	Men's clothing			Petroleum refining			Sawmills		
Quit rate	0.73	0.52	0.76	0.56	0.49	0.38	1.21	1.04	0.95
Discharge rate	.08	.05	.10	.09	.09	.11	.34	.30	.36
Lay-off rate	1.57	3.83	.96	2.90	2.39	3.33	4.09	7.45	3.04
Total separation rate	2.38	4.40	1.82	3.55	2.97	3.82	5.64	8.79	4.35
Accession rate	6.82	3.63	8.53	3.70	2.52	3.00	8.33	5.32	9.81
	Slaughtering and meat packing								
Quit rate	0.69	0.67	0.67						
Discharge rate	.18	.17	.24						
Lay-off rate	6.10	7.72	14.49						
Total separation rate	6.97	8.56	15.40						
Accession rate	10.71	6.05	8.61						

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Earnings and Hours in Blast Furnaces, Bessemer Converters, Open-Hearth Furnaces, and Electric Furnaces, 1933 and 1935[1]

DUE to increases in wage rates and more normal operating conditions in 1935 as compared with 1933, substantial gains occurred in average weekly earnings of wage earners[2] in the four basic departments of the iron and steel industry. These increases amounted to 73 percent in blast furnaces, 88 percent in Bessemer converters, and 127 percent in open-hearth furnaces; there are no data for electric furnaces in 1933. In March 1935 weekly earnings averaged $22.06 in blast furnaces, $20.26 in Bessemer converters, $25.84 in open-hearth furnaces, and $24.63 in electric furnaces.[3]

These averages are based on a recent survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which covered wages, hours, and working conditions in the above departments. The survey also included wage earners in rolling-mill departments, but these will be dealt with in later articles.

Scope and Method of Study

THE extent of the 1933 and 1935 coverages for the four departments is shown in table 1. The number of blast furnace and open-hearth furnace plants included in the recent survey was somewhat less than in 1933, although the 1935 sample in each case was carefully selected and may be accepted as fully representative of the wages and hours prevailing in these departments.

[1] Prepared by Edward K. Frazier, of the Division of Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] The data in this article do not cover office employees. As the general duties of these workers in the several departments covered by this survey are essentially the same, they will not be treated by individual departments but for the industry as a whole. Figures relating to this group of employees will be covered in a later issue of this publication.

Since office workers have been excluded, all figures in this article relate to male employees.

[3] These figures compare favorably with the average weekly earnings of other kindred industries producing durable goods, reporting to the Bureau on employment and pay rolls. During March 1935, the average weekly earnings amounted to $22.23 in foundries and machine shops, $22.24 in cars, electric, and steam railroads, $24.50 in shipbuilding, and $28.04 in automobiles.

Table 1.—Coverage of 1933 and 1935 Surveys for Blast Furnaces, Bessemer Converters, Open-Hearth Furnaces, and Electric Furnaces

Department and year	Number of plants	Number of States	Number of wage earners
Blast furnaces:			
1933	33	10	6,796
1935	23	10	6,708
Bessemer converters:			
1933	8	4	1,330
1935	8	4	1,463
Open-hearth furnaces:			
1933	33	11	11,494
1935	27	11	13,427
Electric furnaces, 1935	9	5	582

The methods employed in collecting the 1935 information were essentially the same as those used in past surveys, although the data obtained were somewhat more extensive, covering additional rolling-mill departments and more points of information. Representatives of the Bureau visited various plants and transcribed from their pay rolls or other permanent records data for each worker covering occupation, rate of pay, actual hours worked, and actual earnings during one pay-roll period; sex, color, and age; and 1934 annual earnings. Descriptions of the duties in the various occupations were also obtained, and information on employment precedures, methods of wage payment, working conditions, welfare work, etc.[4]

The pay-roll period selected for the 1935 survey covered the first half of March.[5] However, for the few firms that paid every week, every 2 weeks, or every 10 days, a pay-roll period ending nearest the 15th of that month was taken.

Most firms do not pay their workers weekly. In order, therefore, to arrive at the weekly earnings in such plants, data were obtained not only on the earnings and hours worked by each employee during the regular pay-roll period, but also on the hours worked in one representative week of that period. Weekly earnings were computed by dividing the earnings in the longer period by the hours worked during the same period, and multiplying the result by the hours worked during the selected week.[6]

The totals and averages shown in all tables have been computed on an industry and district basis, with the exception of electric furnaces, data for which are shown for the country as a whole regardless of district. For purposes of the study the country was divided into four geographical districts: Eastern, Pittsburgh, Great Lakes

[4] This article deals only with earnings and hours worked during the pay-roll periods covered by the 1933 and 1935 surveys. Later, a bulletin will be published containing, in addition to the wages and hours data, chapters on the other aspects of this survey.

[5] The 1933 survey covered, in the main, the pay-roll period ending the last half of March.

[6] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1933, (p. 651) for method used in computing the weekly earnings and hours shown for that year.

and Middle West, and Southern.[7] Each of these districts has its own peculiarities which will be discussed fully in the final report. The iron and steel code approved in August 1933 divided the country into 21 wage districts. It was impossible to make so detailed an analysis in the present wage study; as to do so would have required almost a complete census of the industry, in order to avoid disclosure of figures for individual plants. Neither the time nor the resources of the Bureau would permit so comprehensive a survey.

Blast Furnaces

Average Hourly Earnings

THE workers covered in the blast-furnace department in 1935 earned an average of 58.7 cents per hour, as compared with 44.5 cents for those in 1933. This increase of 14.2 cents (31.9 percent) was brought about chiefly by advances in wage rates, due to the establishment of code minima as well as voluntary action; the factor of production undoubtedly had some bearing on the situation, also, as a number of firms supplemented the time rates paid by a production bonus.

All classes of workers benefited from these increased earnings, as may be seen from table 2, showing the distribution of employees according to their average hourly earnings. In 1933 the lowest quarter of the workers earned less than 36.8 cents per hour, whereas in 1935, in order to reach the same proportion, it was necessary to include all with earnings of less than 49.1 cents. Likewise, in 1933 the highest quarter was paid more than 49.3 cents, but in 1935 this same group earned more than 65.2 cents. Although the above figures are highly significant, they are all the more striking inasmuch as they reveal that, whereas in 1935 only 25 percent were paid less than 49 cents, in 1933 there were 75 percent earning less than that amount. In 1933 more than one-half of the workers were within the earnings range of 35 and under 50 cents, but in 1935 slightly less than 25 percent of them fell within the same range. On the other hand, 54.1 percent of the wage earners in 1935 were paid between 50 and 70 cents, whereas in 1933 only 19.9 percent earned a figure between those limits. Again, in 1933 less than 3 percent of the workers

[7] The Eastern district embraces the New England States, as well as a strip of territory along the Atlantic coast, including Maryland. More specifically, it covers plants in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, eastern New York, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, and those located in and around Baltimore. The Pittsburgh district includes western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and the northernmost corner of West Virginia. Thus, plants in Pennsylvania, west of Altoona, as well as those along the border line of Ohio from Youngstown south to Bellaire, Ohio, and those located in the Panhandle of West Virginia, have been placed in this district. The Great Lakes and Middle West district is considered to embrace in general the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri, as well as the western portion of New York and the Lake counties of Ohio. However, the above district has also been extended to include the plants located in inland Ohio and distant Colorado. The Southern district includes in general Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and Georgia, as well as the plants bordering on the Ohio River, south and west of Bellaire, Ohio. This survey covered plants in all the States in the Southern district except Georgia.

earned 70 cents or over, but in 1935 nearly 17 percent were paid that figure or more. These percentages show clearly that a marked upward shift has taken place in earnings between the two periods.

Table 2.—Distribution of Wage Earners in Blast Furnaces According to Average Hourly Earnings, 1933 and 1935

Average hourly earnings	1933			1935		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
15.0 and under 20.0 cents	152	2.3	2.3			
20.0 and under 25.0 cents	178	2.6	4.9			
25.0 and under 30.0 cents	214	3.2	8.1	2	(1)	(1)
30.0 and under 32.5 cents	308	4.6	12.7	124	1.8	1.8
32.5 and under 35.0 cents	522	7.7	20.4	94	1.4	3.2
35.0 and under 37.5 cents	430	6.4	26.8	73	1.1	4.3
37.5 and under 40.0 cents	828	12.3	39.1	61	.9	5.2
40.0 and under 42.5 cents	976	14.6	53.7	179	2.7	7.9
42.5 and under 45.0 cents	606	9.0	62.7	352	5.2	13.1
45.0 and under 47.5 cents	489	7.2	69.9	323	4.8	17.9
47.5 and under 50.0 cents	491	7.3	77.2	750	11.2	29.1
50.0 and under 55.0 cents	650	9.6	86.8	1,349	20.1	49.2
55.0 and under 60.0 cents	374	5.5	92.3	1,010	15.1	64.3
60.0 and under 65.0 cents	184	2.7	95.0	695	10.4	74.7
65.0 and under 70.0 cents	141	2.1	97.1	569	8.5	83.2
70.0 and under 75.0 cents	68	1.0	98.1	400	6.0	89.2
75.0 and under 80.0 cents	40	.6	98.7	244	3.6	92.8
80.0 and under 90.0 cents	42	.6	99.3	276	4.1	96.9
90.0 and under 100.0 cents	30	.4	99.7	98	1.5	98.4
100.0 and under 110.0 cents	14	.2	99.9	60	.9	99.3
110.0 cents and over	9	.1	100.0	47	.7	100.0
Total	6,746	100.0		6,706	100.0	

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Examination of the average earnings per hour by districts in 1935 (table 3) indicates the existence of two wage levels in this department of the industry. The average hourly earnings in the southern district amounted to 52.2 cents in 1935, which approximates the average of 54.1 cents found in the eastern district. On the other hand, the average was 60.7 cents in the Pittsburgh district, as compared with 61 cents in the Great Lakes and Middle West district.

Similar geographical differentials existed in 1933. In that year the average was 37.1 cents in the southern district and 40.7 cents in the eastern district, which may be compared with 47.1 cents in the Pittsburgh district and 48.1 cents in the Great Lakes and Middle West district.[8]

[8] The code recognized these geographical differentials in setting the minimum rates per hour for common labor. Thus, the southern district includes regions with a rate from 25 to 37 cents, the eastern district 32½ cents, the Pittsburgh district from 37 to 40 cents, and the Great Lakes and Middle West district from 35 to 40 cents.

The actual minimum rates per hour for common labor, covering each of the 21 districts enumerated in the code, were as follows: 40 cents for the Pittsburgh, Youngstown Valley, North Ohio River, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit-Toledo, and Colorado districts; 39 cents for the Utah district; 38 cents for the Buffalo as well as the Seattle district; 37 cents for the Johnstown, Duluth, San Francisco, Canton-Massillon-Mansfield, South Ohio River, and Indiana-Illinois-St. Louis districts; 35 cents for the eastern district (comprising a territory approximately north of the State of Virginia and east of Altoona, Pa.), Kansas City, and Los Angeles districts; 27 cents for the Birmingham district (Jefferson County, Ala.); and 25 cents for the southern district (all southeastern and south-central United States, except Jefferson County, Ala.). Exceptions were provided for apprentices and learners. For a detailed outline of the territory included in each of the above-named districts, see Code of Fair Competition for the Iron and Steel Industry, as approved on Aug. 19, 1933, p. 23.

The amount of increase between the 2 years was 15.1 cents in the southern, 13.4 cents in the eastern, 13.6 cents in the Pittsburgh, and 12.9 cents in the Great Lakes and Middle West districts; the percentage gains were, respectively, 40.7, 32.9, 28.9, and 26.8.

As in the case of the department as a whole, the increases in average earnings per hour between 1933 and 1935 applied to all classes of workers in each of the four districts. This is shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Distribution of Wage Earners in Blast Furnaces According to Average Hourly Earnings, by District, 1933 and 1935

Average hourly earnings	Eastern district						Pittsburgh district					
	1933			1935			1933			1935		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
20.0 and under 22.5 cents	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	(1)	(1)	------	------	------
22.5 and under 25.0 cents	1	0.1	0.1	------	------	------	------	------	(1)	------	------	------
25.0 and under 27.5 cents	29	3.7	3.8	------	------	------	------	------	(1)	------	------	------
27.5 and under 30.0 cents	66	8.4	12.2	------	------	------	------	------	(1)	1	(1)	(1)
30.0 and under 32.5 cents	117	15.0	27.2	------	------	------	79	3.2	3.2	------	------	(1)
32.5 and under 35.0 cents	88	11.2	38.4	------	------	------	249	10.0	13.2	------	------	(1)
35.0 and under 37.5 cents	101	12.9	51.3	------	------	------	119	4.8	18.0	------	------	(1)
37.5 and under 40.0 cents	86	11.0	62.3	------	------	------	324	13.0	31.0	------	------	(1)
40.0 and under 42.5 cents	79	10.1	72.4	118	14.0	14.0	429	17.3	48.3	1	(1)	(1)
42.5 and under 45.0 cents	30	3.8	76.2	124	14.7	28.7	278	11.2	59.5	74	3.2	3.2
45.0 and under 47.5 cents	70	8.9	85.1	84	10.0	38.7	185	7.4	66.9	127	5.6	8.8
47.5 and under 50.0 cents	26	3.3	88.4	130	15.6	54.3	204	8.2	75.1	260	11.4	20.2
50.0 and under 55.0 cents	31	4.0	92.	105	12.5	66.8	280	11.3	86.4	631	27.8	48.0
55.0 and under 60.0 cents	33	4.2	96.6	78	9.3	76.1	191	7.7	94.1	324	14.3	62.3
60.0 and under 65.0 cents	8	1.0	97.6	80	9.5	85.6	57	2.3	96.4	235	10.3	72.6
65.0 and under 70.0 cents	4	.5	98.1	38	4.5	90.1	31	1.2	97.6	222	9.7	82.3
70.0 and under 75.0 cents	3	.4	98.5	39	4.6	94.7	29	1.2	98.8	137	6.0	88.3
75.0 and under 80.0 cents	3	.4	98.9	14	1.7	96.4	5	.2	99.0	82	3.6	91.9
80.0 and under 90.0 cents	2	.3	99.2	13	1.5	97.9	12	.5	99.5	111	4.9	96.8
90.0 cents and over	6	.8	100.0	18	2.1	100.0	12	.5	100.0	72	3.2	100.0
Total	783	100.0	------	841	100.0	------	2,485	100.0	------	2,277	100.0	------

[1] Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Table 3.—Distribution of Wage Earners in Blast Furnaces According to Average Hourly Earnings, by District, 1933 and 1935—Continued

Average hourly earnings	Great Lakes and Middle West district						Southern district					
	1933			1935			1933			1935		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
15.0 under 20.0 cents	1	(1)	(1)	------	------	------	151	13.7	13.7	------	------	------
20.0 and under 22.5 cents	------	------	(1)	------	------	------	110	9.9	23.6	------	------	------
22.5 and under 25.0 cents	------	------	(1)	------	------	------	66	6.0	29.6	------	------	------
25.0 and under 27.5 cents	------	------	(1)	------	------	------	33	3.0	32.6	------	------	------
27.5 and under 30.0 cents	1	(1)	(1)	------	------	------	85	7.7	40.3	1	0.1	0.1
30.0 and under 32.5 cents	61	2.6	2.6	------	------	------	51	4.6	44.9	124	11.9	12.0
32.5 and under 35.0 cents	138	5.8	8.4	------	------	------	47	4.2	49.1	94	9.1	21.1
35.0 and under 37.5 cents	154	6.5	14.9	------	------	------	56	5.0	54.1	73	7.1	28.2
37.5 and under 40.0 cents	361	15.3	30.2	1	(1)	(1)	57	5.1	59.2	60	5.8	34.0
40.0 and under 42.5 cents	393	16.7	46.9	------	------	(1)	75	6.8	66.0	60	5.8	39.8
42.5 and under 45.0 cents	259	10.9	57.8	92	3.6	3.6	39	3.5	69.5	62	6.0	45.8
45.0 and under 47.5 cents	200	8.4	66.2	69	2.7	6.3	34	3.1	72.6	43	4.2	50.0
47.5 and under 50.0 cents	189	8.0	74.2	324	12.7	19.0	72	6.5	79.1	36	3.5	53.5
50.0 and under 55.0 cents	241	10.2	84.4	517	20.3	39.3	98	8.8	87.9	96	9.3	62.8
55.0 and under 60.0 cents	107	4.5	88.9	548	21.4	60.7	43	3.9	91.8	60	5.8	68.6
60.0 and under 65.0 cents	80	3.4	92.3	285	11.2	71.9	39	3.5	95.3	95	9.2	77.8
65.0 and under 70.0 cents	79	3.3	95.6	228	8.9	80.8	27	2.4	97.7	81	7.8	85.6
70.0 and under 75.0 cents	20	.8	96.4	179	7.0	87.8	16	1.4	99.1	45	4.4	90.0
75.0 and under 80.0 cents	30	1.3	97.7	117	4.6	92.4	2	.2	99.3	31	3.0	93.0
80.0 and under 90.0 cents	22	.9	98.6	107	4.2	96.6	6	.5	99.8	45	4.4	97.4
90.0 cents and over	33	1.4	100.0	88	3.4	100.0	2	.2	100.0	27	2.6	100.0
Total	2,369	100.0	------	2,555	100.0	------	1,109	100.0	------	1,033	100.0	------

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

The effect of the code can be seen very plainly in the eastern district. Here, 38.4 percent of the workers were paid in 1933 less than the 35 cents per hour which later became the minimum rate for common labor under the code in that district. In 1933, 62.3 percent of the workers earned less than 40 cents per hour, whereas in 1935 no employee received less than that amount. On the other hand, 76.1 percent of the workers were in the group earning 40 and under 60 cents in 1935, as compared with only 34.3 in that group in 1933. The number of employees earning 60 cents and over constituted only 3.4 percent in 1933, as against 23.9 percent in 1935.

In the Pittsburgh district the minimum rate for common labor under the code ranged from 37 to 40 cents per hour. In 1933, there were 18 percent of the workers getting less than 37.5 cents, and an additional 13 percent receiving 37.5 and under 40 cents. The next class—40 and under 42.5 cents—contained 17.3 percent more of the employees, thus making a total of 48.3 percent earning less than 42.5 cents, whereas in 1935 there were only two persons paid less than that amount. In 1935, however, 62.3 percent earned 42.5 and under 60 cents, which may be compared with 45.8 percent in 1933. As a result, those in the higher brackets (earning 60 cents and over) constituted only 5.9 percent in 1933 and 37.7 percent in 1935.

In the Great Lakes and Middle West district, the code minimum for common labor ranged from 35 to 40 cents per hour. In 1933 there were 8.4 percent of the workers earning less than 35 cents and 30.2 percent earning less than 40 cents. The total number of employees receiving less than 42.5 cents constituted 46.9 percent of the total in 1933, whereas in 1935 there was only one employee who was paid less than that amount. The extent of the upward shift in hourly earnings in this district is indicated by the fact that in the later year 60.7 percent of the workers received 42.5 and under 60 cents, as compared with only 42 percent in 1933. Finally, in 1933 only 11.1 percent of the employees earned 60 cents or over, as against 39.3 percent in 1935.

The minimum rate for common labor under the code was set at 25 to 37 cents per hour in the southern district. In 1933, the number getting less than 25 cents constituted 29.6 percent of the total,[9] and those receiving 25 and under 37.5 cents amounted to 24.5 percent more. In 1935, only one person was paid less than 30 cents, and the number earning 30 cents and under 37.5 cents amounted to 28.2 percent. Thus, it will be seen that even the extremely low minimum of 25 cents meant an improvement for a large group of the low-paid employees in this district. The percentages receiving 37.5 and under 60 cents were 37.7 in 1933 and 40.4 in 1935. However, the number paid 60 cents and over increased from 8.2 percent in 1933 to 31.4 percent in 1935, which gain compared quite favorably with the other districts.

An examination of the average hourly earnings by occupations, as shown in table 4,[10] indicates that every kind of labor profited by the upward trend between 1933 and 1935. In the country as a whole, the greatest relative gain went to common laborers, whose average hourly earnings were increased by 43.5 percent, due largely to the fact that these workers benefited most from the minimum rates established by the code. Among the other unskilled workers, the gains were 32.6 percent for stockers, 32.7 percent for larrymen's helpers, 31.1 percent for keepers' helpers, 32.6 percent for pig-machine men, 34.4 percent for miscellaneous labor, and 36.8 percent for cindermen. The semiskilled and skilled employees other than blowing engineers' assistants received about the same percentages of increase, which ranged from 28.1 percent for the semiskilled occupation of stove tender to 33.2 percent for the skilled occupation of blowers. The average earnings per hour of clerical and supervisory workers increased also by practically the same percentages, which were, respec-

[9] About one-half of these workers earned 15 and under 20 cents per hour, and most of these were found in Alabama plants.

[10] There are many occupations, such as blacksmiths, bricklayers, electricians, millwrights, pumpers, locomotive engineers, switchmen, miscellaneous cranemen, inspectors and repairmen, service workers, etc., in which the duties are essentially the same in all departments. For this reason, totals and averages covering these occupations will not be shown by department but by districts, regardless of department. However, the hours and earnings of the employees in these occupations have been taken into consideration in the data shown in all tables, except those dealing with occupations. Data covering these occupations will appear in the detailed report.

tively, 32.1 and 32.4. In the other 2 groups, designated as direct and indirect labor, the average hourly earnings increased by 34.2 and 38.3 percent, respectively, between the 2 years.

Table 4.—Average Hourly Earnings of Wage Earners in the Blast-Furnace Department, by Occupation and District, 1933 and 1935

Occupation	Total, all districts				Eastern district				Pittsburgh district			
	1933		1935		1933		1935		1933		1935	
	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings
Ore-bridge operators	85	$0.537	101	$0.693	(1)	(1)	30	$0.716	29	$0.521	23	$0.656
Transfer-car operators	100	.422	86	.545	25	$0.390	21	.545	25	.461	(1)	(1)
Stockers	295	.371	456	.492	63	.324	90	.476	139	.390	183	.495
Larrymen	221	.426	228	.559	21	.408	23	.565	90	.445	74	.569
Larrymen's helpers	93	.355	94	.471	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	20	.489
Skip operators	113	.413	149	.544	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	47	.438	63	.537
Blowers	122	.722	144	.962	14	.697	15	.880	41	.685	35	.910
Stove tenders	148	.437	185	.560	20	.399	28	.516	76	.445	62	.551
Blowing engineers	178	.552	127	.727	23	.538	(1)	(1)	65	.563	43	.712
Blowing engineers' assistants	102	.477	97	.604	24	.454	(1)	(1)	45	.478	43	.593
Keepers	217	.433	202	.571	25	.397	27	.514	88	.461	72	.597
Keepers' helpers	524	.383	558	.502	78	.349	84	.459	206	.406	201	.516
Pig-machine men	285	.383	275	.508	(1)	(1)	35	.483	108	.388	90	.511
Cindermen (at dump)	60	.359	102	.491	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	43	.519
Common laborers	705	.294	546	.422	67	.268	78	.415	288	.334	140	.466
Miscellaneous labor [3]	339	.369	323	.496	47	.330	67	.474	103	.401	74	.507
Clerical, plant	53	.461	103	.609	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	40	.599
Supervisory, plant	468	.595	423	.788	46	.540	56	.772	173	.604	156	.843
Other direct labor [4]	127	.448	96	.601	23	.401	(1)	(1)	31	.501	39	.631
Other indirect labor [4]	94	.423	556	.585	44	.358	62	.521	217	.484	228	.606

Occupation	Great Lakes and Middle West district				Southern district			
	1933		1935		1933		1935	
	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings
Ore-bridge operators	37	$0.581	44	$0.696	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Transfer-car operators	40	.410	38	.560	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Stockers	67	.399	143	.506	26	$0.329	40	$0.461
Larrymen	90	.454	103	.588	20	.300	28	.423
Larrymen's helpers	50	.397	48	.497	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Skip operators	37	.441	42	.593	25	.348	31	.444
Blowers	47	.791	71	1.034	20	.670	23	.881
Stove tenders	32	.462	65	.583	20	.410	30	.565
Blowing engineers	62	.601	57	.760	28	462	21	.678
Blowing engineers' assistants	29	.522	40	.637	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Keepers	74	.462	73	.596	30	.349	30	.493
Keepers' helpers	190	.407	210	.531	50	.301	63	.412
Pig-machine men	111	.391	112	.529	47	.367	38	.455
Cindermen (at dump)	28	.389	42	.489	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Common laborers	223	.354	178	.465	127	.202	150	.326
Miscellaneous labor [3]	125	.380	90	.502	64	.346	92	.500
Clerical, plant	22	.379	35	.599	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Supervisory, plant	194	.628	168	.752	55	.516	43	.746
Other direct labor [4]	58	.488	29	.643	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other indirect labor [4]	167	.448	163	.593	156	.362	103	.569

[1] Not a sufficient number reported to present averages.
[2] None reported.
[3] This group includes laborers who were paid either at more or at less than the common-labor rate of the plant in which they were found. It also includes other unskilled jobs not generally designated as common labor on plant pay rolls.
[4] This group consists of various occupations either on direct or indirect work in which there were not enough employees in any one occupation to warrant showing separate averages.

In 1935 the average earnings per hour of the various occupations for all districts combined ranged from 42.2 cents for common laborers to 96.2 cents for the highly skilled occupation of blowers. Among the stocking and charging occupations,[11] ore-bridge operators had the highest earnings, 69.3 cents, and larrymen's helpers the lowest, 47.1 cents. In the blowing department,[12] the highest earnings other than those for blowers were 72.7 cents for blowing engineers and the lowest, 56 cents, for stove tenders. In the casting department, the principal occupation is that of keepers. Their average hourly earnings amounted to 57.1 cents, or nearly 7 cents more than the average of 50.2 cents made by their helpers. Supervisory plant workers earned an average of 78.8 cents per hour, as compared with 60.9 cents for clerical plant workers.

The average earnings per hour of common laborers in 1935 were lowest in the southern district, namely 32.6 cents. This compares with 41.5 cents in the eastern district, 46.5 cents in the Great Lakes and Middle West district, and 46.6 cents in the Pittsburgh district.

The average hourly earnings of blowers in the eastern district in 1935 were 88 cents. This was the same as in the southern district, but was 3.4 percent less than the average of 91 cents in the Pittsburgh district and 17.5 percent less than the average of $1.03 in the Great Lakes and Middle West district.

Weekly Hours

DUE to improved business conditions in the iron and steel industry between March 1933 and March 1935, the average hours worked per week by all wage earners in blast furnaces increased by 31 percent, or from 28.7 to 37.6 hours. During the week covered by the 1935 survey only 13.5 percent of all the employees included worked a week of less than 32 hours (table 5). Those who worked 32 but less than 40 hours formed 20.9 percent of the total. Almost 56 percent worked a week of exactly 40 hours.[13] From these figures it is seen that slightly over 90 percent of the employees worked 40 hours or less. Of the 656 employees who worked over 40 hours per week, 466 or 71 percent worked a week of exactly 48 hours, nearly one-half of these being found in the occupations of blowers and supervisory workers.

[11] The main occupations here include ore-bridge operators, transfer-car operators, stockers, larrymen, larrymen's helpers, and skip operators.

[12] The principal occupations here are blowers, stove tenders, blowing engineers, and blowing engineers' assistants.

[13] The maximum hours per week of all employees, as set up by the code, were as follows: "Not over 40 hours per week average in any 6 months' period; not over 48 hours, or more than 6 days, in any one week." Exemptions applied to "executives, those in supervisory and technical work and their staffs, and emergency work."

Table 5.—Distribution of Wage Earners in Blast Furnaces According to Weekly Hours, by District, 1935

Weekly hours	Total, all districts			Eastern district			Pittsburgh district		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 16 hours	155	2.3	2.3	14	1.7	1.7	84	3.7	3.7
16 and under 24 hours	215	3.2	5.5	40	4.8	6.5	102	4.5	8.2
24 and under 32 hours	535	8.0	13.5	94	11.2	17.7	304	13.4	21.6
32 and under 40 hours	1,399	20.9	34.4	280	33.3	51.0	763	33.5	55.1
40 hours	3,746	55.9	90.3	341	40.4	91.4	867	38.1	93.2
Over 40 and under 48 hours	100	1.5	91.8	32	3.8	95.2	33	1.4	94.6
48 hours	466	6.9	98.7	35	4.2	99.4	80	3.5	98.1
Over 48 hours	90	1.3	100.0	5	.6	100.0	44	1.9	100.0
Total	6,706	100.0	-------	841	100.0	-------	2,277	100.0	-------

Weekly hours	Great Lakes and Middle West district			Southern district		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 16 hours	22	0.9	0.9	35	3.4	3.4
16 and under 24 hours	52	2.0	2.9	21	2.0	5.4
24 and under 32 hours	93	3.6	6.5	44	4.3	9.7
32 and under 40 hours	244	9.5	16.0	112	10.8	20.5
40 hours	1,788	70.0	86.0	750	72.6	93.1
Over 40 and under 48 hours	27	1.1	87.1	8	.8	93.9
48 hours	307	12.0	99.1	44	4.3	98.2
Over 48 hours	22	.9	100.0	19	1.8	100.0
Total	2,555	100.0	----------	1,033	100.0	----------

When the districts are considered individually it is seen that practically the same percentage distributions appear in the eastern and Pittsburgh districts, and as a result the averages in these two districts were almost identical, being, respectively, 36.4 and 36.2 hours.

The Great Lakes and Middle West and southern districts are also alike in one respect, inasmuch as some 70 percent of the workers in each district worked exactly 40 hours per week. In the former district, however, 12 percent worked a week of exactly 48 hours, while in the latter district only 4.3 percent worked a week of that length. Because of this factor, and the fact that a somewhat greater percentage worked less than 32 hours in the southern district, the average for all workers in the latter district was 37.7 hours, as compared with 39.1 hours for the Great Lakes and Middle West district.

The average for each of the four districts in 1935 is not far from the average for all districts combined. This was not the case in 1933, when the workweek in the southern district averaged 38.5 hours, or almost 10 hours more than the average of 28.7 for all districts. In that year, the average for the Pittsburgh district was only 24.8 hours, or nearly 4 hours less than that for all districts. The eastern and

the Great Lakes and Middle West districts, respectively, averaged 29.1 hours and 28.1 hours in 1933, these averages being very close to that for all districts.

The comparison of average hourly earnings between 1933 and 1935 showed a more or less uniform percentage increase in all occupations outside of common laborers. This does not hold true when a similar comparison is made for average weekly hours, as in table 6. In the most highly skilled occupations, those of blowers and blowing engineers, there was little change in average hours per week between 1933 and 1935. The greatest increase was 83.3 percent for larrymen's helpers. Increases of over 60 percent also took place in three other occupations—stockers, keepers' helpers, and common laborers.

Table 6.—Average Weekly Hours of Wage Earners in Blast Furnaces, by Occupation and District, 1933 and 1935

Occupation	Total, all districts				1935 [1]							
	1933		1935		Eastern district		Pittsburgh district		Great Lakes and Middle West district		Southern district	
	Number of wage earners	Average weekly hours	Number of wage earners	Average weekly hours	Number of wage earners	Average weekly hours	Number of wage earners	Average weekly hours	Number of wage earners	Average weekly hours	Number of wage earners	Average weekly hours
Ore-bridge operators	85	25.9	101	37.2	30	37.5	23	40.0	44	35.2	(2)	(2)
Transfer-car operators	100	(2)	86	36.7	21	33.7	(2)	(2)	38	37.2	(2)	(2)
Stockers	295	20.4	456	33.6	90	29.1	183	31.2	143	38.4	40	38.2
Larrymen	221	24.5	228	37.9	23	35.8	74	37.5	103	38.7	28	37.7
Larrymen's helpers	93	20.4	94	37.4	(2)	(2)	20	39.2	48	37.3	(2)	(2)
Skip operators	113	31.5	149	37.4	(2)	(2)	63	37.7	42	37.9	31	36.1
Blowers	122	44.3	144	44.8	15	45.0	35	42.4	71	44.5	23	49.0
Stove tenders	148	30.8	185	38.8	28	36.6	62	39.9	65	38.9	30	38.4
Blowing engineers	178	34.2	127	37.2	(2)	(2)	43	38.4	57	36.4	21	39.2
Blowing engineers' assistants	102	27.4	97	37.9	(2)	(2)	43	37.9	40	38.6	(2)	(2)
Keepers	217	26.0	202	38.2	27	37.9	72	38.1	73	38.8	30	37.1
Keepers' helpers	524	22.7	558	37.2	84	36.7	201	36.5	210	37.9	63	37.4
Pig-machine men	285	31.6	275	34.8	35	34.7	90	27.0	112	40.1	38	37.3
Cindermen (at dump)	60	25.2	102	35.4	(2)	(2)	43	32.6	42	38.1	(4)	(4)
Common laborers	705	21.5	546	34.6	78	33.8	140	31.9	178	39.0	150	32.3
Miscellaneous labor [5]	339	(3)	323	36.6	67	38.2	74	33.0	90	36.9	92	38.2
Clerical, plant	53	(3)	103	39.3	(2)	(2)	40	38.5	35	40.5	(2)	(2)
Supervisory, plant	468	(3)	423	44.3	56	42.6	156	45.4	168	44.0	43	43.8
Other direct labor [6]	127	(3)	96	38.5	(2)	(2)	39	39.2	29	37.8	(2)	(2)
Other indirect labor [6]	584	(3)	556	37.4	62	39.3	228	35.9	163	38.0	103	38.7

[1] No averages by districts available for 1933.
[2] Not a sufficient number reported to present averages.
[3] No data available.
[4] None reported.
[5] See footnote 3, p. 1034.
[6] See footnote 4, p. 1034.

In 1933 the workers in only 5 of the 14 occupations shown averaged 30 hours or more per week, whereas in 1935 the average for each of these same occupations was 33.6 hours or more. The highest average weekly hours, considered by occupation and district, were 49 for

blowers in the South, and the lowest were 27 for pig-machine men in the Pittsburgh district. Supervisory plant workers averaged well over 40 hours in each district. The highest average for common laborers was 39 in the Great Lakes and Middle West district, and the lowest was 31.9 in the Pittsburgh district.

Weekly Earnings

In 1935 wage earners in the blast-furnace department received an average of $22.06 for a week's work, whereas in 1933 they earned only $12.77. These figures, however, fail to tell the whole story of weekly earnings, as they do not reveal the number of workers who earned either more or less than the average in each of these years. Unfortunately, a distribution of employees according to weekly earnings could not be made for 1933, as the information collected in that year did not cover the hours worked during 1 week by each individual. Such a distribution is available for 1935 and is shown in table 7. This table indicates that in 1935 28.3 percent of the total number of workers received less than $18, and nearly 55 percent earned less than the average ($22.06). Those whose earnings ranged from $22 to $28 amounted to 28.4 percent, from $28 to 40 there were 13.4 percent, and only 3.4 percent received $40 or more.

Table 7.—Distribution of Wage Earners in Blast Furnaces, According to Weekly Earnings, by District, 1935

Weekly earnings	Total, all districts			Eastern district			Pittsburgh district		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under $8	194	2.9	2.9	25	3.0	3.0	69	3.0	3.0
$8 and under $12	277	4.1	7.0	51	6.1	9.1	98	4.3	7.3
$12 and under $14	355	5.3	12.3	59	7.0	16.1	109	4.8	12.1
$14 and under $16	380	5.7	18.0	82	9.8	25.9	116	5.1	17.2
$16 and under $18	689	10.3	28.3	173	20.5	46.4	237	10.4	27.6
$18 and under $20	825	12.3	40.6	139	16.5	62.9	310	13.6	41.2
$20 and under $22	958	14.2	54.8	81	9.6	72.5	385	16.8	58.0
$22 and under $24	880	13.1	67.9	58	6.9	79.4	257	11.3	69.3
$24 and under $26	577	8.6	76.5	61	7.3	86.7	182	8.0	77.3
$26 and under $28	448	6.7	83.2	22	2.6	89.3	170	7.5	84.8
$28 and under $32	541	8.1	91.3	41	4.9	94.2	138	6.1	90.9
$32 and under $36	239	3.6	94.9	16	1.9	96.1	89	3.9	94.8
$36 and under $40	117	1.7	96.6	14	1.7	97.8	36	1.6	96.4
$40 and under $44	78	1.2	97.8	7	.8	98.6	22	1.0	97.4
$44 and under $48	50	.7	98.5	2	.2	98.8	19	.8	98.2
$48 and over	98	1.5	100.0	10	1.2	100.0	40	1.8	100.0
Total	6,706	100.0	----	841	100.0	----	2,277	100.0	----

Table 7.—Distribution of Wage Earners in Blast Furnaces, According to Weekly Earnings, by District, 1935—Continued

Weekly earnings	Great Lakes and Middle West district			Southern district		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under $8	40	1.6	1.6	60	5.8	5.8
$8 and under $12	54	2.1	3.7	74	7.2	13.0
$12 and under $14	37	1.4	5.1	150	14.5	27.5
$14 and under $16	68	2.7	7.8	114	11.0	38.5
$16 and under $18	165	6.5	14.3	114	11.0	49.5
$18 and under $20	302	11.8	26.1	74	7.2	56.7
$20 and under $22	401	15.7	41.8	91	8.8	65.5
$22 and under $24	511	20.0	61.8	54	5.2	70.7
$24 and under $26	254	9.9	71.7	80	7.7	78.4
$26 and under $28	184	7.2	78.9	72	7.0	85.4
$28 and under $32	294	11.5	90.4	68	6.6	92.0
$32 and under $36	100	3.9	94.3	34	3.3	95.3
$36 and under $40	49	1.9	96.2	18	1.7	97.0
$40 and under $44	40	1.6	97.8	9	.9	97.9
$44 and under $48	18	.7	98.5	11	1.1	99.0
$48 and over	38	1.5	100.0	10	1.0	100.0
Total	2,555	100.0		1,033	100.0	

In the eastern district, the average in 1935 was $19.76, which is $8.01 more than the 1933 average of $11.75. In this district, 25.9 percent of the workers earned less than $16 per week in 1935. The largest concentration, covering 37 percent, fell in the wage classes of $16 and under $20.

Weekly earnings in the Pittsburgh district averaged $21.99 in 1935, as compared with $11.66 in 1933. In the former year, 17.2 percent of the workers earned less than $16, and 52.1 percent were found in the classes from $16 and under $24.

In the Great Lakes and Middle West district, the weekly average was $23.84 in 1935, whereas in 1933 it was $13.50. In 1935, only 7.8 percent of the workers earned less than $16. There were 6.5 percent who received $16 and under $18, while the largest concentration, 47.5 percent, was found in the classes of $18 and under $24.

The average in the southern district was $19.67 in 1935, as against $14.41 in 1933. In 1935, 13 percent of the workers earned less than $12, and 25.5 percent received $12 and under $16, thus making a total of 38.5 percent under $16. This is the largest percentage reported in any district. The concentration here appears in the classes from $12 and under $18, which included 36.5 percent of the workers.

The average weekly earnings for all districts in 1935 were more than double those in 1933 for stockers, larrymen, larrymen's helpers, keepers' helpers, and common laborers. The increases in the other occupations ranged from 35.4 percent for blowers to 93.3 percent for keepers. Outside of blowers, the only occupations which showed gains of less than 50 percent were blowing engineers and pig-machine men. Data on average weekly earnings by occupations appear in table 8.

Table 8.—Average Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners in Blast Furnaces, by Occupation and District, 1933 and 1935

Occupation	Total, all districts				1935 [1]							
	1933		1935		Eastern district		Pittsburgh district		Great Lakes and Middle West district		Southern district	
	Number of wage earners	Average weekly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average weekly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average weekly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average weekly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average weekly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average weekly earnings
Ore-bridge operators	85	$13.93	101	$25.73	30	$26.87	23	$26.24	44	$24.47	(2)	(2)
Transfer-car operators	(3)	(3)	86	20.00	21	18.37	(2)	(2)	38	20.84	(3)	(2)
Stockers	295	7.63	456	16.56	90	13.83	183	15.45	143	19.42	40	$17.59
Larrymen	221	10.42	228	21.20	23	20.24	74	21.34	103	22.73	28	15.97
Larrymen's helpers	93	7.29	94	17.62	(2)	(2)	20	19.18	48	18.52	(2)	(2)
Skip operators	113	13.00	149	20.31	(2)	(2)	63	20.99	42	22.49	31	16.03
Blowers	122	31.81	144	43.08	15	39.63	35	38.56	71	46.01	23	43.19
Stove tenders	148	13.51	185	21.70	28	18.87	62	21.96	65	22.68	30	21.70
Blowing engineers	178	19.16	127	27.07	(2)	(2)	43	27.34	57	27.64	21	26.60
Blowing engineers' assistants	102	13.22	97	22.88	(2)	(2)	43	22.46	40	24.61	(2)	(2)
Keepers	217	11.26	202	21.77	27	19.50	72	22.72	73	23.13	30	18.26
Keepers' helpers	524	8.66	558	18.65	84	16.88	201	18.87	210	20.13	63	15.41
Pig-machine men	285	12.17	275	17.64	35	16.77	90	13.81	112	21.23	38	16.94
Cindermen (at dump)	60	9.06	102	17.38	(2)	(2)	43	16.88	42	18.64	(4)	(4)
Common laborers	705	6.33	546	14.62	78	14.01	140	14.89	178	18.12	150	10.53
Miscellaneous labor [5]	(3)	(3)	323	18.19	67	18.10	74	16.74	90	18.53	92	19.08
Clerical, plant	(3)	(3)	103	23.95	(2)	(2)	40	23.06	35	24.24	(2)	(2)
Supervisory, plant	(3)	(3)	423	34.93	56	32.92	156	38.25	168	33.08	43	32.69
Other direct labor [6]	(3)	(3)	96	23.13	(2)	(2)	39	24.70	29	24.31	(2)	(2)
Other indirect labor [6]	(3)	(3)	556	21.88	62	20.47	228	21.74	163	22.54	103	22.01

[1] No averages by districts available for 1933.
[2] Not a sufficient number reported to present averages.
[3] No data available.
[4] None reported.
[5] See footnote 3, p. 1034.
[6] See footnote 4, p. 1034.

In 1933 the average earnings per week for all districts ranged from $6.33 for common laborers to $31.81 for blowers. In 1935, also, these two classes were at the opposite extremes, with earnings of $14.62 for common laborers, and $43.08 for blowers.

In 1933 only 2 occupations of the 14 for which averages are presented in table 8 earned over $15 per week, while in 1935 only one of these averaged less than $15. In 1935 the lowest average weekly earnings for an occupation in any district were $10.53 for common laborers in the southern district, and the highest were $46.01 for blowers in the Great Lakes and Middle West district. Among the occupational averages exceeding $20, there were 5 of 13 in the eastern district, 12 of 19 in the Pittsburgh district, 15 of 20 in the Great Lakes and Middle West district, and 5 of 13 in the southern district.

Bessemer Converters

Average Hourly Earnings

THE average hourly earnings of wage earners in Bessemer-converter plants were 65.8 cents in 1935. This represents an increase of 16.7 cents, or 34 percent, over the 1933 average (49.1 cents), a rise attrib-

utable partly to wage increases but also considerably to the production of greater tonnages. In 1933, when production was at a low ebb, many tonnage workers were permitted to supplement the weekly earnings of their regular jobs with extra time in occupations paid on a time rate. In most cases, this extra work was of a lower character, thus tending to decrease the average hourly earnings of the individual, which in turn affected the average for the department as a whole.

As in the case of blast furnaces, the upward trend in earnings in this department extended to all classes of workers. In 1933 almost 50 percent of the employees were paid less than 45 cents per hour, but in 1935 less than 2 percent earned below that figure, there being no workers in that year receiving less than 37.5 cents. In 1933, 36.2 percent earned 45 and under 60 cents, as compared with 49 percent in 1935. This left only 14.6 percent receiving 60 cents and over in 1933, which affords a marked contrast with the 49.2 percent having such earnings in 1935.

Similar changes took place in each of the two districts included in this department. In the Pittsburgh district the average hourly earnings increased from 47.3 cents in 1933 to 65.3 cents in 1935, while the gain in the Great Lakes and Middle West district was from 50.1 cents in 1933 to 66.6 cents in 1935. In the Pittsburgh district, nearly 56 percent of the workers earned less than 45 cents per hour in 1933, as compared with 2 percent in 1935; 31.2 percent in 1933 and 52 percent in 1935 received 45 and under 60 cents; and the number paid 60 cents and over formed 13 percent of the total in 1933 and 45.8 percent in 1935. In the Great Lakes and Middle West district, slightly over 44 percent of the workers earned under 45 cents in 1933, as against less than 1 percent in 1935; approximately 40 percent were paid 45 and under 60 cents in both years; and 15.8 percent in 1933 as compared with 56 percent in 1935 earned 60 cents and over.

The average hourly earnings of the various occupations in 1935 for the two districts combined ranged from 48.6 cents for common laborers to $1.18 for steel pourers. In 1933, employees in 10 occupations of the 15 shown in table 9 averaged less than 60 cents per hour, while in 1935 employees in only 5 occupations averaged less than that amount. The occupations which averaged less than 60 cents in 1935 were: Stockers, cinder pitmen, common laborers, miscellaneous labor, and other indirect labor. The first 4 of these occupations, composed of unskilled workers, averaged from 48.6 cents for common laborers to 58.4 cents for stockers, while in 1933 the range in the same 4 occupations was from 35.1 cents for common laborers to 43.8 cents for stockers. The greatest percentage of increase in average hourly earnings between 1933 and 1935 was 61.8 percent for steel pourers, and the least, 23.7 percent, for supervisory plant workers. The largest absolute increase was 45 cents also for steel pourers, and the smallest, or 12.5 cents, was for other indirect labor.

Table 9.—Average Hourly Earnings of Wage Earners in Bessemer Converters, by Occupation and District, 1933 and 1935

Occupation	Total, all dist ricts				Pittsburgh district				Great Lakes and Middle West district			
	1933		1935		1933		1935		1933		1935	
	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings
Mixermen	24	$0.491	30	$0.655	12	$0.504	20	$0.644	12	$0.483	10	$0.679
Stockers	73	.438	79	.584	40	.436	52	.579	33	.440	27	.593
Blowing engineers	19	.548	26	.680	12	.530	17	.654	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Vessel men	21	.772	22	1.146	(1)	(1)	12	1.248	12	.737	10	1.044
Vessel men's helpers	29	.619	36	.877	13	.643	21	.929	16	.605	15	.827
Cinder pitmen	72	.429	82	.558	44	.413	51	.522	28	.447	31	.598
Stopper setters	21	.642	18	.987	11	.603	11	1.027	10	.669	(1)	(1)
Steel pourers	19	.728	18	1.178	(1)	(1)	11	1.225	10	.709	(1)	(1)
Ingot strippers	26	.536	26	.679	12	.528	19	.633	14	.544	(1)	(1)
Common laborers	100	.351	161	.486	57	.345	130	.484	43	.356	31	.493
Miscellaneous labor [2]	133	.421	155	.574	69	.408	104	.571	64	.432	51	.579
Clerical, plant	40	.472	44	.626	23	.455	28	.606	17	.494	16	.659
Supervisory, plant	74	.668	53	.826	23	.582	43	.858	51	.700	10	.691
Other direct labor [3]	204	.507	235	.752	90	.513	141	.780	114	.503	94	.720
Other indirect labor [3]	75	.448	49	.573	(1)	(1)	22	.598	66	.450	27	.556

[1] Not a sufficient number reported to present averages. [2] See footnote 3, p. 1034. [3] See footnote 4, p. 1034.

In 1935 the highest average hourly earnings for any occupation in the Pittsburgh district were those of vesselmen ($1.25), and the lowest those of common laborers (48.4 cents). The averages for the same occupations in the Great Lakes and Middle West district were, respectively, $1.044 and 49.3 cents. The average of supervisory employees in the Great Lakes and Middle West district, which was 69.1 cents in 1935, declined slightly from 1933 to 1935, but this is probably explained by a change in the number and composition of this group.

Weekly Hours

THE weekly hours of Bessemer-converter employees averaged 30.8 in 1935 as compared with 22 in 1933. This increase of 40 percent was due in a great measure to better business conditions, as shown by the fact that 230,810 [14] gross tons of steel ingots were produced in March 1935 as against only 94,509 [15] gross tons in March 1933.

During the week covered by the 1935 survey, 12.1 percent of the employees worked less than 16 hours. Practically all of these workers were in the Pittsburgh district. Over two-thirds of all the employees worked a week of less than 40 hours. This was due mainly to the large number of part-time workers in the Pittsburgh district, as over 52 percent of the employees in that district worked a week of less than 32 hours. The number of employees working over 40 hours [16] constituted slightly more than 10 percent of the total number covered.

[14] Steel, Apr. 8, 1935 (p. 12).
[15] Iron Age, Apr. 13, 1933 (p. 598).
[16] See footnote 13, p. 1035.

The average for the Pittsburgh district was 28.1 hours (19.9 in 1933), as compared with 36.1 (23.6 in 1933) for the Great Lakes and Middle West district. In the latter district, nearly 57 percent worked a week of between 32 and 40 hours, while in the former district slightly less than 42 percent worked a week of that length. Less than 1 percent of the employees in either district worked longer than 48 hours. The largest single group of workers in the Pittsburgh district, 25.6 percent, worked a week of 32 and under 40 hours, while the largest group in the Great Lakes and Middle West district, 34.1 percent, worked a week of exactly 40 hours.

A comparison of average weekly hours in the two periods shows an increase in every occupation except that of blowing engineers. The increases for all districts combined ranged from 21.7 percent for ingot strippers to 66 percent for stockers. The decrease in working time between the two periods for blowing engineers was 3.9 hours, or 13.5 percent.

In 1935 the highest average weekly hours in the Pittsburgh district were those of mixermen (41), while the lowest were those of steel pourers (22.8). In the Great Lakes and Middle West district, there were four occupations in which the number of employees was not sufficiently large to warrant the presentation of averages. Among the averages shown for this district, all except one exceeded those in the Pittsburgh district. The greatest disparity in working time between the two districts was found among cinder pitmen. The average for this occupation was 36.6 hours in the Great Lakes and Middle West district, as against 24.7 in the Pittsburgh district.

Weekly Earnings

In 1935 the wage earners in this department averaged $20.26 a week—an increase of $9.47, or 87.8 percent, over the 1933 average of $10.79. It must, however, be borne in mind that, in order to secure this extra wage, the employees had to work 40 percent longer than they did in 1933.

When employees in all districts combined are considered, it is found that in 1935 slightly more than one-third earned less than $16 per week, 36.8 percent received $16 and under $24, 19.9 percent $24 and under $32, 5.6 percent $32 and under $40, and 4 percent $40 and over.

In the Pittsburgh district, because of considerable part-time work, the average weekly earnings in 1935 amounted to only $18.37 ($9.40 in 1933), with 41.8 percent of the workers earning less than $16 and only 20 percent receiving $24 and over.

In the Great Lakes and Middle West district, the average earnings per week were $24.05 in 1935 ($11.84 in 1933), the percentages receiving under $16 being 17.9, and $24 and over, 48.2.

In 1935 the average weekly earnings for all districts combined varied from $13.47 for common laborers to $33.33 for supervisory employees. In 1933, however, out of the nine occupations for which averages are shown, only four were more than $13. Of the five which averaged less than $13 in that year, three were less than $9. In 1935 only 5 occupations out of 15 had average weekly earnings of less than $20.

In the Pittsburgh district, the average weekly earnings ranged from $12.49 for common laborers to $34.58 for supervisory employees. The low earnings of common laborers in this district as compared with those of the Great Lakes and Middle West district ($17.59) were due almost entirely to more part-time work, as the average hourly earnings were practically the same in both districts.

In the Great Lakes and Middle West district, of the 11 occupations for which averages are shown, only 2, namely, stockers and common laborers, averaged less than $20 per week. Vesselmen and their helpers in that district had nearly the same average weekly earnings, $33.03 and $31.09, respectively, while in the Pittsburgh district there was a differential of $9 between the two occupations. This was due to the fact that vesselmen in the Great Lakes and Middle West district worked a week of only 31.7 hours, while their helpers had a week of 37.6 hours. In the Pittsburgh district, vesselmen and their helpers both worked a week of 26 hours.

Open-Hearth Furnaces

Average Hourly Earnings

WAGE earners in open-hearth furnaces earned an average of 72.9 cents per hour in 1935, as compared with 51.3 cents in 1933. This represents an increase of 21.6 cents, or 42.1 percent. The upward swing was brought about (as in the case of Bessemer converters) not only by higher wage rates but also by more regular operation, producing greater tonnages and eliminating many nonproductive (gas) turns on the furnaces which decrease considerably the earnings of workers directly connected with them.

The rise in average hourly earnings between 1933 and 1935 also affected all classes of workers in this department, as shown by table 10. Whereas in 1933 slightly more than one-half of the employees received less than 45 cents, the percentage earning less than that amount in 1935 was only 6.8. The number receiving 45 and under 65 cents formed 33.5 percent of the total in 1933 and 43.9 percent in 1935. The same proportion of the labor force that earned under 45 cents in the former year was paid under 65 cents in the latter year, and against the 50 percent of workers who in 1935 earned less than 65 cents an hour can be placed 84 percent of the workers in 1933. The number earning 65 and under 85 cents constituted 10.3 percent in 1933, as compared with 25.6 percent in 1935. Only 5.6 percent of the

workers received 85 cents and over in 1933—considerably less than the 23.7 percent in that class in 1935.

Table 10.—Distribution of Wage Earners in Open-Hearth Furnaces According to Average Hourly Earnings, 1933 and 1935

Average hourly earnings	1933			1935		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
15.0 and under 20.0 cents	41	0.4	0.4			
20.0 and under 22.5 cents	33	.3	.7			
22.5 and under 25.0 cents	21	.2	.9			
25.0 and under 27.5 cents	114	1.0	1.9	1	(1)	(1)
27.5 and under 30.0 cents	228	2.0	3.9	27	0.2	0.2
30.0 and under 32.5 cents	352	3.1	7.0	13	(1)	.2
32.5 and under 35.0 cents	806	7.1	14.1	43	.3	.5
35.0 and under 37.5 cents	341	3.0	17.1	90	.7	1.2
37.5 and under 40.0 cents	1,762	15.4	32.5	98	.7	1.9
40.0 and under 42.5 cents	1,337	11.7	44.2	289	2.2	4.1
42.5 and under 45.0 cents	726	6.4	50.6	360	2.7	6.8
45.0 and under 47.5 cents	649	5.7	56.3	779	5.8	12.6
47.5 and under 50.0 cents	784	6.9	63.2	1,284	9.6	22.2
50.0 and under 55.0 cents	1,131	9.9	73.1	1,437	10.7	32.9
55.0 and under 60.0 cents	775	6.8	79.9	1,263	9.4	42.3
60.0 and under 65.0 cents	478	4.2	84.1	1,134	8.4	50.7
65.0 and under 70.0 cents	457	4.0	88.1	1,081	8.1	58.8
70.0 and under 75.0 cents	304	2.7	90.8	957	7.1	65.9
75.0 and under 80.0 cents	216	1.9	92.7	777	5.8	71.7
80.0 and under 85.0 cents	193	1.7	94.4	613	4.6	76.3
85.0 and under 90.0 cents	117	1.0	95.4	577	4.3	80.6
90.0 and under 100.0 cents	173	1.5	96.9	809	6.0	86.6
100.0 and under 110.0 cents	174	1.5	98.4	546	4.1	90.7
110.0 and under 120.0 cents	92	.8	99.2	287	2.1	92.8
120.0 and under 130.0 cents	46	.4	99.6	319	2.4	95.2
130.0 and under 140.0 cents	33	.3	99.9	202	1.5	96.7
140.0 and under 150.0 cents	14	.1	100.0	129	1.0	97.7
150.0 and under 160.0 cents	6	(1)	100.0	83	.6	98.3
160.0 and under 170.0 cents	1	(1)	100.0	82	.6	98.9
170.0 and over			100.0	147	1.1	100.0
Total	11,404	100.0		13,427	100.0	

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Between 1933 and 1935 the average hourly earnings showed about the same relative increase in each district. In the eastern district they rose from 47.5 cents to 66.3 cents (39.6 percent), in the Pittsburgh district from 50.8 cents to 72.2 cents (42.1 percent), in the Great Lakes and Middle West district from 54.3 cents to 77.4 cents (42.5 percent), and in the southern district from 47.6 cents to 66.8 cents (40.3 percent).

A comparison of the average hourly earnings by districts for each year discloses the existence of geographical differentials in this department [17] similar to those in blast furnaces. Thus, in each of these years the averages for the southern and eastern districts were almost identical, although there was a differential of almost 9 cents in 1931 [18] and 12 cents in 1929 [19] in favor of the eastern workers. In contrast to this wage level, there was the higher one embracing the Pittsburgh and Great Lakes and Middle West districts, although

[17] See footnote 8, p. 1030.

[18] The averages in 1931 were 57.1 cents in the southern district and 65.8 cents in the eastern district. (See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 567, Wages and Hours of Labor in the Iron and Steel Industry, p. 17.)

[19] The averages in 1929 amounted to 55.6 cents in the southern district and 67.6 cents in the eastern district. (See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 513, p. 16.)

the average in the latter exceeded that in the former by 3.5 cents in 1933 and 5.2 cents in 1935. In 1929 average hourly earnings were the same in both districts,[20] and in 1931 the Pittsburgh average exceeded the Great Lakes and Middle West average by 4 cents.[21]

Although more normal operating conditions played an important part in increasing the average earnings per hour among the various classes of workers, it is safe to say that, without the code minimum rates for common labor, there would not have been such striking gains among the lower-paid employees. As in the case of blast furnaces, this may be seen by an examination of the distribution of the workers according to average hourly earnings by districts (table 11.)

Table 11.—Distribution of Wage Earners in Open-Hearth Furnaces According to Average Hourly Earnings, by District, 1933 and 1935

Average hourly earnings	Eastern district						Pittsburgh district					
	1933			1935			1933			1935		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
15.0 and under 20.0 cents	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
20.0 and under 22.5 cents	1	(1)	(1)	------	------	------	18	0.4	0.4	------	------	------
22.5 and under 25.0 cents	------	------	(1)	------	------	------	7	.1	.5	------	------	------
25.0 and under 27.5 cents	59	4.0	4.0	------	------	------	33	.7	1.2	------	------	------
27.5 and under 30.0 cents	108	7.5	11.5	------	------	------	33	.7	1.9	15	0.2	0.2
30.0 and under 32.5 cents	28	1.9	13.4	------	------	------	200	4.0	5.9	------	------	.2
32.5 and under 35.0 cents	135	9.4	22.8	------	------	------	267	5.3	11.2	------	------	.2
35.0 and under 37.5 cents	82	5.6	28.4	2	0.1	0.1	84	1.7	12.9	2	(1)	.2
37.5 and under 40.0 cents	110	7.6	36.0	39	2.6	2.7	1,040	20.7	33.6	30	.5	.7
40.0 and under 42.5 cents	238	16.4	52.4	161	10.7	13.4	738	14.7	48.3	7	.1	.8
42.5 and under 45.0 cents	98	6.7	59.1	41	2.7	16.1	327	6.5	54.8	171	2.8	3.6
45.0 and under 47.5 cents	56	3.8	62.9	44	2.9	19.0	314	6.2	61.0	591	9.8	13.4
47.5 and under 50.0 cents	69	4.7	67.6	96	6.4	25.4	402	8.0	69.0	514	8.5	21.9
50.0 and under 55.0 cents	121	8.4	76.0	241	15.9	41.3	432	8.6	77.6	638	10.7	32.6
55.0 and under 60.0 cents	89	6.1	82.1	178	11.8	53.1	263	5.2	82.8	596	10.0	42.6
60.0 and under 65.0 cents	30	2.1	84.2	135	9.0	62.1	181	3.6	86.4	500	8.3	50.9
65.0 and under 70.0 cents	50	3.4	87.6	137	9.1	71.2	241	4.8	91.2	553	9.2	60.1
70.0 and under 75.0 cents	33	2.3	89.9	116	7.7	78.9	131	2.6	93.8	474	7.9	68.0
75.0 and under 80.0 cents	82	5.6	95.5	34	2.3	81.2	47	.9	94.7	367	6.1	74.1
80.0 and under 85.0 cents	19	1.3	96.8	48	3.2	84.4	52	1.0	95.7	250	4.1	78.2
85.0 and under 90.0 cents	3	.2	97.0	53	3.5	87.9	38	.8	96.5	274	4.5	82.7
90.0 and under 100.0 cents	1	(1)	97.0	47	3.1	91.0	58	1.2	97.7	296	4.9	87.6
100.0 and under 110.0 cents	------	------	97.0	30	2.0	93.0	37	.7	98.4	230	3.8	91.4
110.0 and under 120.0 cents	35	2.4	99.4	27	1.8	94.8	19	.4	98.8	145	2.4	93.8
120.0 and under 130.0 cents	6	.4	99.8	15	1.0	95.8	31	.6	99.4	128	2.1	95.9
130.0 and under 140.0 cents	------	------	99.8	11	.7	96.5	20	.4	99.8	71	1.2	97.1
140.0 and under 150.0 cents	------	------	99.8	9	.6	97.1	11	.2	100.0	50	.8	97.9
150.0 and under 160.0 cents	3	.2	100.0	22	1.5	98.6	2	(1)	100.0	33	.5	98.4
160.0 and under 170.0 cents	1	(1)	100.0	7	.5	99.1	------	------	100.0	30	.5	98.9
170.0 cents and over	------	------	100.0	13	.9	100.0	------	------	100.0	66	1.1	100.0
Total	1,457	100.0	------	1,506	100.0	------	5,026	100.0	------	6,031	100.0	------

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

[20] The averages in 1929 were 74.6 cents in the Pittsburgh and 74.3 cents in the Great Lakes and Middle West districts. (See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 513, p. 11.)

[21] The averages amounted to 74.6 cents in the Pittsburgh and 70.5 cents in the Great Lakes and Middle West districts. (See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 567, p. 17.)

Table 11.—Distribution of Wage Earners in Open-Hearth Furnaces According to Average Hourly Earnings, by District, 1933 and 1935—Continued

Average hourly earnings	Great Lakes and Middle West district						Southern district					
	1933			1935			1933			1935		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
15.0 and under 20.0 cents	------	------	------	------	------	------	41	5.8	5.8	------	------	------
20.0 and under 22.5 cents	------	------	------	------	------	------	14	2.0	7.8	------	------	------
22.5 and under 25.0 cents	------	------	------	------	------	------	14	2.0	9.8	------	------	------
25.0 and under 27.5 cents	5	0.1	0.1	------	------	------	17	2.4	12.2	1	(1)	(1)
27.5 and under 30.0 cents	7	.2	.3	------	------	------	80	11.3	23.5	12	0.9	0.9
30.0 and under 32.5 cents	103	2.4	2.7	------	------	------	21	3.0	26.5	13	1.0	1.9
32.5 and under 35.0 cents	369	8.8	11.5	------	------	------	35	5.0	31.5	43	3.4	5.3
35.0 and under 37.5 cents	124	2.9	14.4	------	------	------	51	7.2	38.7	86	6.7	12.0
37.5 and under 40.0 cents	576	13.8	28.2	------	------	------	36	5.1	43.8	29	2.3	14.3
40.0 and under 42.5 cents	326	7.7	35.9	1	(1)	(1)	35	5.0	48.8	120	9.5	23.8
42.5 and under 45.0 cents	275	6.5	42.4	112	2.4	2.4	26	3.7	52.5	36	2.8	26.6
45.0 and under 47.5 cents	249	5.9	48.3	123	2.7	5.1	30	4.3	56.8	21	1.6	28.2
47.5 and under 50.0 cents	271	6.4	54.7	589	12.7	17.8	42	6.0	62.8	85	6.7	34.9
50.0 and under 55.0 cents	537	12.8	67.5	383	8.3	26.1	41	5.9	68.7	175	13.8	48.7
55.0 and under 60.0 cents	397	9.5	77.0	397	8.6	34.7	26	3.7	72.4	92	7.2	55.9
60.0 and under 65.0 cents	225	5.3	82.3	431	9.3	44.0	42	6.0	78.4	68	5.3	61.2
65.0 and under 70.0 cents	139	3.3	85.6	323	7.0	51.0	27	3.8	82.2	68	5.3	66.5
70.0 and under 75.0 cents	111	2.6	88.2	306	6.6	57.6	29	4.1	86.3	61	4.8	71.3
75.0 and under 80.0 cents	43	1.0	89.2	331	7.2	64.8	44	6.2	92.5	45	3.5	74.8
80.0 and under 85.0 cents	111	2.6	91.8	248	5.4	70.2	11	1.7	94.2	67	5.2	80.0
85.0 and under 90.0 cents	74	1.8	93.6	215	4.7	74.9	2	.3	94.5	35	2.7	82.7
90.0 and under 100.0 cents	104	2.5	96.1	390	8.5	83.4	10	1.4	95.9	76	5.9	88.6
100.0 and under 110.0 cents	129	3.1	99.2	243	5.3	88.7	8	1.1	97.0	43	3.4	92.0
110.0 and under 120.0 cents	23	.5	99.7	71	1.5	90.2	15	2.1	99.1	44	3.4	95.4
120.0 and under 130.0 cents	3	(1)	99.7	165	3.6	93.8	6	.9	100.0	11	.9	96.3
130.0 and under 140.0 cents	12	.3	100.0	105	2.3	96.1	1	(1)	100.0	15	1.2	97.5
140.0 and under 150.0 cents	2	(1)	100.0	56	1.2	97.3	1	(1)	100.0	14	1.1	98.6
150.0 and under 160.0 cents	1	(1)	100.0	22	.5	97.8	------	------	100.0	6	.5	99.1
160.0 and under 170.0 cents	------	------	100.0	44	1.0	98.8	------	------	100.0	1	(1)	99.1
170.0 cents and over	------	------	100.0	57	1.2	100.0	------	------	100.0	11	.9	100.0
Total	4,216	100.0	------	4,612	100.0	------	705	100.0	------	1,278	100.0	------

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

In the eastern district, where the code minimum was set at 35 cents per hour, no individual received less than that amount in 1935, whereas in 1933 22.8 percent of the workers earned less than this minimum. The code minima in the Pittsburgh district ranged from 37 to 40 cents, and, although 12.9 percent of the workers earned less than 37.5 cents and 33.6 percent less than 40 cents in 1933, only seven-tenths of 1 percent received less than 40 cents in 1935. In the Great Lakes and Middle West district, with the code minima ranging from 35 to 40 cents, in 1933 there were 11.5 percent earning under 35 cents and an additional 16.7 percent receiving 35 and under 40 cents, whereas in 1935 not a single employee received less than 40 cents.

The southern district code minima varied from 25 to 37 cents, and, although 9.8 percent earned under 25 cents and an additional 28.9 percent were paid 25 and under 37.5 cents in 1933, there were no workers getting under 25 cents, and only 12 percent earning 25 and under 37.5 cents in 1935 (practically all of these received not less than 30 cents).

Table 11 indicates the shift from lower to higher wage classes, which varied in extent from district to district.

In the eastern district, 62.9 percent of the employees earned less than 47.5 cents per hour in 1933, as against only 19 percent in 1935. The number receiving 47.5 and under 75 cents formed 27 percent in 1933 and 59.9 percent in 1935. This left only 10.1 percent in 1933 and 21.1 percent in 1935 earning 75 cents and over per hour.

In the Pittsburgh district, 54.8 percent were paid less than 45 cents an hour in 1933, whereas in 1935 only 3.6 percent were included in that class. The increase in the percentages falling in the wage class, 45 and under 75 cents, was from 39 in 1933 to 64.4 in 1935. Accordingly, only 6.2 percent received 75 cents and over in 1933, as compared with 32 percent in 1935.

In the Great Lakes and Middle West district, 42.4 percent earned less than 45 cents in 1933, but by 1935 this percentage had declined to 2.4. On the other hand, the percentage receiving 45 and under 75 cents increased from 45.8 in 1933 to 55.2 in 1935. Thus, the number paid 75 cents and over was only 11.8 percent in 1933, as compared with 42.4 percent in 1935.

Lastly, in the southern district, 43.8 percent received less than 40 cents in 1933, but this group had decreased to 14.3 percent in 1935. The gain in the percentage earning 40 and under 75 cents was from 42.5 in 1933 to 57 in 1935, whereas the increase in the percentage between these years in the class of 75 cents and over was from 13.7 to 28.7.

Average earnings per hour for all districts combined increased materially in every occupation or occupational group between 1933 and 1935, as may be seen from table 12.

Table 12.—Average Hourly Earnings of Wage Earners in Open-Hearth Furnaces, By Occupation and District, 1933 and 1935

Occupation	Total, all districts				Eastern district				Pittsburgh district			
	1933		1935		1933		1935		1933		1935	
	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings
Stockers	542	$0.376	642	$0.548	51	$0.338	55	$0.498	274	$0.385	271	$0.537
Stock cranemen	253	.466	315	.685	35	.416	29	.603	115	.446	142	.672
Charging-machine operators	299	.621	287	.912	51	.594	50	.805	112	.557	110	.913
Door operators	125	.357	114	.451	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	57	.351	65	.415
Charging-floor cranemen	139	.539	201	.733	16	.504	26	.632	51	.459	81	.692
Melters	129	1.108	142	1.771	22	.963	24	1.634	49	1.146	39	1.600
Melters' helpers, first	892	.853	949	1.337	132	.868	109	1.201	428	.830	372	1.410
Melters' helpers, second	977	.617	961	.943	133	.612	107	.815	461	.613	384	1.021
Melters' helpers, third	897	.465	957	.678	86	.398	146	.535	447	.475	359	.748
Nozzle setters	179	.488	108	.691	34	.459	18	.667	78	.506	39	.772
Stopper setters	173	.551	140	.823	17	.512	14	.701	79	.525	51	.852
Steel pourers	192	.575	168	.909	24	.496	17	.622	76	.596	77	.949
Ladle cranemen	290	.562	292	.860	48	.556	45	.697	121	.536	114	.854
Mold cappers	95	.449	168	.681	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	42	.469	78	.718
Ingot strippers	144	.505	177	.760	12	.454	18	.778	51	.525	91	.757
Common laborers	1,595	.333	1,436	.460	105	.270	81	.406	849	.352	680	.471
Miscellaneous labor [3]	627	.368	1,202	.513	172	.351	164	.473	178	.365	664	.518
Clerical, plant	250	.459	378	.647	23	.405	37	.563	123	.486	161	.664
Supervisory, plant	439	.573	555	.809	66	.519	80	.787	182	.543	244	.801
Other direct labor [4]	343	.441	578	.637	30	.421	62	.592	164	.439	317	.637
Other indirect labor [4]	362	.443	658	.624	46	.520	36	.787	91	.439	321	.599

Occupation	Great Lakes and Middle West district				Southern district			
	1933		1935		1933		1935	
	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings
Stockers	156	$0.425	222	$0.604	61	$0.294	94	$0.497
Stock cranemen	85	.533	114	.729	18	.425	30	.640
Charging-machine operators	115	.714	103	.958	21	.588	24	.907
Door operators	64	.362	37	.488	[2]	[2]	12	.510
Charging-floor cranemen	67	.608	83	.791	[2]	[2]	11	.781
Melters	50	1.128	64	1.851	[2]	[2]	15	2.049
Melters' helpers, first	269	.910	373	1.365	63	.782	95	1.131
Melters' helpers, second	321	.655	373	.946	62	.529	97	.796
Melters' helpers, third	342	.478	401	.688	22	.402	51	.579
Nozzle setters	52	.486	42	.689	15	.463	[2]	[2]
Stopper setters	58	.588	57	.852	19	.554	18	.723
Steel pourers	72	.561	54	.933	20	.621	20	.912
Ladle cranemen	107	.597	109	.930	14	.554	24	.862
Mold cappers	38	.456	79	.676	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Ingot strippers	66	.508	49	.787	15	.473	19	.689
Common laborers	593	.340	519	.476	48	.275	156	.409
Miscellaneous labor [3]	235	.402	256	.540	42	.309	118	.480
Clerical, plant	87	.461	146	.665	17	.375	34	.575
Supervisory, plant	162	.625	173	.848	29	.599	58	.754
Other direct labor [4]	114	.471	130	.681	35	.401	69	.592
Other indirect labor [4]	189	.444	226	.619	36	.396	75	.676

[1] None reported.
[2] Not a sufficient number reported to present averages.
[3] See footnote 3, p. 1034.
[4] See footnote 4, p. 1034.

In the stocking and charging operations, the smallest increase was that of 26.3 percent for door operators and the largest that of 47 percent for stock cranemen. In the melting occupations, the gains ranged from 45.8 percent for melters' third helpers to 59.8 percent for melters. The percentages of increase in the casting operations varied from 41.6 for nozzle setters to 58.1 for steel pourers. The increase for common laborers amounted to 38.1 percent, while for the remaining occupations or occupational groups the gain ranged from 39.4 percent for miscellaneous labor to 50.5 percent for ingot strippers. In a number of occupations, such as melters' first helpers, melters' second helpers, mold cappers, and door operators, the 1935 averages exceeded those of any year for which figures are available. In the case of common laborers, the average hourly earnings in 1935 were greater than in any year since 1920.

The highest average earnings per hour in 1935 were reported for melters ($1.77), and those next highest in line for melters' first helpers ($1.34). The two lowest-paid occupations in that year were those of door operators (45 cents) and common laborers (46 cents). The same was true in 1933, except that the earnings of door operators exceeded slightly those of common labor.

In 1935 the highest average in any occupation in any district was $2.05 for melters in the South, and the lowest was 40.6 cents for common laborers in the East.

For common labor the average hourly earnings in 1933 were practically identical in the eastern and southern districts, and the same was true in 1935, the increase in each district being about 13.5 cents (50 percent). The situation was similar in the Pittsburgh and Great Lakes and Middle West districts, where the level was considerably higher, and the increase between the 2 years was about 33 percent.

Weekly Hours

In 1935 the workweek in open-hearth furnaces averaged 35.5 hours, as compared with 22.2 hours in 1933. This increase of 60 percent in working time was quite evidently caused by more normal operations, as the actual production of steel ingots in March 1933 represented only about 15 percent of the plants' potential capacity, whereas that in March 1935 was approximately 50 percent.

Comparison of the averages by district shows that in 1935 the longest workweek was that of 39.8 hours in the southern district and the shortest that of 33.5 hours in the Pittsburgh district. This same condition prevailed in 1933, when the average for the former district was 36.6 hours, as against 20.9 for the latter. These figures show that weekly hours have been increased by only 8.7 percent in the southern district, as compared to 60.3 percent in the Pittsburgh district. The small gain in the southern district was due to the fact

that workers there were furnished a larger proportion of full-time employment in 1933 (65.4 percent as compared with from 37.8 to 41.6 percent in the other districts).[22] Workers in the Great Lakes and Middle West district averaged 37.1 hours per week in 1935, as against 34.4 hours for those in the eastern district. In 1933 the averages for these districts were, respectively, 21.1 and 22.7 hours. In 1933 the workers in all but the southern district averaged practically the same amount of time. However, in 1935 the averages for both the southern and the Great Lakes and Middle West districts stand out above the averages for the eastern and Pittsburgh districts.

Very few wage earners in each district worked under 16 hours in 1935. (See table 13.) In the Pittsburgh district, almost 28 percent of all the employees worked a week of less than 32 hours, while in the eastern district nearly 24 percent worked a week of that length. In the other two districts the percentages were much smaller, namely 15 in the Great Lakes and Middle West and 6 in the southern district. In all districts combined, the number working less than 32 hours formed 21 percent of all wage earners in the open-hearth department.

Table 13.—Distribution of Wage Earners in Open-Hearth Furnaces, According to Weekly Hours, by District, 1935

Weekly hours	Total, all districts			Eastern district			Pittsburgh district		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 16 hours	348	2.6	2.6	42	2.8	2.8	197	3.3	3.3
16 and under 24 hours	931	6.9	9.5	119	7.9	10.7	568	9.4	12.7
24 and under 32 hours	1,526	11.4	20.9	192	12.7	23.4	916	15.2	27.9
32 and under 40 hours	2,427	18.1	39.0	302	20.1	43.5	1,319	21.9	49.8
40 hours	6,540	48.7	87.7	744	49.4	92.9	2,467	40.8	90.6
Over 40 and under 48 hours	117	.9	88.6	11	.7	93.6	72	1.2	91.8
48 hours	1,376	10.2	98.8	65	4.3	97.9	445	7.4	99.2
Over 48 hours	162	1.2	100.0	31	2.1	100.0	47	.8	100.0
Total	13,427	100.0		1,506	100.0		6,031	100.0	

Weekly hours	Great Lakes and Middle West district			Southern district		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 16 hours	82	1.8	1.8	27	2.1	2.1
16 and under 24 hours	231	5.0	6.8	13	1.0	3.1
24 and under 32 hours	382	8.3	15.1	36	2.8	5.9
32 and under 40 hours	661	14.3	29.4	145	11.3	17.2
40 hours	2,572	55.8	85.2	757	59.3	76.5
Over 40 and under 48 hours	25	.5	85.7	9	.7	77.2
48 hours	577	12.5	98.2	289	22.6	99.8
Over 48 hours	82	1.8	100.0	2	.2	100.0
Total	4,612	100.0		1,278	100.0	

The greatest proportion of employees in each district worked a week of exactly 40 hours (the average permitted by the code during any 6-month period). In the southern district almost 60 percent of all the

[22] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1933 (p. 653)

employees worked a week of 40 hours, and the next highest percentage was 56 for workers in the Great Lakes and Middle West district. Due to the fact that there was a greater amount of part-time work in the Pittsburgh district than in any other, slightly less than 40 percent of the employees worked a week of 40 hours. In the eastern district, nearly one-half of the workers had a 40-hour week. The number working exactly 40 hours in all districts combined formed 49 percent of the total.

In the southern district 23.5 percent of the employees worked a week in excess of 40 hours, as compared with 14.8 percent in the Great Lakes and Middle West district; the percentages in the Pittsburgh and eastern districts were, respectively, 9.4 and 7.1. The majority of these employees were working exactly 48 hours. In all districts combined, 12.3 percent were employed over 40 hours, and 10.2 percent worked exactly 48 hours.

Average weekly hours, all districts combined, increased in every occupation between 1933 and 1935, as shown in table 14. In the former year, they ranged from 16.3 for door operators and common laborers to 26.1 hours for steel pourers, but in the latter year, for the same occupations, the range was from 30.5 for common laborers to 37.4 hours for stopper setters.

Table 14.—Average Weekly Hours of Wage Earners in Open-Hearth Furnaces, by Occupation and District, 1933 and 1935

Occupation	Total, all districts				1935 [1]							
	1933		1935		Eastern district		Pittsburgh district		Great Lakes and Middle West district		Southern district	
	Number of wage earners	Average weekly hours	Number of wage earners	Average weekly hours	Number of wage earners	Average weekly hours	Number of wage earners	Average weekly hours	Number of wage earners	Average weekly hours	Number of wage earners	Average weekly hours
Stockers	542	22.9	642	36.9	55	36.4	271	34.7	222	37.6	94	41.8
Stock cranemen	253	22.3	315	36.6	29	36.6	142	34.8	114	39.1	30	36.0
Charging-machine operators	299	23.8	287	36.1	50	33.1	110	35.2	103	37.3	24	41.0
Door operators	125	16.3	114	32.6	(2)	(2)	65	30.6	37	33.8	12	39.3
Charging floor cranemen	139	21.3	201	36.8	26	32.3	81	36.2	83	38.1	11	41.5
Melters	129	(3)	142	43.2	24	42.7	39	40.8	64	44.5	15	44.8
Melters' helpers, first	892	20.6	949	34.6	109	31.4	372	32.2	373	36.2	95	41.0
Melters' helpers, second	977	19.5	961	33.9	107	30.5	384	31.4	373	35.7	97	40.5
Melters' helpers, third	897	17.6	957	33.3	146	34.5	359	30.3	401	35.0	51	38.3
Nozzle setters	179	(3)	108	32.3	18	33.3	39	26.3	42	36.2	(4)	(4)
Stopper setters	173	24.9	140	37.4	14	29.7	51	35.1	57	40.7	18	39.1
Steel pourers	192	26.1	168	36.3	17	32.0	77	34.4	54	37.9	20	42.8
Ladle cranemen	290	21.3	292	36.4	45	35.3	114	35.1	109	37.0	24	41.3
Mold cappers	95	(3)	168	33.0	(4)	(4)	78	30.7	79	35.2	(4)	(4)
Ingot strippers	144	25.0	177	34.6	18	33.8	91	33.7	49	35.1	19	38.3
Common laborers	1,595	16.3	1,436	30.5	81	32.4	680	26.8	519	32.6	156	39.1
Miscellaneous labor [5]	627	(3)	1,202	34.7	164	32.2	664	34.4	256	36.1	118	37.0
Clerical, plant	250	(3)	378	38.3	37	35.5	161	37.9	146	39.2	34	39.1
Supervisory, plant	439	(3)	555	43.7	80	42.4	244	42.8	173	45.1	58	44.8
Other direct labor [6]	343	(3)	578	36.4	62	39.6	317	23.6	130	39.7	69	39.8
Other indirect labor [6]	362	(3)	658	37.1	36	28.4	321	36.2	226	38.6	75	40.8

[1] No averages by districts are available for 1933.
[2] None reported.
[3] Averages not available.
[4] Not a sufficient number reported to present averages.
[5] See footnote 3, p. 1034.
[6] See footnote 4, p. 1034.

As a rule, the unskilled occupations were afforded the least working time during each of the periods studied. The reason for this is that the workers in the unskilled positions can be more readily replaced than those in the skilled positions.

The averages by occupation in the southern district in 1935 were higher in most instances than those in other districts. In this district, 10 of the 19 occupations had an average workweek of more than 40 hours, while in the Pittsburgh and eastern districts only 2 occupations, both of a supervisory nature, worked an average in excess of 40 hours. In the Great Lakes and Middle West district, the averages for only three occupations were above 40 hours. The reason for the higher averages in the southern district is that during the week scheduled practically all the employees in one important plant worked hours in excess of their reported normal working time of 40 hours. This was not the case to an appreciable extent in any of the plants in the other districts.

According to table 14, the stocking and charging occupations in each district generally worked slightly longer hours than melters' first and second helpers. The cause of this is that the work of the former occupations is connected with more than one furnace, while the latter occupations are attached to individual furnaces. Thus, the stocking and charging groups are able to secure some work even when only some of the furnaces operate. This is not generally true in the case of melters' first and second helpers when their furnace is down, as shown by the fact that 22.3 percent of the first helpers and 20.1 percent of the second helpers in the Great Lakes and Middle West district worked under 32 hours. In the Pittsburgh and eastern districts, over one-third of the workers in these two melting occupations worked a week of less than 32 hours, while in the southern district 5 percent of the workers in the melting and 3.5 percent of the workers in the charging operations worked under that amount. In the charging operations, approximately 20 percent of the workers in the eastern district, 27 percent in the Pittsburgh district, and 13 percent in the Great Lakes and Middle West district worked under 32 hours.

Weekly Earnings

WEEKLY earnings of wage earners in open-hearth furnaces averaged $25.84 in 1935. The figure represents an increase of $14.45, or 126.9 percent, over the 1933 average of $11.39. This great rise in earnings was not brought about by increased hourly earnings alone, as employees worked 13.3 hours, or 60 percent more time per week in 1935 than they did in 1933.

Among the four districts, the highest average in 1935 was that of $28.76 for workers in the Great Lakes and Middle West district, and the least was that of $22.82 for employees in the eastern district.

The averages for these same districts in 1933 were $11.48 and $10.74, respectively. The average in 1935 for the Pittsburgh district was $24.20, or $4.56 less than in the Great Lakes and Middle West district, while for the South it was $26.59, or $3.77 more than for the eastern district. In 1933, the southern and Pittsburgh districts averaged, respectively, $17.67 and $10.62. A comparison of the 1933 and 1935 averages by district, therefore, shows that the largest increase (150.5 percent) took place in the Great Lakes and Middle West district, and the smallest (50.5 percent) occurred in the southern district. The rise in the latter district was less than in any other on account of the small advance in working time, as the average hourly earnings increased by nearly the same percentage in this district as in other districts.

Of the 10 percent of the workers who earned under $12 per week, as shown by the distribution according to weekly earnings for all districts combined in 1935 (table 15), 536 or approximately 40 percent were common laborers, while of the 12.1 percent who earned $40 or over, 950 or about 59 percent were found to be in the three occupations of melters, melters' first helpers, and melters' second helpers. While there was a pronounced tendency for the weekly hours to cluster around 40, there was no fixed point around which weekly earnings tended to concentrate. The most prominent class in weekly wages was $18 and under $20, as it covered 10.4 percent of all employees.

Table 15.—Distribution of Wage Earners in Open-Hearth Furnaces, According to Weekly Earnings, by District, 1935

Weekly earnings	Total, all districts			Eastern district			Pittsburgh district		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under $8	583	4.3	4.3	62	4.1	4.1	357	5.9	5.9
$8 and under $12	768	5.7	10.0	105	7.0	11.1	437	7.2	13.1
$12 and under $14	550	4.1	14.1	112	7.4	18.5	273	4.5	17.6
$14 and under $16	882	6.6	20.7	104	6.9	25.4	457	7.6	25.2
$16 and under $18	829	6.2	26.9	172	11.3	36.7	365	6.1	31.3
$18 and under $20	1,384	10.4	37.3	132	8.8	45.5	691	11.4	42.7
$20 and under $22	1,187	8.8	46.1	180	11.9	57.4	522	8.6	51.3
$22 and under $24	1,062	7.9	54.0	114	7.6	65.0	487	8.0	59.3
$24 and under $26	879	6.5	60.5	82	5.4	70.4	383	6.4	65.7
$26 and under $28	748	5.6	66.1	120	8.0	78.4	329	5.5	71.2
$28 and under $30	769	5.7	71.8	80	5.3	83.7	340	5.6	76.8
$30 and under $32	636	4.7	76.5	39	2.6	86.3	269	4.5	81.3
$32 and under $34	460	3.4	79.9	34	2.3	88.6	154	2.6	83.9
$34 and under $36	438	3.3	83.2	40	2.7	91.3	180	3.0	86.9
$36 and under $40	629	4.7	87.9	31	2.1	93.4	187	3.1	90.0
$40 and under $44	518	3.9	91.8	23	1.5	94.9	179	3.0	93.0
$44 and under $48	246	1.8	93.6	13	.9	95.8	105	1.7	94.7
$48 and under $52	162	1.2	94.8	13	.9	96.7	60	1.0	95.7
$52 and under $56	196	1.5	96.3	15	1.0	97.7	67	1.1	96.8
$56 and under $60	96	.7	97.0	5	.3	98.0	28	.5	97.3
$60 and under $64	114	.8	97.8	13	.9	98.9	37	.6	97.9
$64 and over	291	2.2	100.0	17	1.1	100.0	124	2.1	100.0
Total	13,427	100.0	------	1,506	100.0	------	6,031	100.0	------

Table 15.—Distribution of Wage Earners in Open-Hearth Furnaces, According to Weekly Earnings, by District, 1935—Continued

Weekly earnings	Great Lakes and Middle West district			Southern district		
	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of wage earners	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under $8	132	2.9	2.9	32	2.5	2.5
$8 and under $12	195	4.2	7.1	31	2.4	4.9
$12 and under $14	90	2.0	9.1	75	5.9	10.8
$14 and under $16	199	4.3	13.4	122	9.5	20.3
$16 and under $18	142	3.1	16.5	150	11.7	32.0
$18 and under $20	495	10.7	27.2	66	5.2	37.2
$20 and under $22	365	7.9	35.1	120	9.4	46.6
$22 and under $24	348	7.5	42.6	113	8.8	55.4
$24 and under $26	348	7.5	50.1	66	5.2	60.6
$26 and under $28	243	5.3	55.4	56	4.4	65.0
$28 and under $30	293	6.4	61.8	56	4.4	69.4
$30 and under $32	273	5.9	67.7	55	4.3	73.7
$32 and under $34	219	4.7	72.4	53	4.1	77.8
$34 and under $36	192	4.2	76.6	26	2.0	79.8
$36 and under $40	330	7.2	83.8	81	6.3	86.1
$40 and under $44	274	5.9	89.7	42	3.3	89.4
$44 and under $48	97	2.1	91.8	31	2.4	91.8
$48 and under $52	73	1.6	93.4	16	1.3	93.1
$52 and under $56	78	1.7	95.1	36	2.8	95.9
$56 and under $60	58	1.3	96.4	5	.5	96.4
$60 and under $64	56	1.2	97.6	8	.6	97.0
$64 and over	112	2.4	100.0	38	3.0	100.0
Total	4,612	100.0		1,278	100.0	

In the Pittsburgh district, 25.2 percent of the workers earned under $16 per week. Up to this point, the earnings of employees in this district closely resemble those in the eastern district. However, when the earnings of the workers in the higher brackets are considered—namely, $30 and over—there are only 16.3 percent in the eastern district and 23.2 percent in the Pittsburgh district. In the middle of the distribution, or in the classes of $16 and under $30, the percentages are 58.3 in the eastern and 51.6 in the Pittsburgh district.

The Great Lakes and Middle West and southern districts are alike in two respects. First, the percentage of employees who earned under $14 per week was about the same in each district, and, second, the same percentage of workers in each district earned $44 and over per week. However, the distributions between these extremes were somewhat different. The number receiving $14 and under $18 constituted 7.4 percent in the Great Lakes and Middle West district, as against 21.2 percent in the southern district. The percentages earning $18 and under $28 were, respectively, 38.9 and 33. Lastly, the number receiving $28 and under $44 amounted to 34.3 percent in the Great Lakes and Middle West district and 24.4 percent in the southern district.

In all districts combined, an extremely low rate of operation, coupled with the "share the work" movement, cut average weekly earnings of stockers and melters' third helpers to slightly over $8 during the period covered by the 1933 survey. Door operators and common laborers fared even worse, as their average weekly earnings were less than $6. In 1935, wage increases and a longer average workweek raised the average weekly earnings of stockers and melters' third

helpers to $20.20 and $22.57, respectively, and those of door operators and common laborers to slightly over $14. In the skilled occupations, the average weekly earnings also increased more than 100 percent between these years.

The average weekly earnings by occupations appear in table 16.

Table 16.—Average Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners in Open-Hearth Furnaces, By Occupation and District, 1933 and 1935

Occupation	Total, all districts				1935 [1]							
	1933		1935		Eastern district		Pittsburgh district		Great Lakes and Middle West district		Southern district	
	Number of wage earners	Average weekly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average weekly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average weekly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average weekly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average weekly earnings	Number of wage earners	Average weekly earnings
Stockers	542	$8.65	642	$20.20	55	$18.10	271	$18.63	222	$22.73	94	$20.02
Stock cranemen	253	10.38	315	25.08	29	22.08	142	23.37	114	28.52	30	23.04
Charging-machine operators	299	14.86	287	32.90	50	26.66	110	32.13	103	35.76	24	37.18
Door operators	125	5.83	114	14.71	(2)	(2)	65	12.70	37	16.50	12	20.04
Charging-floor cranemen	139	11.44	201	26.95	26	20.42	81	25.07	83	30.11	11	32.36
Melters	129	(3)	142	76.56	24	69.73	39	65.35	64	82.38	15	91.80
Melters' helpers, first	892	17.56	949	46.20	109	37.76	372	45.43	373	49.38	95	46.36
Melters' helpers, second	977	12.07	961	31.98	107	24.86	384	32.10	373	33.81	97	32.28
Melters' helpers, third	897	8.14	957	22.57	146	18.47	359	22.64	401	24.05	51	22.20
Nozzle setters	179	(3)	108	22.31	18	22.25	39	20.28	42	24.92	(4)	(4)
Stopper setters	173	13.80	140	30.73	14	20.82	51	29.92	57	34.67	18	28.27
Steel pourers	192	15.03	168	32.99	17	19.91	77	32.62	54	35.38	20	39.05
Ladle cranemen	290	11.97	292	31.28	45	24.62	114	30.01	109	34.39	24	35.63
Mold cappers	95	(3)	168	22.51	(4)	(4)	78	22.02	79	23.82	(4)	(4)
Ingot strippers	144	12.69	177	26.28	18	26.26	91	25.52	49	27.64	19	26.41
Common laborers	1,595	5.43	1,436	14.06	81	13.16	680	12.61	519	15.53	156	15.98
Miscellaneous labor [5]	627	(3)	1,202	17.82	164	15.23	664	17.82	256	19.50	118	17.76
Clerical, plant	250	(3)	378	24.77	37	19.95	161	25.16	146	26.09	34	22.48
Supervisory plant	439	(3)	555	35.35	80	33.36	244	34.27	173	38.29	58	33.80
Other direct labor [6]	343	(3)	578	23.16	62	23.42	317	21.43	130	27.05	69	23.54
Other indirect labor [6]	362	(3)	658	23.13	36	22.34	321	21.67	226	23.87	75	27.60

[1] No averages by districts are available for 1933.
[2] None reported.
[3] No data available.
[4] Not a sufficient number reported to present averages.
[5] See footnote 3, p. 1034.
[6] See footnote 4, p. 1034.

The average weekly earnings of every occupation in the southern district exceeded those of the same occupation in the eastern district. Likewise, the averages for the Great Lakes and Middle West district were higher than those of the same occupation in the Pittsburgh district. As between the southern and the Great Lakes and Middle West districts, it was found that, of the 19 occupations for which averages are presented in both districts, 11 were higher in the latter district. In 4 of the largest occupations—namely, melters' first, second, and third helpers and common laborers—the average weekly earnings were highest for the first three in the Great Lakes and Middle West district, while for common laborers they were highest in the southern district.

Electric Furnaces

Average Hourly Earnings

THE workers in electric furnaces earned an average of 62.9 cents per hour in 1935.[23] While the spread in the average hourly earnings of these employees was from 25 cents to $1.20 and over, less than 7 percent received under 42.5 cents and less than 8 percent were paid as much as $1 and over per hour. Hence, between these two points was found approximately 86 percent of all the workers covered. The latter may be divided into three groups, each representing a little less than 30 percent of the total employees scheduled. The first group includes those earning 42.5 and under 50 cents per hour, the second those earning 50 and under 65 cents, and the third those earning 65 cents and under $1.

The average hourly earnings of the various occupations in this department are shown in table 17. The earnings of both stockers and chargers were close to 52 cents. In the melting occupations they ranged from 59.5 cents for melters' third helpers to $1.11 for melters. However, since the latter occupation is more or less supervisory, a fairer comparison may be obtained by using 78.6 cents for melters' first helpers. The disparity in earnings between these two classes of helpers is thus 19.1 cents, or 32 percent. In the pouring occupations, steel pourers received the highest earnings, 73 cents, and ladle cranemen the lowest, 61.8 cents. Common laborers in this department earned an average of 41.8 cents per hour, as against 46 cents in the open-hearth department. The reason for this difference is that the eastern and southern districts, which have lower earnings, had a larger percentage of the common laborers in this department than in the open-hearth department.[24]

Table 17.—Average Hourly Earnings of Wage Earners in Electric Furnaces, by Occupation, 1935

Occupation	All districts		Occupation	All districts	
	Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings		Number of wage earners	Average hourly earnings
Stockers	72	$0.527	Ladle cranemen	14	$0.618
Chargers, hand	22	.519	Molders	33	.567
Melters	30	1.105	Molders' helpers	25	.492
Melters' helpers, first	62	.786	Chippers and grinders (ingot)	24	.509
Melters' helpers, second	43	.632	Common laborers	41	.418
Melters' helpers, third	26	.595	Supervisory, plant	17	.762
Ladlemen (steel pourers)	27	.730	Other direct labor	11	.582
Ladlemen's helpers	16	.621	Other indirect labor	27	.493

[23] The 1935 survey of the iron and steel industry is the first to include data from this department.

[24] Common laborers in Bessemer converters received 48.6 cents per hour, due chiefly to the fact that the eastern and southern districts are not represented in this department.

Weekly Hours

In 1935 employees in electric furnaces worked an average of 39.1 hours per week. This average exceeds that for open-hearth furnace workers by 3.6 hours and for Bessemer converter employees by 8.3 hours.

The percentage of electric-furnace employees working less than 24 hours per week was small, when compared with similar data for open-hearth and Bessemer converter workers. In electric furnaces, only 4.1 percent worked a week of that length, whereas in the two other departments the percentages were, respectively, 9.5 and 23.8. Furthermore, less than 9 percent of the workers in electric furnaces worked less than 32 hours during the week covered by this survey. On the other hand, a little more than 6 percent worked 48 hours and over. Thus it will be seen that slightly over 85 percent worked a week of 32 and under 48 hours—367, or nearly three-fourths of this 85 percent, having worked a week of exactly 40 hours.

The average weekly hours for each of the occupations, with the exception of melters, were very close to the general average for the department. The average for melters was 43.1 hours, or 4 hours higher than the general average.

In the two other steel-making departments there was a wide range between the occupational averages, the figures varying from 24.9 to 40.3 hours in the Bessemer department and from 30.5 to 43.7 for open-hearth occupations. In this department, however, the range was from 38 for stockers and common laborers to 43.1 for melters. Common laborers worked an average of 38 hours, which is practically as long a workweek as was obtained by such skilled occupations as melters' first and second helpers and ladlemen.

Weekly Earnings

The average weekly earnings of employees in this department amounted to $24.63 in 1935. While this average exceeded that for Bessemer converters by $4.37, it was $1.21 less than for open-hearth furnaces. The difference between the electric furnaces and Bessemer converters was due entirely to a longer workweek in the former, as the average hourly earnings for the latter department were approximately 3 cents higher.

About 18 percent of the workers in electric furnaces earned less than $18 per week, and a like percentage earned $32 and over, leaving 64 percent with earnings of $18 and under $32. Of this group, those constituting nearly 30 percent of the total in the department earned $18 and under $22. The remaining 34 percent were divided more or less equally between those who earned $22 and under $26 and those who earned $26 and under $32.

Of the 16 occupations and occupational groups for which average weekly earnings were computed, only 2, common laborers and other

indirect labor, earned less than $20. The average for the former was $15.89, or $2.42 more than in Bessemer converters and $1.83 more than in open-hearth furnaces. The highest average for any of the 16 occupations was $47.65 for melters. The next highest was $31.76 for melters' first helpers. The latter average is almost identical with that for supervisory plant employees.

Wages of Seamen, 1929 to 1935

MONTHLY wages of ordinary seamen on American privately owned vessels of 5,000 gross tons and over averaged $41 in 1935 as compared with $38 in 1933 and 1934 and $45 in 1929, according to figures from reports of shipping commissioners published by the United States Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection in its report Merchant Marine Statistics. On Shipping Board vessels the average was $42 in 1934 and 1935, which was $1 less than in 1933 and $5 less than in 1929. In most cases the rates on Shipping Board vessels were higher than on the private ships. A notable exception was in the case of chief engineers, whose salaries in all 4 years averaged less on Shipping Board vessels, the difference amounting to $6 in 1933, $5 in 1934, $17 in 1935, and $19 in 1929.

The figures in table 1, taken from Merchant Marine Statistics for 1931 and 1935, show average monthly wages of the various classes of seamen on steam and motor cargo vessels of 5,000 gross tons and over on January 1 of 1929, 1933, 1934, and 1935.

Table 1.—Average Monthly Wages on American Steam and Motor Cargo Vessels of 5,000 Gross Tons and Over, Jan. 1, 1929, 1933, 1934, and 1935

Position	Private				United States Shipping Board			
	1929	1933	1934	1935	1929	1933	1934	1935
Deck department:								
First mates	$182	$164	$163	$171	$185	$172	$169	$172
Second mates	160	144	143	150	165	154	151	153
Third mates	143	127	128	135	150	140	137	142
Fourth mates	121	98	96	107	128	105	105	-------
Boatswains	74	64	65	70	75	68	67	70
Carpenters	68	66	69	72	80	72	73	74
Seamen, able	64	52	52	55	62	58	56	57
Seamen, ordinary	45	38	38	41	47	43	42	42
Engineer department:								
Chief engineers	280	256	251	264	261	250	246	247
First assistant engineers	183	165	165	173	187	173	170	168
Second assistant engineers	161	144	144	151	168	155	151	159
Third assistant engineers	145	128	129	135	152	140	137	137
Firemen	63	54	55	56	65	60	57	60
Oilers	71	61	61	64	72	67	62	65
Water tenders	71	59	61	64	72	65	62	63
Coal passers or wipers	55	45	45	46	58	53	50	51
Radio operators (class I):								
Grade I	-------	91	89	97	-------	94	90	89
Steward department:								
Chief stewards	122	111	112	121	121	116	118	119
Second stewards	103	86	90	118	100	88	-------	-------
Cooks	100	92	93	97	100	111	90	95
Second cooks	81	69	69	76	80	73	76	78
Mess stewards	49	40	40	41	51	43	42	43
Mess boys	42	36	35	36	43	39	38	39

The average monthly wages paid in 1935 on American merchant vessels of 500 gross tons and over are shown in table 2, by destination of vessel.

Table 2.—Average Monthly Wages Paid on American Merchant Vessels of 500 Gross Tons and Over in 1935, by Destination of Vessel

Occupation	Destination of vessel								
	Great Britain	Continental Europe	South America	West Indies, Mexico, and Central America	Atlantic and Gulf coasting trade	Asia and Australia	Pacific coasting trade	Africa	Atlantic to Pacific ports and vice versa
Steam vessels:									
Able seamen	$58	$56	$57	$55	$57	$55	$55	$55	$55
Boatswains	72	68	70	68	70	69	67	66	66
Carpenters	76	72	77	77	68	71	67	69	68
First mates	175	172	174	166	169	171	152	160	162
Second mates	152	156	152	145	147	147	127	135	138
Firemen	57	57	58	58	59	55	54	55	55
Trimmers	52	48	50	50	48	51	50	46	46
Chief engineers	244	252	245	237	233	262	229	242	234
First assistant engineers	173	172	172	164	165	171	151	160	160
Chief radio operators	93	95	96	92	94	100	94	87	90
Second radio operators	82	76	78	81	73	93	82	----	72
Sailing vessels:									
Able seamen	30	30	30	30	30	----	----	----	----
Boatswains	----	----	----	55	70	----	----	----	----
First mates	70	70	70	73	70	----	----	----	----

Legal Restrictions on Hours of Labor of Men in the United States, as of January 1, 1936

THIS article shows in tabular form the legal restrictions on the hours of labor of men in private employment as of January 1, 1936. It is a revision of similar analyses which have appeared in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review.[1]

Legislation in this field during the past 2 years has been very limited. In 1933 the Legislature of Montana limited the hours of labor of employees in strip mining, cement plants, and sugar refineries, but in 1935 passed an act (ch. 172) which provided for a referendum on amending the State constitution to allow regulation of hours of labor in general employments. In 1933 New Mexico limited the hours of labor of men in mercantile establishments, and in hotels and restaurants; the supreme court of that State, however, in the case of *State* v. *Henry* (25 Pac. (2d) 204) declared unconstitutional the law restricting the hours of labor in mercantile establishments. This action was based on the ground that the act deprived the employer and employee of liberty without due process, especially since the statute did not appear to have been enacted as a health or emergency measure.

[1] See issues of January 1929 (p. 16); January 1933 (p. 1); and April 1934 (p. 831).

The present article does not include legislation limiting the hours of labor of bus and truck drivers, a subject which has received increasing attention in recent years. Although such legislation does give some consideration to the health and well-being of the bus driver, it is primarily directed toward the protection of the traveling public. Again, no attempt has been made in this article to include any rules or regulations of State labor departments, which in some States have the force and effect of law.

State and Territorial Restrictions on Hours of Labor of Men in Private Employments

Jurisdiction	Maximum hours		Occupations or industries covered	Citation
	Daily	Weekly		
Alaska	8	.....	Underground mines	Comp. L., 1933, sec. 2132.
Arizona	8	.....	Certain employees in mines and smelters	Rev. Code, 1928, sec. 1354.
	8	.....	Mines, smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorinating processes, cyanide processes, cement works, rolling mills, rod mills, coke ovens, blast furnaces.	Idem, sec. 1356.
	8	.....	Certain employees in electric light and power plants.	Idem, sec. 1357.
	8	48	Laundry employees	Idem, sec. 1358.
	16	.....	Certain railroad employees [1]	Idem, sec. 4707.
Arkansas	8	.....	Railroad telegraph and telephone operators	Digest, 1921, sec. 7080.
	10	.....	Saw and planing mills	Idem, secs. 7082, 7083, 7084.
California	8	.....	Underground workings, mines, smelters, etc	Deering's Gen. L. 1931, Act No. 4933, sec. 1.
	9	(2)	Drug clerks	Idem, Act No. 5887, secs. 1 and 2.
	16	.....	Certain railway employees	Idem, Act No. 6479, sec. 1.
	[3] 13	.....	Telegraph or telephone dispatchers of trains	Idem, Act No. 6479, sec. 1.
	12	.....	Employees on streetcars	Deering's Pol. Code, 1931, sec. 3246.
Colorado	8	.....	Underground workings and mines, smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, and coke ovens.	Comp. L., 1921, sec. 4173.
	8	.....	Cement and plaster manufacturing plants	Acts of 1927, ch. 87.
Connecticut	8	.....	Railway telegraph or telephone operators and train dispatchers.	Gen. Stat., 1930, sec. 3748.
Florida	13	.....	Employees operating trains	Comp. Gen. L., 1927, sec. 6595.
Georgia	10	60	Cotton and woolen manufacture, except engineers, firemen, watchmen, mechanics, teamsters, yard employees, clerical forces, cleaners, repairmen.	Code, 1933, sec. 54-201.
	13	.....	Certain railroad employees	Idem, sec. 18-106.
Idaho	8	.....	Underground workings and mines, smelters, ore-reduction works, stamp mills, concentrators, and other ore-refining establishments.	Code, 1932, secs. 43-704 (as amended 1935, ch. 74) to 43-706.
Indiana	16	.....	Certain railroad employees	Burn's Ann. Stat., 1926, sec. 13061.
Iowa	16	.....	Railroad employees	Code, 1931, sec. 7984.
Kansas	8	.....	Lead and zinc mines	Rev. Stat., 1923, secs. 49-282, 49-283.
Louisiana	[4] 10	.....	Employees of street railroads	Dart's Gen. Stat., 1932, sec. 8173.
Maine	[5] 8	.....	Compressed air	Acts of 1934, no. 71.
	[5] 8	.....	do	Acts of 1931, ch. 164.

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Territorial Restrictions on Hours of Labor of Men in Private Employments—Continued

Jurisdiction	Maximum hours		Occupations or industries covered	Citation
	Daily	Weekly		
Maryland	8		Railway telegraph or telephone operators	Ann. Code, 1924, art. 23, sec. 260.
	10		Cotton and woolen mills	Idem, art. 100, sec. 1.
	10		Employees in tobacco warehouses in Baltimore.[6]	Idem, art. 48, sec. 15.
	10		Employees in mines of Allegany and Garrett Counties.	Public Local Laws of Md., 1930 (Garrett County), sec. 390, p. 2821.
Massachusetts	[7] 9 in 11		Certain street- or elevated-railway employees	Gen. L., 1932, ch. 161, sec. 103.
Michigan	[7] 10 in 12		Operators of steam, surface, and elevated railroads.	Comp. L., 1929, sec. 8492.
		(5)	Motormen or conductors of streetcars	Idem, sec. 8495.
Minnesota	[7] 16		Certain railway employees	Mason's Stat., 1927, sec. 4092.
	14		Locomotive engineers and firemen	Idem, sec. 4091.
Mississippi	10	60	Mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment.	Code, 1930, sec. 4646.
Missouri	8		Mining, mechanical, chemical, manufacturing or smelting, plate-glass manufacturing.	Rev. Stat., 1929, secs. 13206, 13208, 13622.
	9		Operators in interlocking towers	Idem, sec. 4851.
Montana	8		Hoisting engineers, underground mines or tunnels, stamp mills, concentrators or smelters for treatment of ores.	Rev. Code, 1921, secs. 3068, 3071, 3072, 3073 (as amended by Acts of 1929, ch. 116).
	9		Telephone switchboards in cities with population of 3,000 or over.	Idem, sec. 3074.
	16 in 24		Certain railroad employees	Idem, sec. 3081.
	8		Strip mining	Acts of 1933, ch. 76, sec. 2.
	8		Cement plants, quarries, and hydroelectric dams.	Idem, ch. 77, sec. 1.
	8		Sugar refineries	Idem, ch. 90, sec. 1.
	8		Retail stores	Acts of 1933-34, ch. 8.
Nebraska	[7] 16		Certain common carriers	Comp. Stat, 1929, sec. 74-902.
	[3] 13		Telegraph or telephone dispatchers of trains	Idem, sec. 74-902.
Nevada	8		Underground mines or workings of any kind; all workmen working around surface of such mines, in smelters, open mines, plaster and cement works.	Comp. L., 1929, secs. 2794, 10238, 10240, 10242.
	[7] 16		Employees of common carriers	Idem, sec. 6335.
	8		Telephone or telegraph operators and all other persons dispatching trains.	Idem, sec. 6338.
New Jersey	[7] 12		Certain street-railway employees	Comp. Stat., 1910, p. 5008, sec. 57.
	[4] 8		Compressed air	Comp. Stat. Supp., 1911-24, sec. 107-140A (10).
New Mexico	16		Certain railroad employees	Stat., 1929, sec. 116-724.
New York	[4] 8		Compressed air	Cahill's Consol. L., 1930, ch. 32, sec. 430.
		[8] 70	Apprentices or employees in pharmacies or drug stores.	Idem, ch. 15, sec. 1357.
	10		Brick yards	Idem, ch. 32, sec. 163.
	10		Street surface or elevated railroads	Idem, ch. 32, sec. 164.
	[7] 16		Steam or other railroads	Idem, ch. 32, sec. 165.
	8		Signalmen on railroads	Idem, ch. 32, sec. 166.
North Carolina	16		Certain employees of common carriers	Consol. Stat., 1924, p. 7, sec. 6565.
	[3] 13		Telegraph or telephone train dispatchers	Do.
North Dakota	[7] 16		Any railroad corporation or common carrier	Comp. L., 1913, sec. 4668.
	8		Coal mines or open-pit mines	Supp. (1925) to Comp. L., 1913, sec. 3084a88.
Ohio	8		Mechanical, manufacturing, or mining business.	Page's Gen. Code, 1932, sec. 6241.
	15		Certain railway or street-railway employees	Idem, sec. 9007.
Oklahoma	8		In or about all coal mines	Stat., 1931, sec. 11112.

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Territorial Restrictions on Hours of Labor of Men in Private Employments—Continued

Jurisdiction	Maximum hours		Occupations or industries covered	Citation
	Daily	Weekly		
Oregon	10	-------	Mill, factory, or manufacturing establishments	Code, 1930, sec. 49-602.
	8	48	Sawmills, planing mills, shingle mills, and logging camps.	Idem, sec. 49-601.
	8	-------	Underground mines	Idem, sec. 49-604.
	[7] 14	-------	Common carrier	Idem, sec. 62-1602.
	[10] 9	-------	Telegraph operators or train dispatchers responsible for train movements.	Do.
	[7] 10	-------	Conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman, or flagman on steam railroad.	Code, 1930, sec. 62-1605.
Pennsylvania	[8] 8	-------	Compressed air	West's Stat., 1920, sec. 5433.
	12	-------	Certain street-railway employees	Idem, sec. 6215.
	8	-------	Mine hoisting engineers	Idem, sec. 15251.
Puerto Rico	12	-------	Certain railroad employees	Rev. Stat., 1911, sec. 1663.
	8	-------	Employees in commercial, industrial, or agricultural establishments:	Acts of 1935 (Spec. sess.), No. 49.
Rhode Island	10	-------	Certain street-railway employees	Gen. L., 1923, sec. 3661.
South Carolina	10	55	Cotton and woolen mills	Code, 1932, sec. 1466.
	12	-------	Certain street-railway employees	Idem, sec. 1479.
	10	-------	Interurban railway employees	Idem, sec. 1480.
Texas	[7] 16	-------	Certain railroad employees	Rev. Civil Stat., 1925, art. 6390.
Utah	8	-------	Underground workings and mines, smelters and other institutions for the reduction of ores.	Rev. Stats. 1933, sec. 49-3-2.
Washington	10	-------	Certain street-railway employees	Rem. Rev. Stat., 1931, sec. 7648.
	8	-------	Coal mines	Idem, sec. 7654.
	10	-------	Those employed in transporting men in and out of mines.	Idem, sec. 7656.
West Virginia	8	-------	Telephone or telegraph operators on railroads	Code, 1931, ch. 21, art. 4, sec. 1.
Wyoming	8	-------	Underground mines, smelters, stamp mills, sampling works, concentration plants and all other plants for reduction or refining of ores and metals.	Rev. Stat., 1931, secs. 63-103, 63-104.
United States	8	-------	Underground workers on leased mineral lands of the United States.	U. S. Code, 1934, title 30, sec. 187.
	[11] 16	-------	Persons engaged in or connected with the operation of trains in the District of Columbia or in interstate commerce.	Idem, title 45, sec. 62.
	[3] 13	-------	Telegraph operators and train dispatchers	Idem, title 45, sec. 62.
	[12] 8	-------	Railroad operating employees	Idem, title 45, sec. 65.
	[13] 9 [14] 12	-------	Deck officers on vessels	Idem, title 46, sec. 235.
	[13] 9 [15] 8 [15] 12	-------	Seamen	Idem, title 46, sec. 673.

[1] It is declared to be a misdemeanor to require a railroad employee who has worked 16 consecutive hours to go on duty again before he has had at least 9 hours' rest.

[2] 108 hours in any 2 consecutive weeks; employee must have 1 complete day's rest in 1 of such weeks and 2 half-day rest periods in the other week.

[3] In towers operated only during day; maximum, 9 hours in towers operated night and day.

[4] To fall within 12 consecutive hours.

[5] Schedule prescribed, limiting hours in ratio to air pressure.

[6] Hours are limited to from 7 a. m. until noon and from 1 p. m. until 6 p. m.

[7] Consecutive hours.

[8] Prohibits working more than 6 days in any consecutive 7 days of 24 hours each.

[9] Hours to be so arranged that employee shall receive 1 afternoon and evening off in each week, and also 1 full day off in 2 consecutive weeks.

[10] In a 24-hour period, in towers, etc., operated only in the daytime. In an emergency may work 4 additional hours 3 days per week.

[11] Maximum hours permitted. After 16 consecutive hours of work, 10 consecutive hours off is required, but after 16 hours of work in an aggregate of 24 hours, then 8 consecutive hours off duty.

[12] 8 hours is used as a standard in computing the wages of the employee.

[13] While in port.

[14] While at sea; immediately after leaving port no duty unless officer had 6 hours off duty within the 12 hours immediately preceding time of sailing.

[15] While in safe harbor, no seaman shall be required to do any unnecessary work on Sunday or on certain legal holidays. While at sea sailors shall be divided into 2 watches, and firemen, oilers, and water tenders into 3 watches.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Australia in June 1935

THE latest compilation of average weekly and hourly wages for June 1935 in the six Australian States and the country as a whole shows a slight increase over December 1934 for male workers and no change for women. Figures for the month of June 1935 have been taken from the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics for September 1935 [1] showing average nominal weekly and hourly rates payable and weekly hours of labor. Wage rates of this kind have been compiled for different industries since 1913. Detailed information on wages is obtained from awards, determinations, and agreements fixing pay under the Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts that provide for the establishment of minimum rates. In most cases the rates apply in important urban areas but where, as in mining, a pursuit is not urban in character the rates for important producing centers are used. If there is no award or determination for a particular industry the union or predominant rate of pay is used. With the recent growth in awards, determinations, and agreements there has been less occasion than formerly to use predominant rates in computing average rates. The figures are weighted on the basis of census returns.[2]

In table 1 weighted average [3] weekly rates payable for a full week's work are shown for adults for all industries surveyed, as of December 1934 and June 1935, by States and for Australia as a whole. Separate series are given for adult males and females.

Table 1.—Weighted Average Full-Time Weekly Rates in Australia, December 1934 and June 1935

[Shilling at former par=24.33 cents, penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate in June 1935—shilling 19.56 cents, penny, 1.63 cents]

Locality	Males				Females			
	December 1934		June 1935		December 1934		June 1935	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Australia	82	0	82	3	44	7	44	7
New South Wales	83	2	83	3	44	3	44	3
Victoria	78	8	79	4	43	9	43	9
Queensland	88	9	88	10	47	8	47	8
South Australia	75	6	76	2	43	3	43	3
Western Australia	84	1	84	1	49	1	49	1
Tasmania	79	7	80	6	44	1	44	1

The figures in table 2 cover weighted average nominal weekly rates payable and weekly hours of labor, by industry, for the several

[1] Australia, Bureau of Census and Statistics, Bulletin No. 141, p. 69.

[2] Idem, Official Yearbook, No. 27, 1934, p. 708.

[3] In Australian terminology, average wages are known as "nominal" wages.

States and for Australia, as of June 30, 1935. To obtain the nominal hourly rate of pay the weekly rate should be divided by the weekly working hours.

Table 2.—Weighted Average Weekly Rates and Hours of Labor in Australia, June 30, 1935

[shilling at former par=24.33 cents, penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate in June 1935—shilling 19.56 cents, penny 1.63 cents]

Industrial group	Weighted average weekly rates											
	Australia		New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania	
Males	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
All groups	82	3	83	3	79	4	88	10	76	2	84	1	80	6
All groups except pastoral, agricultural, shipping	84	5	86	3	80	10	91	2	77	8	86	0	82	7
Wood, furniture	86	2	87	8	82	11	92	11	80	10	84	0	85	7
Engineering, metal works	83	10	85	4	81	3	89	7	79	6	86	3	86	5
Food, drink, etc	84	0	85	1	79	7	88	1	85	3	85	2	82	4
Clothing, boots, etc	79	11	78	4	79	10	83	2	83	2	86	7	74	7
Books, printing, etc	99	7	101	11	97	9	101	4	91	4	108	3	92	8
Other manufacturing	81	9	83	4	78	10	85	7	80	4	84	10	83	4
Building	94	2	97	7	90	7	102	11	87	1	90	9	87	6
Mining	97	10	103	1	85	2	108	4	71	6	95	5	95	7
Rail and tram services	83	4	82	5	83	0	88	2	78	8	86	4	80	2
Other land transport	79	6	81	9	76	3	86	3	73	4	81	7	79	2
Shipping	85	8	87	4	84	6	83	6	86	2	83	7	85	0
Pastoral, agricultural, etc	73	4	70	7	71	4	83	0	68	5	75	0	74	11
Domestic, hotels, etc	76	1	77	6	74	8	78	7	70	10	77	10	65	9
Miscellaneous	78	8	79	6	77	4	85	6	72	4	78	3	74	5
Females														
All groups	44	7	44	3	43	9	47	8	43	3	49	1	44	1
Food, drink, etc	40	8	40	11	41	5	40	5	34	9	38	4	37	6
Clothing, boots, etc	43	9	43	9	42	8	44	8	47	8	46	5	41	8
All manufacturing	44	2	41	10	46	2	44	5	42	6	----		44	0
Domestic, hotels, etc	46	0	43	10	46	6	48	3	38	3	52	2	50	6
Shop assistants, clerks, etc	47	2	47	0	44	0	54	6	40	0	----		----	

	Weekly working hours						
Males							
All groups except pastoral, agricultural, shipping	45.36	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77
Wood, furniture	46.46	45.74	47.97	44.03	48.00	46.58	47.90
Engineering, metal works	45.25	44.03	46.68	44.00	46.63	44.45	45.64
Food, drink, etc	45.54	44.60	46.98	44.36	46.36	45.80	47.94
Clothing, boots, etc	44.54	44.00	45.17	44.00	44.00	44.00	46.29
Books, printing, etc	43.53	43.38	43.63	44.00	43.68	42.79	43.35
Other manufacturing	46.18	45.29	47.21	44.81	47.25	46.03	46.94
Building	44.04	43.66	44.33	44.00	44.44	44.13	44.59
Mining	43.62	42.95	44.76	43.47	43.79	43.65	44.92
Rail and tram services	45.58	44.38	47.59	44.00	48.00	43.79	48.00
Other land transport	45.74	44.00	47.73	44.00	48.00	46.50	48.00
Domestic, hotels, etc	45.89	44.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Miscellaneous	46.05	44.54	47.74	44.00	47.84	47.23	47.88
Females							
All groups	44.81	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07
Food, drink, etc	46.17	44.80	47.33	45.00	48.00	44.00	48.00
Clothing, boots, etc	44.41	44.00	44.86	44.00	44.00	44.00	45.33
All manufacturing	45.05	44.19	45.73	44.14	46.19	----	44.00
Domestic, hotels, etc	45.10	43 83	46.15	44.00	48.00	47.20	48.00
Shop assistants, clerks, etc	45.14	44.00	46.00	44.00	48.00	----	----

Australian national law provides for the establishment of basic rates of pay and in five of the six States additional legislation provides for fixing such rates within their respective boundaries. The latest declarations of basic rates that form the groundwork of the wage structure in Australia are shown in tables 3 and 4. The national law established a wage rate based on the needs of a family unit consisting of man, wife, and two children. The State awards are for families of varying sizes as listed in table 4.

Table 3.—Basic Weekly Rates of Pay Fixed by Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for Each Capital City, 1935

[Shilling at former par=24.33 cents; exchange rate in June 1935, 19.56 cents]

Capital city	Basic weekly rates of pay in 1935			
	Mar. 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
	s.	s.	s.	s.
Weighted average	66	66	66	66
Sydney	68	68	68	70
Melbourne	66	66	66	66
Brisbane	62	62	62	64
Adelaide	65	65	65	67
Perth	68	68	68	68
Hobart	69	69	69	69

Table 4.—Basic Weekly Wage Rates Fixed by State Industrial Tribunals in Australia

[Pound at former par=$4.8665; shilling=24.33 cents; penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate in June 1935—shilling 19.56 cents, penny 1.63 cents]

State	Basic weekly wage for—		Date of operation	Family unit (for male rate)
	Males	Females		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
New South Wales	[1] 3 8 6	1 17 0	Jan. 5, 1935	Man, wife, and child.
Victoria	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2].
Queensland	3 14 0	1 19 0	Jan. 7, 1931	Man, wife, and 3 children.
South Australia	[3] 3 6 0	[4] 1 11 6	----------	Do.
Western Australia:				
Metropolitan area	3 10 6	1 18 1	Jan. 7, 1935	Man, wife, and 2 children.
Goldfields areas and other portions of State, excluding southwest land division	4 4 4	2 5 6	----------	
Agricultural areas and southwest land division	3 11 2	1 18 5	----------	

[1] Plus child allowance.
[2] None declared, but follow Federal rates to a large extent.
[3] Judgment dated Oct. 21, 1935.
[4] Judgment dated Dec. 4, 1931.

Wages in Nanking

IN NANKING the monthly wages of men ranged from 9.49 yuan dollars [1] in the wearing-apparel industry to 35.33 yuan dollars in furniture manufacture, according to statistics recently published by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Nanking Municipal Govern-

[1] Average exchange rate of yuan dollar at par in first 6 months of 1935=38.3 cents, United States currency.

ment.[2] The monthly wages of men in the textile industry were 14.12 yuan dollars and those of women and children, respectively, 8.52 yuan dollars and 7.21 yuan dollars. Wages in various other industries are also recorded in the accompanying table:

Monthly Wages in Various Industries in Nanking

[Average exchange rate of yuan dollar for first 6 months in 1935=38.3 cents in United States currency]

Industry	Monthly wages (Chinese yuan dollars) of—		
	Men	Women	Children
Bricks, glass, etc	13.98	----------	5.10
Chemicals, etc	23.53	----------	9.25
Clocks, scientific instruments, etc	19.60	----------	----------
Food and beverages	15.58	----------	----------
Fuel	16.82	----------	----------
Furniture manufacture	35.33	----------	----------
Gas, water, and electricity	27.89	----------	17.45
Leather, rubber, etc	13.53	----------	----------
Machinery, etc	19.40	----------	8.84
Metal	24.10	----------	7.60
Paper, etc	11.43	----------	----------
Printing	24.92	9.00	9.34
Textiles	14.12	8.52	7.21
Wearing apparel	9.49	----------	----------
Woodworking	23.91	----------	----------

Earnings in Coal Mining in Germany, Third Quarter of 1935

CASH earnings of coal-mine workers in Germany showed a slight improvement during the year 1934–35. The following table gives the earnings of these workers during the third quarter of 1934 and 1935. It is not stated whether wage deductions (such as dues to the Labor Front, societies of "Strength through joy", of "Beauty of labor", etc.) are included in these earnings (*Barverdienste*).[3]

Cash Earnings of Workers in Coal Mining in Germany, Third Quarter of 1934 and 1935

[Average exchange rate of mark in September 1934=40.3 cents; in September 1935, 40.2 cents]

Item	Anthracite (*Steinkohl*) mining		Lignite (*Braunkohl*) mining	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Number of workers	321,317	333,492	62,390	61,329
Cash earnings per shift of adult workers:	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*
Underground workers	7.11	7.17	7.40	7.59
Miners	7.83	7.87	----------	----------
Haulers	6.31	6.32	----------	----------
Surface workers	6.09	6.12	6.35	6.45
Skilled	6.81	6.84	----------	----------
Others	5.69	5.72	----------	----------
Brushers	----------	----------	5.71	5.81
Total	----------	----------	6.01	6.13
Cash earnings of all workers:				
Per month	148.00	152.00	135.00	145.00
Per shift	6.72	6.77	5.92	6.03

[2] International Labor Office, Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva), Jan. 13, 1936, p. 32.
[3] Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik, Berlin, Jan. 2, 1936, p. 74.

Average Hourly Wages in Various Industries in Hungary on October 1, 1935

AVERAGE hourly wages of 70 representative groups of workers in various industries and occupations in Hungary on October 1, 1935,[1] are shown in the following table. The number of workers in each of the groups selected for representative wage statistics fluctuates from 20 to 233.

Average Hourly Wages of Representative Groups of Workers in Various Industries and Occupations in Hungary, Oct. 1, 1935

[Average exchange rate of pengö (100 fillèrs) = 29.6 cents October 1935]

Industry and occupation	Budapest	Provinces	Entire country	Class of workers						
				Males	Females	Adults	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Day laborers	Minors
Mining and smelting:	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*
Haulers	-------	64	64	64	-------	64	64	-------	-------	-------
Other underground workers	-------	46	46	46	-------	46	-------	46	-------	-------
Surface—day laborers	-------	32	32	33	23	33	-------	-------	32	29
Metal industry:										
Gold and silver smiths	82	-------	82	87	53	84	90	63	-------	25
Tinsmiths	67	42	62	62	-------	62	66	41	-------	-------
Locksmiths or ironmongers	56	36	50	50	-------	50	51	38	-------	-------
Installation workers and turners	70	54	68	68	-------	70	70	48	-------	-------
Machinists	70	58	63	63	-------	63	66	47	-------	-------
Blacksmiths	68	47	57	57	-------	57	64	42	-------	32
Day laborers	36	22	30	31	26	33	-------	-------	30	13
Machine construction:										
Casters	71	51	61	61	-------	61	69	56	-------	-------
Molders	87	69	80	80	-------	80	80	-------	-------	-------
Gunsmiths	93	-------	93	95	58	93	103	74	-------	-------
Ship carpenters	72	-------	72	72	-------	72	74	64	-------	-------
Toolmakers	64	57	63	63	-------	63	63	-------	-------	-------
Watchmakers	65	32	59	59	-------	59	59	-------	-------	-------
Day laborers	39	26	32	32	30	35	-------	-------	32	14
Electrical industry:										
Electricians	63	57	62	71	43	62	79	46	-------	-------
Outside wiremen	85	54	71	71	-------	71	71	-------	-------	-------
Inside wiremen	77	65	68	68	-------	68	71	41	-------	-------
Day laborers	62	36	44	44	25	44	-------	-------	44	-------
Stone, clay, and glass:										
Brickmakers	41	39	41	43	31	41	-------	41	-------	19
Stove-fitters	101	46	63	63	-------	63	69	33	-------	-------
Glass blowers	-------	57	57	57	-------	58	58	-------	-------	19
Day laborers	30	20	24	27	18	25	-------	-------	24	13
Wood and bone:										
Sawyers	47	35	42	42	-------	42	49	40	-------	-------
Carpenters (builders)	61	32	51	51	-------	51	51	-------	-------	-------
Cabinetmakers	73	41	60	60	-------	60	63	44	-------	-------
Polishers	53	25	47	50	45	47	51	42	-------	-------
Day laborers	30	14	21	22	14	24	-------	-------	21	9
Leather, hair, brushes, and feather:										
Leather factory workers	39	51	44	47	26	44	51	40	-------	-------
Tanners	58	60	60	60	-------	60	62	44	-------	-------
Rubber workers	51	-------	51	58	42	51	101	50	-------	-------
Day laborers	31	36	33	37	28	33	-------	-------	33	-------
Textiles:										
Spinners and weavers	53	35	41	47	36	42	49	32	-------	26
Button and lace makers	40	31	39	55	36	39	66	36	-------	27
Wool dyers	50	35	48	51	37	48	69	43	-------	-------
Wool spinners and weavers	50	40	46	47	45	46	57	43	-------	24

[1] Hungary. Office Central Royal Hongrois de Statistique. Bulletin Statistique Mensuel Hongrois, Budapest, October-December 1935 (pp. 582, 583).

Average Hourly Wages of Representative Groups of Workers in Various Industries and Occupations in Hungary, Oct. 1, 1935—Continued

Industry and occupation	Budapest	Provinces	Entire country	Class of workers						
				Males	Females	Adults	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Day laborers	Minors
Textiles—Continued.	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*	*Fillèrs*
Fabric dyers	68	41	50	51	32	50	83	40	-------	-------
Tapestry makers	68	55	64	64	-------	64	64	-------	-------	-------
Day laborers	28	22	27	29	22	27	-------	-------	27	17
Clothing:										
Shoemakers	53	33	40	49	26	40	49	26	-------	14
Hat makers	46	-------	46	65	36	47	57	38	-------	18
Tailors, men's	64	70	66	66	-------	66	66	-------	-------	-------
Tailors, women's	55	-------	55	88	49	56	56	-------	-------	18
Furriers	72	59	68	76	58	68	68	-------	-------	-------
Paper industry:										
Paper factory workers	-------	51	51	56	35	51	66	47	-------	17
Bookbinders	81	51	76	104	50	77	77	-------	-------	42
Day laborers	-------	39	39	41	28	39	-------	-------	39	-------
Food:										
Bakers	72	47	64	66	43	64	66	43	-------	-------
Day laborers	45	28	44	48	30	44	-------	-------	44	-------
Building trades:										
Masons	67	48	62	62	-------	62	62	-------	-------	-------
Cabinetmakers	63	41	49	49	-------	49	49	-------	-------	-------
Plumbers	96	-------	96	96	-------	96	148	59	-------	-------
Steel construction workers	50	23	39	39	-------	39	45	22	-------	-------
Cement workers	41	29	36	41	23	36	63	29	-------	16
Decorators and painters	63	44	58	58	-------	58	58	-------	-------	-------
Day laborers	32	19	26	28	23	27	-------	-------	26	18
Printing:										
Hand compositors	196	126	174	174	-------	174	174	-------	-------	-------
Machine compositors	231	132	190	190	-------	190	190	-------	-------	-------
Pressmen	168	125	155	155	-------	155	155	-------	-------	-------
Helpers	84	44	68	85	55	68	-------	68	-------	-------
Transportation:										
Motormen	58	-------	58	58	-------	58	58	-------	-------	-------
Conductors	58	-------	58	58	-------	58	58	-------	-------	-------
Truck drivers	77	60	71	71	-------	71	71	-------	-------	-------
Teamsters	45	32	39	39	-------	39	-------	42	32	-------
Porters	26	-------	36	36	-------	36	-------	-------	36	-------
Trackmen	27	28	27	27	-------	28	-------	30	21	15
Municipal service: Day laborers	54	-------	54	54	46	54	-------	59	51	-------

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Operations of the United States Employment Service, February 1936

ACTIVITIES of offices of the United States Employment Service resumed a more nearly normal level during February, following the passing of the peak of W. P. A. activity in December. The combined effect of the short month, severe weather, and declining W. P. A. requisitions reduced the volume of new registrations and placements materially from the abnormally high totals of preceding months.

During the 22 working days of February, 343,376 previously unregistered job seekers were registered and classified by the employment offices. This is a decline of 19.9 percent from the number registered in January, but represents a gain of 30.7 percent over the 262,707 new registrations reported for February 1935, one year earlier.

Although total placements during February declined as a result of seasonal restrictions on Public Works activity and reduced requisitions from W. P. A. projects, private placements increased 6.9 percent above the number reported in January. The 65,994 placements with private employers in February was but 0.5 percent below the 66,334 reported in February 1935. This is in sharp contrast to the comparative records for the preceding 3 months when the pressure of W. P. A. activity reduced private placement activity materially below the levels prevailing during the same period 1 year earlier.

Placements in public employment at prevailing wage scales during February numbered 79,392, a decline of 15.0 percent below the total for January. This number, however, was 19.4 percent above the 66,513 public placements made in February 1935. The classification of public placements includes placements in regular governmental employment with local, State, or Federal units on public works of any nature on which employees are paid full prevailing wages or with contractors operating on public works.

Continuing the decline from the peak load of W. P. A. activity placements of workers on projects at security wages totaled 240,657 in February. In January, 367,354 such placements were made and in December, the high point of the program, 646,258 placements of this character were made.

At the close of the month files of the employment offices contained the applications of 9,196,423, persons actively seeking employment. This figure does not represent totally unemployed persons alone.

The active file of employment offices includes, in addition to the registrations of totally unemployed persons, the applications of all persons employed at security wages on works projects, and the applications of persons employed on jobs of short duration. These applications are maintained as "active" so that they may receive consideration for further employment opportunities in private industry. The active file also includes many applications from persons, who though employed, are seeking better jobs.

The number of applications in the active file, now the largest on record, has been increased sharply in recent months by two factors. First, the regulation making registration by relief employables a condition for employment on W. P. A. projects brought in many previously unregistered relief clients, while the publicity accompanying the relief program attracted many nonrelief job seekers as well. Secondly, a recent Nation-wide survey of active file records of the employment offices resulted in the renewal of the previously lapsed applications of many persons who had failed to maintain contact with the offices.

Applications were received during February from 11,276 previously unregistered veterans, 29.3 percent fewer than in January. Placements of veterans numbered 26,477, including private, public, and relief employment. This is a decline of 33 percent from the January total, caused by the reduction in placements on security wage projects. At the end of February 551,499 veterans were actively seeking work through the Employment Service.

Offices of the affiliated or cooperating State employment services received 180,340 new applications during February, 52.5 percent of the total for the entire employment service. State employment service offices made 47,312 private placements, a gain of 6.2 percent over January and equal to 71.7 percent of the national total. State offices made 29,966 public placements, 37.7 percent of the total, and 112,251 relief placements, 46.6 percent of all placements of this type. At the end of February, 4,160,177 persons were actively seeking work through the State services, a number equal to 45.2 percent of the total active registrations for the entire employment service.

The National Reemployment Service, the other operating branch of the United States Employment Service, received 163,036 new applications during February, 47.5 percent of the total for the month. Placements in private industry made by the National Reemployment Service numbered 18,682, equal to 28.3 percent of the total. This is a gain of 8.9 percent over the number of private placements made in January. Placements on public works or in governmental service by National Reemployment Service offices numbered 49,426, equal to 62.3 percent of the total for the country. These offices made 128,406 placements at security wages, 53.4 percent of this type of placements.

At the close of February the National Reemployment Service file contained 5,036,246 active registrants, 54.8 percent of the total for the country.

Table 1.—Operations of Offices of Combined State Employment Services and National Reemployment Service, February 1936

State	Placements						New applications		Active file	
		Private		Public						
	Total	Number	Percent of change from January	Number	Percent of change from January	Relief[1]	Number	Percent of change from January	Number, Feb. 29	Percent of change from Jan. 31
United States	386,043	65,994	+6.9	79,392	−15.0	240,657	343,376	−19.9	9,196,423	+2.1
Alabama	7,129	160	−36.5	2,401	+16.6	4,568	5,696	−18.0	152,867	+4.0
Arizona	4,579	310	−20.3	1,634	−19.3	2,635	3,293	−2.3	42,183	+7.1
Arkansas	6,164	537	+.2	1,203	−4.1	4,424	4,061	−12.8	111,452	+1.2
California	32,938	5,536	−1.3	8,665	+16.7	18,737	32,257	−9.8	400,950	+2.2
Colorado	5,817	534	−1.5	1,677	+26.1	3,606	4,847	−52.9	113,313	+3.6
Connecticut	3,990	1,006	−15.6	491	−27.6	2,493	4,044	−32.8	87,687	+4.0
Delaware	1,223	253	−33.8	139	−67.5	831	853	−29.2	17,145	+1.5
Florida	4,522	1,934	+71.8	1,868	+11.6	720	6,359	−10.5	154,398	−6.2
Georgia	8,144	1,024	−19.4	2,778	+17.7	4,342	10,833	+36.9	277,404	+4.5
Idaho	2,502	213	+47.9	379	−36.5	1,910	1,532	−31.5	37,986	+.1
Illinois	19,901	7,769	+39.8	2,460	−1.8	9,672	23,678	−21.0	485,505	+3.4
Indiana	7,907	3,186	−3.2	649	−46.1	4,072	8,540	−11.1	212,319	+2.3
Iowa	6,974	2,630	+56.8	1,908	+16.1	2,436	3,731	−40.3	98,658	−3.2
Kansas	4,566	620	+16.8	1,007	−61.0	2,939	4,249	−7.6	118,854	+3.4
Kentucky	1,923	419	−12.0	1,077	−33.8	427	4,637	−31.3	238,585	+2.8
Louisiana	627	330	−1.8	297	−55.4	0	1,791	+4.2	60,669	+5.1
Maine	1,250	33	−63.7	372	−48.6	845	1,060	−41.7	42,265	+1.3
Maryland	2,819	252	−18.3	345	−48.7	2,222	4,190	−32.0	127,158	+4.2
Massachusetts	4,578	552	−24.0	880	−53.7	3,146	9,004	−16.5	399,100	+8.0
Michigan	12,301	546	+49.2	1,582	−49.4	10,173	10,788	−39.9	284,362	+3.7
Minnesota	7,963	2,828	−4.4	1,646	−20.8	3,489	4,708	−35.7	166,433	−1.9
Mississippi	6,534	9	−80.0	1,119	+3.4	5,406	7,656	−4.6	185,780	+4.7
Missouri	11,713	892	+2.4	1,630	−43.9	9,191	8,272	−15.9	343,521	+1.2
Montana	1,776	498	+16.4	934	−38.6	344	1,799	+12.0	53,138	+1.4
Nebraska	6,589	351	−22.0	2,004	+14.1	4,234	2,322	−48.6	62,242	−3.5
Nevada	1,124	65	+35.4	776	−25.2	283	549	−29.7	7,567	−1.4
New Hampshire	3,951	1,065	+54.1	271	−52.3	2,615	1,685	−37.1	35,601	+4.7
New Jersey	20,883	2,119	−8.1	1,273	−9.8	17,491	11,037	−26.1	304,132	+2.4
New Mexico	4,322	254	+2.8	1,214	−24.0	2,854	2,092	−39.5	61,157	+2.9
New York	21,461	8,115	+3.5	2,681	−40.1	10,665	20,717	−20.2	666,112	−1.5
North Carolina	7,887	1,417	−23.2	2,711	+4.7	3,759	9,188	−26.4	196,863	+1.2
North Dakota	2,865	231	−17.2	194	+39.6	2,440	1,299	−34.8	45,159	−3.3
Ohio	11,796	5,774	−7.6	1,657	−37.2	4,365	16,766	−20.7	391,714	−.2
Oklahoma	13,513	802	+15.4	2,673	+7.6	10,038	10,413	+26.9	174,637	+6.6
Oregon	4,694	442	+80.4	2,621	+17.4	1,631	3,184	−25.9	114,345	+1.4
Pennsylvania	36,408	2,936	−10.4	3,004	−27.7	30,468	27,271	−27.2	1,330,134	+1.8
Rhode Island	957	280	+91.8	328	0.0	349	1,328	−33.0	58,270	+2.1
South Carolina	5,999	374	+40.6	1,685	+57.8	3,940	7,403	+34.7	156,885	+4.8
South Dakota	2,178	1,169	+201.3	645	−32.0	364	1,061	−23.9	39,648	−4.3
Tennessee	7,232	304	−18.1	1,497	−5.5	5,431	6,644	−13.8	256,863	+1.9
Texas	31,914	641	+6.3	9,539	+7.3	21,734	26,352	−9.4	329,862	+7.6
Utah	3,495	448	+127.4	970	−4.9	2,077	1,594	−12.6	40,655	−5.3
Vermont	641	210	+28.8	169	−46.3	262	966	+13.9	17,206	+5.1
Virginia	4,504	1,142	+18.1	1,625	−37.2	1,737	5,869	−34.5	138,096	−2.0
Washington	8,824	214	−33.7	2,184	−31.1	6,426	3,784	−41.7	211,464	+1.8
West Virginia	2,942	619	+27.9	1,213	−49.1	1,110	3,414	−31.6	143,354	+3.2
Wisconsin	10,990	3,504	+52.1	824	−2.6	6,662	6,862	−26.0	137,161	−1.8
Wyoming	1,312	149	+115.9	483	−16.4	680	850	−38.3	16,757	+.5
District of Columbia	1,722	1,298	+1.1	10	−98.3	414	2,848	−13.9	48,807	+3.7

[1] Includes only security wage placements on Works-Relief projects.

Table 2.—Operations of Offices of State Employment Services, February 1936

State	Placements						New applications		Active file	
	Total	Private		Public		Relief[1]	Number	Percent of change from January	Number, Feb. 29	Percent of change from Jan. 31
		Number	Percent of change from January	Number	Percent of change from January					
All States	189,529	47,312	+6.2	29,966	−11.0	112,251	180,340	−21.1	4,160,177	+1.5
Arizona	2,070	176	−24.8	685	−21.4	1,209	1,711	+4.3	16,448	+10.5
California	26,062	4,840	−.5	5,601	+12.1	15,621	26,542	−7.1	328,696	+2.5
Colorado	2,618	273	−9.6	873	+195.9	1,472	2,855	−64.0	58,072	+5.6
Connecticut	2,793	765	−14.6	320	−34.2	1,708	3,272	−32.2	64,020	+5.9
Delaware	1,223	253	−33.8	139	−67.5	831	853	−29.2	17,145	+1.5
Florida	1,735	213	+12.7	974	+51.5	548	3,677	−10.9	84,760	−16.6
Idaho	1,351	150	+44.2	306	−6.7	895	978	−32.5	19,127	−2.5
Illinois	13,761	7,074	+45.0	1,691	+.5	4,996	18,704	−14.7	344,980	+4.8
Indiana	4,673	2,653	−1.2	443	−53.6	1,577	4,880	−23.6	117,928	+.4
Iowa	4,317	2,210	+52.5	909	+39.8	1,198	2,645	−36.2	56,543	−5.9
Kansas (not affiliated)	1,688	376	+44.6	125	−47.9	1,187	1,255	+21.7	27,462	+6.3
Louisiana	627	330	−1.8	297	−55.4	0	1,791	+4.2	60,669	+5.1
Massachusetts	2,159	472	−26.5	283	−67.7	1,404	4,951	−12.7	178,579	+16.4
Minnesota	3,731	1,704	−15.0	635	+21.0	1,392	2,490	−39.8	79,995	−2.8
Missouri	5,928	740	+2.8	358	−34.9	4,830	5,289	−10.9	135,488	+1.7
Nevada	467	51	+112.5	381	−44.1	35	355	−32.4	5,130	+.5
New Hampshire	2,329	69	−10.4	164	−58.5	2,096	1,366	−40.8	18,421	+8.5
New Jersey	18,584	1,992	−8.5	1,015	−14.1	15,577	9,726	−24.0	252,992	+2.7
New Mexico	1,848	105	−18.0	466	−46.9	1,277	1,215	−44.9	31,055	+3.5
New York	15,461	7,052	−3.2	1,764	−31.6	6,645	16,111	−17.5	394,304	−4.3
North Carolina	7,887	1,417	−23.2	2,711	+4.7	3,759	9,188	−26.4	196,863	+1.2
North Dakota	544	76	−25.5	67	+42.6	401	240	−27.3	5,257	−1.6
Ohio	9,343	4,696	−12.3	908	−39.5	3,739	12,822	−21.7	225,142	−1.7
Oklahoma	3,998	622	+31.2	766	+68.7	2,610	2,006	−1.8	32,465	+5.5
Oregon	2,583	291	+98.0	1,473	+34.4	819	2,340	−19.7	81,758	+1.6
Pennsylvania	26,413	2,071	−8.7	2,079	−14.1	22,263	18,261	−32.5	817,743	+1.6
Rhode Island	629	169	+26.1	309	+14.4	151	1,150	−32.6	51,711	+2.0
South Dakota	1,942	1,016	+273.5	617	−31.3	309	968	−22.9	36,450	+.1
Tennessee	3,824	207	+24.7	1,088	+3.3	2,529	4,071	−9.1	111,684	+1.7
Texas	6,394	88	+104.7	1,495	+7.3	4,811	7,288	−2.3	84,362	+13.0
Vermont	641	210	+28.8	169	−46.3	262	966	+13.9	17,206	+5.1
Virginia	717	543	+12.0	81	−44.1	93	847	−25.6	21,040	+3.7
West Virginia	676	154	−11.0	238	−18.8	284	752	−37.7	29,754	+2.2
Wisconsin	8,124	2,889	+47.0	264	+22.1	4,971	5,463	−23.6	100,609	+.2
Wyoming	667	67	+76.3	262	−26.0	338	464	−37.6	7,512	−2.6
District of Columbia	1,722	1,298	+1.1	10	−98.3	414	2,848	−13.9	48,807	+3.7

[1] Includes only security wage placements on Works-Relief projects.

Table 3.—Operations of Offices of National Reemployment Service, February 1936

State	Placements						New applications		Active file	
		Private		Public						
	Total	Number	Percent of change from January	Number	Percent of change from January	Relief [1]	Number	Percent of change from January	Number, Feb. 29	Percent of change from Jan. 31
All States	196,514	18,682	+8.9	49,426	−17.3	128,406	163,036	−18.5	5,036,246	+2.5
Alabama	7,129	160	−36.5	2,401	+16.6	4,568	5,696	−18.0	152,867	+4.0
Arizona	2,509	134	−13.5	949	−17.8	1,426	1,582	−8.4	25,735	+5.0
Arkansas	6,164	537	+.2	1,203	−4.1	4,424	4,061	−12.8	111,452	+1.2
California	6,876	696	−6.6	3,064	+26.2	3,116	5,715	−20.8	72,254	+.9
Colorado	3,199	261	+8.8	804	−22.3	2,134	1,992	−15.2	55,241	+1.6
Connecticut	1,197	241	−18.6	171	−10.9	785	772	−35.3	23,667	−.6
Florida	2,787	1,721	+83.7	894	−13.3	172	2,682	−9.8	69,638	+10.6
Georgia	8,144	1,024	−19.4	2,778	+17.7	4,342	10,833	+36.9	277,404	+4.5
Idaho	1,151	63	+57.5	73	−72.9	1,015	554	−29.8	18,859	+2.9
Illinois	6,140	695	+2.4	769	−6.3	4,676	4,974	−38.1	140,525	+.1
Indiana	3,234	533	−12.2	206	−17.3	2,495	3,660	+13.7	94,391	+4.8
Iowa	2,657	420	+84.2	999	+.5	1,238	1,086	−48.3	42,115	+.8
Kansas	2,878	244	−10.0	882	−62.4	1,752	2,994	−16.1	91,392	+2.6
Kentucky	1,923	419	−12.0	1,077	−33.8	427	4,637	−31.3	238,585	+2.8
Maine	1,250	33	−63.7	372	−48.6	845	1,060	−41.7	42,265	+1.3
Maryland	2,819	252	+18.3	345	−48.7	2,222	4,190	−32.0	127,158	+4.2
Massachusetts	2,419	80	−4.8	597	−41.8	1,742	4,053	−20.7	220,521	+2.0
Michigan	12,301	546	+49.2	1,582	−49.4	10,173	10,788	−39.9	284,362	+3.7
Minnesota	4,232	1,124	+17.9	1,011	−34.9	2,097	2,218	−30.5	86,438	−1.1
Mississippi	6,534	9	−80.0	1,119	+3.4	5,406	7,656	−4.6	185,780	+4.7
Missouri	5,785	152	+.7	1,272	−46.0	4,361	2,983	−23.5	208,033	+.8
Montana	1,776	498	+16.4	934	−38.6	344	1,799	+12.0	53,138	+1.4
Nebraska	6,589	351	−22.0	2,004	+14.1	4,234	2,322	−48.6	62,242	−3.5
Nevada	657	14	−41.7	395	+11.0	248	194	−24.2	2,437	−5.2
New Hampshire	1,622	996	+62.2	107	−38.2	519	319	−13.6	17,180	+.9
New Jersey	2,299	127	−1.6	258	+12.2	1,914	1,311	−38.6	51,140	+1.2
New Mexico	2,474	149	+25.2	748	+3.9	1,577	877	−30.1	30,102	+2.4
New York	6,000	1,063	−30.2	917	−51.7	4,020	4,606	−28.4	271,808	+2.9
North Dakota	2,321	155	−12.4	127	+38.0	2,039	1,059	−36.2	39,902	−3.5
Ohio	2,453	1,078	+20.6	749	−34.1	626	3,944	−17.4	166,572	+1.9
Oklahoma	9,515	180	−18.6	1,907	−6.1	7,428	8,407	+36.4	142,172	+6.9
Oregon	2,111	151	+54.1	1,148	+1.0	812	844	−39.0	32,587	+.8
Pennsylvania	9,995	865	−14.3	925	−46.6	8,205	9,010	−13.7	512,391	+2.1
Rhode Island	328	111	+825.0	19	−67.2	198	178	−35.5	6,559	+3.2
South Carolina	5,999	374	+40.6	1,685	+57.8	3,940	7,403	+34.7	156,885	+4.8
South Dakota	236	153	+31.9	28	−44.0	55	93	−33.6	3,198	−36.5
Tennessee	3,408	97	−52.7	409	−23.0	2,902	2,573	−20.2	145,179	+2.1
Texas	25,520	553	−1.2	8,044	+7.3	16,923	19,064	−11.9	245,500	+5.9
Utah	3,495	448	+127.4	970	−4.9	2,077	1,594	−12.6	40,655	−5.3
Virginia	3,787	599	+24.3	1,544	−36.8	1,644	5,022	−35.7	117,056	−3.0
Washington	8,824	214	−33.7	2,184	−31.1	6,426	3,784	−41.7	211,464	+1.8
West Virginia	2,266	465	+49.5	975	−53.3	826	2,662	−29.6	113,600	+3.5
Wisconsin	2,866	615	+82.0	560	+10.5	1,691	1,399	−34.2	36,552	−7.1
Wyoming	645	82	+164.5	221	−1.3	342	386	−39.1	9,245	+3.1

[1] Includes only security wage placements on Works-Relief projects.

Table 4.—Veterans' Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment Services and National Reemployment Service, February 1936

State	Placements [1]		New applications		Active file	
	February	Percent of change from January	February	Percent of change from January	Feb. 29	Percent of change from Jan. 31
United States	26,477	−33.1	11,276	−29.3	551,499	−0.0
Alabama	383	−.5	97	−37.0	8,119	+.3
Arizona	201	−30.4	105	−30.5	2,539	+2.9
Arkansas	239	−39.1	59	−60.9	5,241	−1.2
California	2,980	−41.4	1,919	−18.4	35,212	+1.4
Colorado	376	−26.0	152	−66.4	6,350	+1.2
Connecticut	258	−51.2	141	−20.3	6,176	+3.4
Delaware	66	−57.4	24	−27.3	1,016	+1.7
Florida	174	+1.2	149	−19.9	7,948	−3.0
Georgia	437	+6.3	164	−26.1	12,002	+2.3
Idaho	185	−46.1	72	−36.3	2,294	+3.5
Illinois	1,506	−33.5	968	−25.7	35,342	−.2
Indiana	590	−.8	279	−18.4	15,374	+1.4
Iowa	790	−12.5	127	−35.2	7,389	−3.6
Kansas	322	−39.4	113	−22.1	7,576	+.6
Kentucky	190	−37.7	141	−27.7	14,317	+2.6
Louisiana	70	−43.1	77	+20.3	4,767	+4.6
Maine	105	−32.3	35	−44.4	3,177	+1.2
Maryland	186	−54.7	145	−22.0	6,967	+3.6
Massachusetts	339	−35.8	276	−39.1	23,423	+1.6
Michigan	825	−49.9	507	−44.8	18,151	+2.5
Minnesota	736	−19.1	166	−36.6	13,179	−2.2
Mississippi	232	−10.8	128	−5.9	6,724	+2.8
Missouri	866	−52.8	281	−52.0	22,646	−12.7
Montana	178	−36.7	48	−14.3	3,173	−.3
Nebraska	563	+24.8	74	−36.2	3,960	−3.7
Nevada	101	−35.3	40	−9.1	404	+1.8
New Hampshire	228	+12.9	49	−47.3	2,450	+1.4
New Jersey	1,048	+12.3	379	−28.5	21,155	−2.1
New Mexico	253	−38.3	39	−58.5	3,426	+2.8
New York	1,383	−57.0	597	−13.2	39,588	+2.1
North Carolina	446	−42.3	221	−20.8	8,081	−.3
North Dakota	145	−55.7	25	−45.7	2,141	−4.6
Ohio	817	−39.7	553	−29.7	26,333	−3.3
Oklahoma	744	−33.7	157	−19.5	10,624	+2.5
Oregon	500	−24.1	157	−5.4	9,110	−.5
Pennsylvania	2,605	−30.8	1,120	−25.4	65,017	+1.9
Rhode Island	59	−30.6	55	−36.0	3,868	+1.9
South Carolina	317	−25.9	79	−49.0	6,494	−.5
South Dakota	269	+5.1	24	−59.3	2,420	−5.1
Tennessee	392	−24.2	110	−44.4	13,297	+.3
Texas	1,741	−20.9	621	−3.4	16,659	+1.4
Utah	269	−19.9	39	+5.4	2,437	−9.6
Vermont	22	+22.2	21	+5.0	612	+2.7
Virginia	300	−31.4	152	−52.1	6,370	+1.7
Washington	782	−18.0	114	−53.5	14,406	−.0
West Virginia	223	−73.8	72	−50.3	7,884	+2.8
Wisconsin	825	+7.6	241	−34.3	10,566	−2.6
Wyoming	122	−6.2	38	−33.3	1,228	+.4
District of Columbia	89	−52.2	126	−34.0	3,867	+3.9

[1] Includes private, public, and Works-Relief placements.

Industrial Classification of Placements in Private Industry, Year Ended June 30, 1935

PRIOR to June 1933 public employment offices in the United States were confined to a few industrial States, where free State offices had reached varying stages of development, to scattered municipal or independently supported, semiphilanthropic agencies and to emergency services primarily designed to serve some specific need, such as for harvest hands. The methods and effectiveness of these offices varied as widely as their distribution. Their total

effect on the labor market of the country as a whole, in connection with either private or public employment, was limited.

Following the organization of the United States Employment Service in June 1933 a Nation-wide, integrated system of public employment offices has been developed. These offices, operating under standard procedures and staffed with personnel which is rapidly developing professional standards, have handled the major part of the employment work on the various Government works programs since that time. During the 32 months ended February 29, 1936, offices of the Employment Service made over 4,100,000 placements on the various types of public works projects and in regular Government service.

With offices in practically every community in the country, the public employment system is in a position to play an increasingly important part in the general labor market. Employment offices have registered and classified over 21,500,000 individual work seekers. Their active files currently contain the records of over 9,100,000 persons seeking employment. With detailed, uniform statistics available for all registrations and placements made by the public employment offices an important indicator becomes available concerning employment conditions.

Placement reports of the United States Employment Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, offer an interesting comparison of the relative opportunities for placement among various groups of applicants. A comparison of relative placement rates among various age groups of applicants and persons placed appeared in the March issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 734). A similar comparison of placements in the major types of private industry is presented herewith.

Detailed records are available for 4,077,672 new registrations and 2,730,880 placements made by offices of the United States Employment Service during the 12 months ended June 30, 1935. Exclusion of applicants and placements classified under governmental service and public building and construction, however, reduces the number of cases to be considered in a study of placements in private employment.

During this period 176,895 new applicants reported their last regular employment as being on public building and construction projects and 185,614 new applicants reported their last regular employment as being in governmental service, either local, State, or Federal. This leaves a balance of 3,715,163 new applicants who were not last regularly engaged on public or governmental work. Included in this total, however, are 739,330 registrations representing recent students,

other persons without work experience, and workers without a classifiable industrial background. Deduction of this number reduces to 2,975,833 the total of applicants with nongovernmental experience who can be industrially classified.

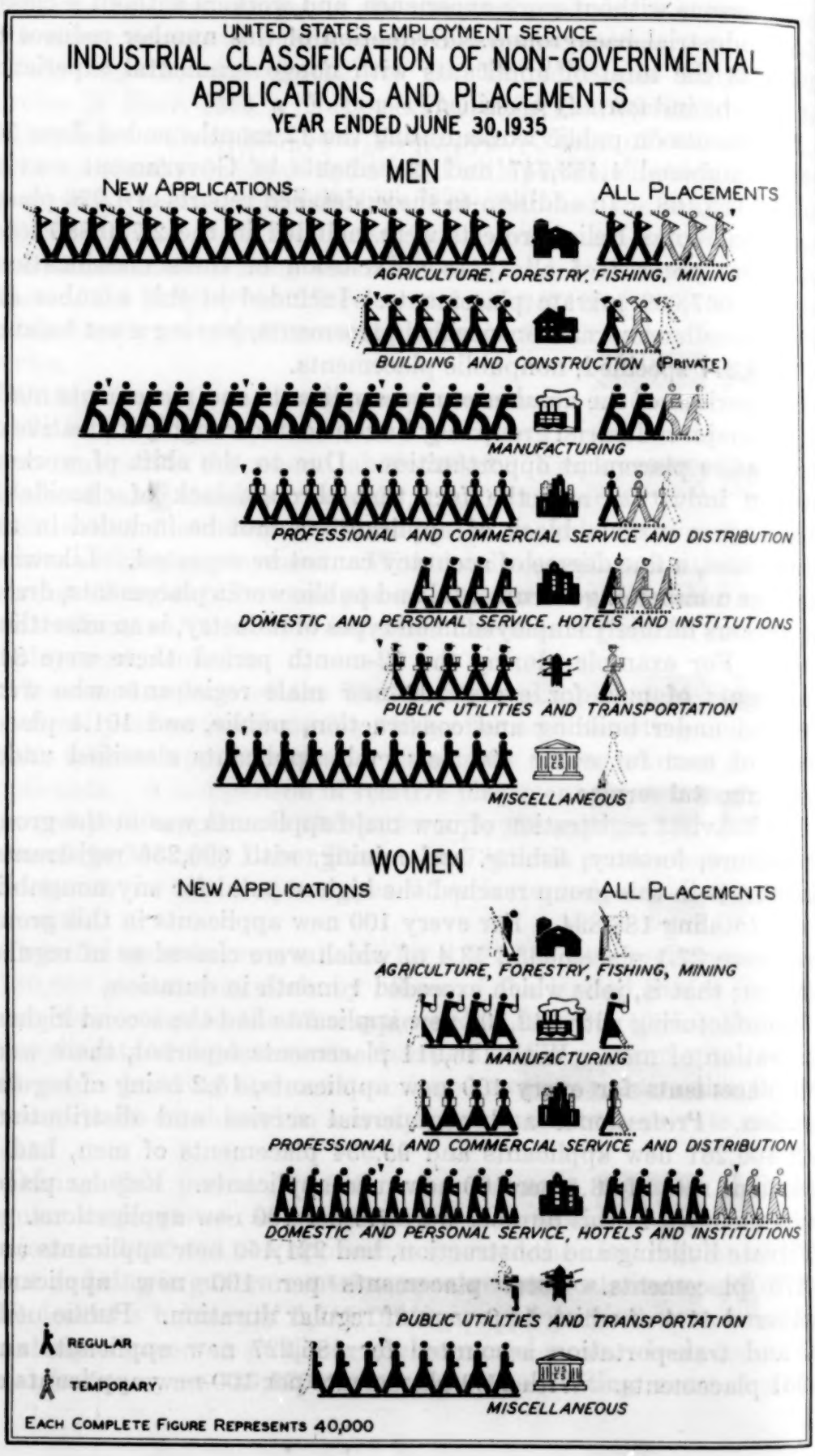
Placements on public works during the 12 months ended June 30, 1935, numbered 1,483,747 and placements in Government service totaled 175,168. In addition to these, detailed reports of 4,926 placements on Works-Relief projects were included in the 2,730,880 total placement records of all types. Exclusion of these classifications leaves 1,067,039 private placements. Included in this number are 8,822 miscellaneous and unspecified placements, leaving a net balance of 1,058,217 specified, nonpublic placements.

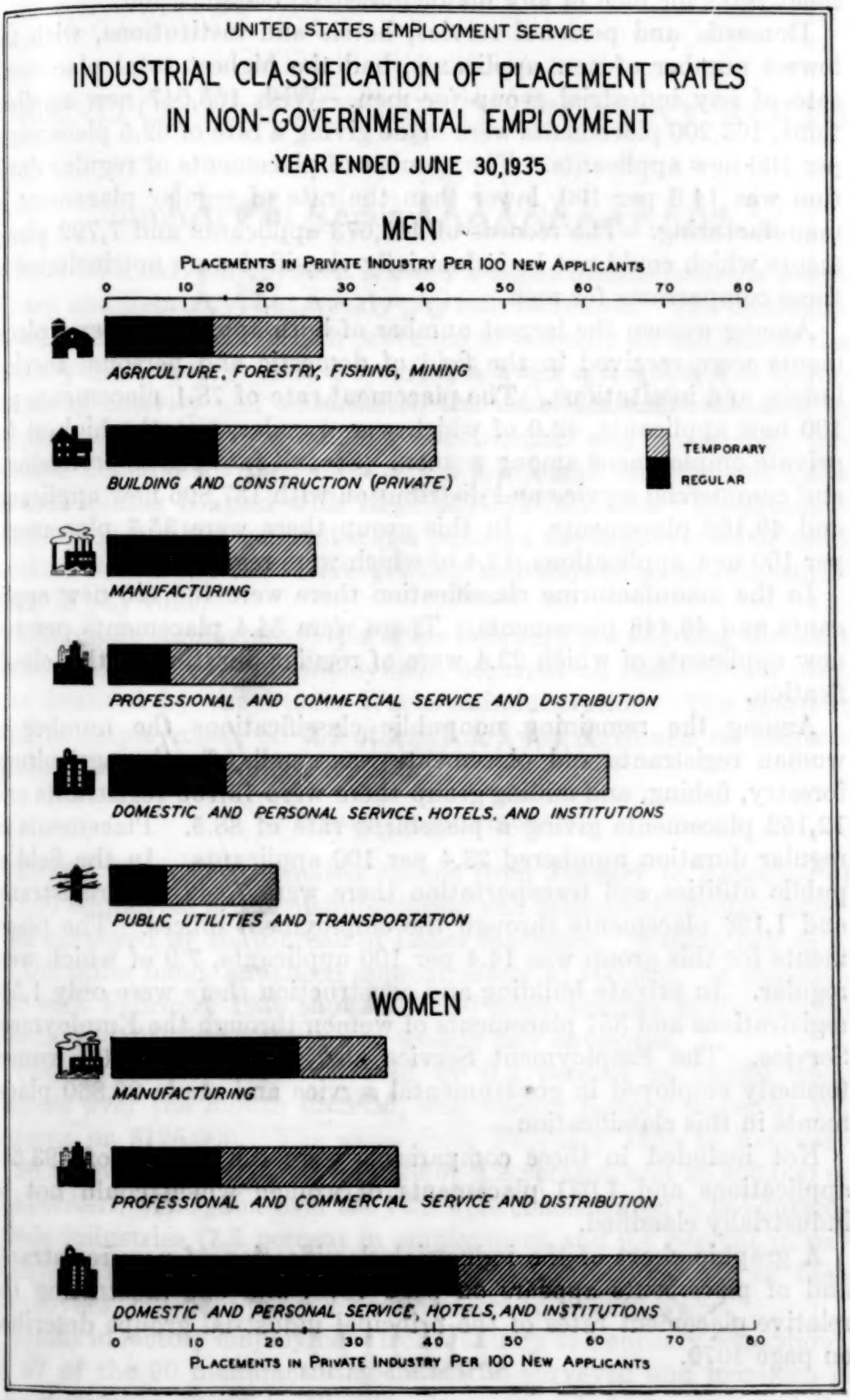
Comparison of the number of new applicants and placements made in each major industrial group may be considered roughly indicative of the relative placement opportunities. Due to the shift of workers between industries and the fact that through lack of classifiable experience a sizable block of applicants cannot be included in the comparison, a fine degree of accuracy cannot be expected. Likewise, the large number of governmental and public works placements, drawing workers formerly employed in all types of industry, is an unsettling factor. For example, during the 12-month period there were 841 placements of men for every 100 new male registrants who were classified under building and construction, public, and 101.4 placements of men for every 100 new male applicants classified under Governmental service.

The heaviest registration of new male applicants was in the group Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining, with 696,236 registrants. Placements in this group reached the highest total for any nonpublic group, totaling 188,894. For every 100 new applicants in this group there were 27.1 placements, 13.4 of which were classed as of regular duration; that is, jobs which exceeded 1 month in duration.

Manufacturing with 642,106 new applicants had the second highest registration of men. With 146,911 placements reported, there were 22.9 placements for every 100 new applicants, 15.2 being of regular duration. Professional and commercial service and distribution, with 406,261 new applicants and 95,554 placements of men, had a placement rate of 23.5 per 100 new men applicants. Regular placements included in this number were 7.6 per 100 new applications.

Private building and construction, had 221,156 new applicants and 91,476 placements. Total placements per 100 new applicants numbered 41.4 of which 14.0 were of regular duration. Public utilities and transportation accounted for 185,227 new applicants and 38,981 placements. With 21.0 placements per 100 new applicants of


UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1935
MEN
NEW APPLICATIONS
ALL PLACEMENTS
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE)
MANUFACTURING
PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE, HOTELS AND INSTITUTIONS
PUBLIC UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION
MISCELLANEOUS
WOMEN
NEW APPLICATIONS
ALL PLACEMENTS
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING
MANUFACTURING
PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE, HOTELS AND INSTITUTIONS
PUBLIC UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION
MISCELLANEOUS
REGULAR
TEMPORARY
EACH COMPLETE FIGURE REPRESENTS 40,000


UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PLACEMENT RATES
IN NON-GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYMENT
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1935
MEN
PLACEMENTS IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY PER 100 NEW APPLICANTS
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE)
TEMPORARY
REGULAR
MANUFACTURING
PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE, HOTELS, AND INSTITUTIONS
PUBLIC UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION
WOMEN
MANUFACTURING
PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE, HOTELS, AND INSTITUTIONS
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
PLACEMENTS IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY PER 100 NEW APPLICANTS

which 7.0 were of regular duration, this group had the lowest placement rates for men of any major industrial classification.

Domestic and personal service, hotels and institutions, with the lowest number of new applicants, had the highest total placement rate of any industrial group for men. With 165,047 new applications, 103,200 placements were made giving a rate of 62.5 placements per 100 new applicants. The number of placements of regular duration was 14.6 per 100, lower than the rate of regular placement in manufacturing. The records of 445,673 applicants and 7,792 placements which could not be industrially classified were not included in these comparisons for men.

Among women the largest number of both applications and placements were received in the field of domestic and personal service, hotels, and institutions. The placement rate of 78.1 placements per 100 new applicants, 43.0 of which were regular, was the highest for private employment among women. Second rank fell to professional and commercial service and distribution with 137,806 new applicants and 49,166 placements. In this group there were 35.7 placements per 100 new applications, 13.4 of which were regular.

In the manufacturing classification there were 135,120 new applicants and 46,446 placements. There were 34.4 placements per 100 new applicants of which 23.4 were of regular duration in this classification.

Among the remaining nonpublic classifications the number of woman registrants and placements was small. In the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining group there were 13,730 registrants and 12,152 placements giving a placement rate of 88.5. Placements of regular duration numbered 23.4 per 100 applicants. In the field of public utilities and transportation there were 7,842 new registrants and 1,126 placements through the employment offices. The placements for this group was 14.4 per 100 applicants, 7.9 of which were regular. In private building and construction there were only 1,569 registrations and 357 placements of women through the Employment Service. The Employment Service also registered 33,500 women formerly employed in governmental service and made 20,860 placements in this classification.

Not included in these comparisons were the records of 293,657 applications and 1,031 placements of women which could not be industrially classified.

A graphic chart of the industrial classification of new registrants and of placements appears on page 1078, and one illustrating the relative placement rates of the principal industrial groups described on page 1079.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Summary of Reports for February 1936

INDUSTRIAL employment showed a slight decline between January and February, but weekly pay rolls increased. The unusually severe winter weather, which prevailed in virtually all sections of the country in February, caused a curtailment in several lines of manufacturing activity and accentuated the usual seasonal recessions in employment in private building construction and quarrying. Increased demand for fuel, however, caused small employment gains in coal mining coupled with large pay-roll increases. Electric-railroad and motor-bus companies also reported the employment of extra workers because of the severe weather and showed more substantial gains in pay rolls.

The public employment reports for February showed that the most pronounced decrease in employment occurred on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration. The sharpest gain in employment, on the other hand, was registered on projects financed by The Works Program.

Private Employment

THERE was a net estimated decline from January to February of 40,000 employees in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Weekly pay rolls, on the other hand, advanced approximately $1,700,000. A comparison with February 1935 shows 207,000 more workers in the current month and $15,000,000 more in weekly pay envelopes.

Factory employment increased by 0.2 percent or 20,000 wage earners over the month interval, and weekly factory wages by 0.1 percent or $126,000. The gains from February 1935 to February 1936 amounted to 155,000 workers or 2.2 percent, and $6,400,000 or 4.6 percent. The gains over the year were concentrated in the durable goods industries (7.5 percent in employment and 9.4 percent in pay rolls). The nondurable goods industries lost 1.8 percent of their employees, but paid out 0.2 percent more in weekly wages.

Gains in factory employment from January to February were shown in 47 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed and increases in pay rolls were shown in 48. The locomotive industry reported the

most pronounced gain in employment over the month interval (18 percent). Seasonal increases in number of workers were reported in the following industries: Shirts and collars (9.6 percent), stoves (9 percent), men's furnishings (7.2 percent), cigars and cigarettes (6.3 percent), steam and hot-water heating apparatus (4.2 percent), men's and women's clothing (4.1 percent each), engines, turbines, and tractors (4 percent), millinery (3.1 percent), and boots and shoes (2.3 percent).

Industries of major importance in which increases were reported were: Steam-railroad repair shops (4.3 percent), book and job printing (1.9 percent), knit goods (1.8 percent), furniture (1.3 percent), foundries and machine shops (1.2 percent), and sawmills (0.9 percent).

The machine-tool industry continued to absorb more workers, the gain of 1.2 percent from January to February continuing the steady expansion which began in November 1934. The February 1936 employment index for this industry is above the level recorded in any month since October 1930. The seasonal increase of 1.8 percent in employment in the agricultural implement industry raised the February 1936 employment index to 136.3, indicating a gain of more than 400 percent in employment in this industry since the low point October 1932. The index of employment in this industry in February 1936 stands above the level recorded in any month since March 1930.

Among the 43 manufacturing industries in which decreases in employment were shown over the month interval, seasonal declines were reported in beet sugar (24.5 percent), radios and phonographs (8.0 percent), slaughtering and meat packing (3.7 percent), and brick-tile-terra cotta (3.2 percent). Employment in the cottonseed oil-cake-meal industry fell 8.4 percent, in canning and preserving 7.9 percent, and in silk and rayon goods 7.3 percent.

The automobile industry, which customarily reports increased employment from January to February, showed a decline of 3.6 percent in February 1936, due largely to the recent shift in production schedule to an earlier period. Employment in the blast-furnace, steel-works, and rolling-mill industry in February 1936 was 0.6 percent below the level of January, the electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies industry showed a drop of 1 percent; and the cotton goods and woolen and worsted goods industries each showed a decrease of 0.4 percent in number of workers.

Of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, 7 showed gains in employment and 9 gains in pay rolls. In the aggregate, these 16 industries had 60,000 fewer employees on their pay rolls in February than in January, but weekly wage disbursements were $1,572,000 greater.

The unusually heavy demand for fuel in February, brought on by the prolonged cold weather, caused small gains in employment in coal

mining, coupled with pronounced pay-roll increases. Electric-railroad and motor-bus companies also reported more workers and larger pay rolls because of the severe weather. On the other hand, seasonal declines in quarrying and building construction were accentuated by the bad weather. Metalliferous mining showed a gain of 2.3 percent in employment, continuing the expansion which began in August of last year and bringing the employment index to the highest level since September 1931. Year-round hotels reported a seasonal increase of 1.1 percent in employment, and brokerage firms continued the expansion, which had been shown each month since April of last year, with a gain in employment of 3.6 percent.

Preliminary reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission showed 1,018,065 workers (exclusive of executives and officials) employed by class I railroads in February. This is 5 percent more than the number (969,956) employed in January. Information concerning pay rolls in February was not available at the time this report was prepared. The total compensation of all employees, except executives and officials, was $140,771,134 in January compared with $134,649,190 in December, a gain of 4.5 percent. The Commission's preliminary indexes of employment, taking the 3-year average 1923–25 as 100, are 57.7 for February and 55 for January. The final December index is 55.1.

Hours and earnings.—Average hours worked per week in all manufacturing industries combined increased 0.1 percent between January and February and average hourly earnings fell 0.2 percent. Average weekly earnings fell 0.1 percent.

Eleven of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hour data are available showed gains in average hours worked per week. Nine of these also showed gains in weekly earnings. The two industries for which man-hour information is not given—brokerage and insurance—likewise reported increased average weekly earnings. The outstanding gains in weekly hours and earnings were in anthracite and bituminous-coal mining.

Table 1 presents a summary of employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings in February 1936 for all manufacturing industries combined, for selected nonmanufacturing industries, and for class I railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals, except in the few industries referred to in footnotes, for which certain items cannot be computed.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Weekly Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, February 1936 (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Employment			Pay rolls			Average weekly earnings		
	Index, February 1936	Percentage change from—		Index, February 1936	Percentage change from—		February 1936	Percentage change from—	
		January 1936	February 1935		January 1936	February 1935		January 1936	February 1935
	(*1923–25 = 100*)			(*1923–25 = 100*)					
All manufacturing industries combined	83.2	+0.2	+2.2	72.3	+0.1	+4.6	$21.42	−0.1	+2.4
Class I steam railroads [1]	57.7	+4.9	+6.5	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[3]
	(*1929 = 100*)			(*1929 = 100*)					
Coal mining:									
Anthracite	61.2	+3.6	−5.0	76.7	+41.0	+19.2	36.44	+36.1	+25.7
Bituminous	80.2	+.6	−1.1	78.4	+11.0	+18.6	24.90	+10.4	+19.9
Metalliferous mining	55.5	+2.3	+25.3	42.8	+2.4	+42.9	23.58	+.1	+14.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	36.9	−6.2	−.9	23.9	−6.0	+7.8	15.98	+.3	+9.1
Crude-petroleum producing	70.8	−.4	−4.5	55.7	−.1	+.15	29.53	+.3	+6.4
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph	69.9	−.2	[3]	76.2	+1.7	+4.6	29.19	+1.8	+4.7
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	86.1	[3]	+4.7	84.7	−.1	+8.3	31.45	−.1	+3.3
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.7	+1.4	+1.0	68.3	+5.1	+8.2	30.87	+3.7	+7.2
Trade:									
Wholesale	85.0	−.7	+.4	66.6	+.1	+3.1	27.77	+.8	+2.7
Retail	79.7	−.9	+.6	61.6	−.7	+3.9	20.85	+.4	+3.2
General merchandising	85.1	−3.5	−1.3	73.9	−3.3	+2.2	18.13	+.2	+3.5
Other than general merchandising	78.3	−.1	+1.3	59.1	[3]	+4.5	23.00	+.1	+3.1
Hotels (year-round) [4]	82.8	+1.1	+2.1	66.5	+2.4	+4.7	14.12	+1.3	+2.6
Laundries	81.2	−.3	+2.0	67.8	−.7	+5.8	15.66	−.4	+3.7
Dyeing and cleaning	70.3	−1.6	+1.0	49.0	−5.1	−1.6	17.03	−3.5	−2.8
Brokerage	[2]	+3.6	+22.6	[2]	+4.6	+30.3	36.15	+.9	+6.2
Insurance	[2]	+.1	+1.0	[2]	+2.0	+3.3	38.45	+2.0	+2.2
Building construction [5]	[2]	−15.1	−7.7	[2]	−19.2	−5.5	23.32	−4.9	+3.2

[1] Preliminary; source—Interstate Commerce Commission.
[2] Not available.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[4] Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[5] December data revised as follows: Employment—percentage change from November 1935, −6.4; from December 1934, +5.3. Pay roll—percentage change from November 1935, −4.1; from December 1934, +15.1. Average weekly earnings, $25.05: Percentage change from November 1935, +2.5; from December 1934, +9.5.

Public Employment

ON CONSTRUCTION projects financed from Public Works Administration funds employment decreased in February. The total number of wage earners employed on these projects during the month was 177,000, a decline of 10.6 percent compared with the 198,000 employees reported in January. The decrease was shared by all types of projects financed from funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act. Sharp gains in employment, on the other hand, were registered on projects financed from funds provided for by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Total pay-roll disbursements for February amounted to $12,220,000, a decrease of $2,179,000 compared with pay rolls in January.

Employment on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations in February declined 6.4 percent. As against a working force of 46,895 in January, 43,915 workers were employed in February. The decrease in the number of employees was largely accounted for by a sharp drop in the number of wage earners engaged in public-roads projects. Moderate gains in employment occurred in building construction, naval vessels, water and sewerage, and miscellaneous projects. Pay-roll disbursements for the month totaled $3,619,000, a decrease of $372,000 in comparison with the previous month.

The level of employment on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was moderately higher in February. There were 7,961 workers employed at the site of these construction projects in February, a gain of 5.3 percent compared with the 7,560 employed in January. Every type of construction project with the exception of bridge construction showed employment gains. The most pronounced increase occurred on miscellaneous projects. Total pay-roll disbursements of $905,000 in February were 6.5 percent greater than in January.

Projects financed by The Works Program provided employment for more than 3,199,000 workers in February. In comparison with January, this is an increase of approximately 195,000 workers. Employment on Federal projects during February was 299,000, an increase of 20 percent compared with January. On projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, employment increased from 2,756,000 in January to 2,901,000 in February. Total pay-roll disbursements for February of $148,806,000 were $10,572,000 greater than in the previous month.

In the regular agencies of the Federal Government small decreases in employment were reported by the legislative, executive, and judicial branches; a slight gain occurred, however, in the military service. Although the level of employment in the executive service was virtually the same in February as in January, it was 15 percent higher than a year ago. Of the 800,362 employees in the executive service in February, 112,698 were working in the District of Columbia and 687,664 outside the District. During February the most pronounced decrease in employment in the executive departments of the Federal Government occurred in the Works Progress Administration. Appreciable losses were also reported for the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Substantial gains in employment, on the other hand, were registered by the War Department, the Veterans' Administration, the Navy Department, and the Resettlement Administration.

Employment in Civilian Conservation Camps declined moderately during February. Total employment on this program in February

was 452,165, a decrease of 5.1 percent in comparison with the 476,609 workers employed in January. All classes of employees shared in the decline. Pay-roll disbursements totaling $20,448,000 were $939,000 less than in the previous month.

During February 130,033 workers were engaged in the construction and maintenance of State roads. Compared with the 120,153 wage earners reported in January, this is an increase of 8.2 percent. February pay rolls of $7,573,000 were $91,000, or 1.2 percent higher, than in the previous month. Of the total number of employees 10,256, or 7.9 percent, were working on new road construction and 119,777, or 92.1 percent, on maintenance work.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics for February is presented in table 2.

Table 2.—Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, February 1936[a]
(Preliminary Figures)

Class	Employment		Percentage change	Pay rolls		Percentage change
	February	January		February	January	
Federal service:						
Executive	800,362	[1] 801,296	−.1	$122,715,745	[1] $125,438,655	−2.1
Judicial	1,851	1,877	−1.4	487,598	492,770	−1.0
Legislative	4,974	4,989	−.3	1,178,688	1,182,990	−.4
Military	289,709	286,589	+1.1	22,362,720	22,534,611	−.8
Construction projects:						
Financed by P. W. A.	[2] 176,764	[3] 197,820	−10.6	[2] 12,220,479	[3] 14,399,381	−15.1
Financed by R. F. C.	[4] 7,961	[5] 7,560	+5.3	[4] 905,455	[5] 850,271	+6.5
Financed by regular governmental appropriations	43,915	46,895	−6.4	3,619,025	3,990,725	−9.3
The Works Program: [6]						
Federal projects	298,589	248,929	+19.9	12,529,207	11,179,541	+12.1
Projects operated by W. P. A.	2,900,645	2,755,802	+5.3	136,276,680	127,054,184	+7.3
Relief work:						
Emergency conservation work	[7] 452,165	[8] 476,609	−5.1	[7] 20,448,026	[8] 21,387,521	−4.4

[a] Based on February reports received up to Mar. 21, 1936.
[1] Revised.
[2] Includes 39,848 wage earners and $1,794,866 pay roll covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A., 1935 funds.
[3] Includes 23,740 wage earners and $1,128,635 pay roll covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A., 1935 funds.
[4] Includes 85 employees and pay roll of $5,817 on projects financed by R. F. C. Mortgage Co.
[5] Includes 44 employees and pay roll of $1,625 on projects financed by R. F. C. Mortgage Co.
[6] Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A., 1935 funds are not included in The Works Program and shown only under P. W. A.
[7] 43,469 employees and pay roll of $6,085,727 included in executive service.
[8] Revised; 44,396 employees and pay roll of $6,212,454 included in executive service.

Detailed Reports for January 1936

THIS article presents the detailed figures on volume of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of January 1936. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlet for January, except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

Private Employment

MONTHLY reports on employment and pay rolls in private industry are now available for the following groups: (1) 90 manufacturing

industries; (2) 17 nonmanufacturing industries, iucluding building construction; and (3) class I steam railroads. The reports for the first two of these groups—manufacturing and nonmanufacturing—are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but in practically all cases the samples are sufficiently large to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in January 1936

TABLE 1 shows the indexes of employment and pay rolls, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in January 1936. Percentage changes from December 1935 and January 1935 are also given. The collection of employment data concerning banks has been discontinued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but other Federal agencies will collect these statistics periodically and make them available to this Bureau for publication.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1936

Manufacturing (indexes are based on 3-year average 1923–25=100)

Industry	Employment			Pay rolls			Average weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	January 1936	Percentage change from—		January 1936	Percentage change from—		January 1936	Percentage change from—		January 1936	Percentage change from—		January 1936	Percentage change from—	
		December 1935	January 1935		December 1935	January 1935		December 1935	January 1935		December 1935	January 1935		December 1935	January 1935
													Cents		
All manufacturing industries	**83.0**	**−1.9**	**+5.3**	**72.2**	**−5.7**	**+12.3**	**$21.30**	**−3.9**	**+6.6**	**37.1**	**−4.3**	**+5.8**	**57.2**	**+0.3**	**+1.2**
Durable goods	74.5	−1.6	+12.5	64.3	−8.3	+22.5	23.17	−6.8	+8.8	37.4	−6.6	+6.3	61.5	+.2	+2.3
Nondurable goods	92.1	−2.2	−.3	82.3	−3.3	+3.8	19.48	−1.0	+4.2	36.8	−2.0	+4.0	53.1	+.4	+.3
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**75.8**	**−1.0**	**+11.8**	**64.4**	**−6.4**	**+24.1**	**23.25**	**−5.3**	**+11.1**	**37.4**	**−5.1**	**+10.8**	**61.5**	**−.5**	**+.9**
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	77.1	+.2	+11.1	68.0	−5.5	+26.2	24.39	−5.6	+13.7	36.9	−4.8	+13.7	66.1	−.9	+.3
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	85.0	+1.5	+5.2	75.3	−1.3	+20.9	23.06	−2.8	+14.5	40.4	−2.2	+13.4	57.1	−.5	+.5
Cast-iron pipe	53.2	+.9	+6.6	32.8	−3.8	+22.4	16.96	−4.6	+15.0	34.1	−5.2	+13.5	49.2	+.4	−.3
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	79.6	−1.7	+5.0	64.9	−8.8	+16.9	20.26	−7.2	+11.6	38.6	−6.2	+9.7	52.8	−1.3	+1.3
Forgings, iron and steel	67.4	+.4	+17.4	52.1	−6.1	+15.0	24.48	−6.4	−2.2	39.5	−8.2	−4.4	62.1	+1.9	+2.9
Hardware	57.4	−.2	+11.2	52.6	−8.3	+26.1	21.27	−8.2	+13.7	39.2	−6.0	+14.0	54.7	−2.1	−.7
Plumbers' supplies	92.1	−2.0	+37.5	55.7	−9.1	+37.9	20.08	−7.2	+.3	35.9	−7.1	−1.4	55.9	−.2	+1.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	55.2	−3.1	+15.2	39.0	−4.0	+25.8	22.63	−.9	+8.9	38.3	−1.7	+7.5	59.0	+.8	+.4
Stoves	87.7	−12.1	+8.3	64.6	−20.0	+16.6	20.67	−9.0	+7.5	36.4	−8.1	+4.0	57.1	−.9	+3.3
Structural and ornamental metalwork	57.4	+1.3	+2.7	45.3	+.7	+14.7	21.80	−.5	+12.1	37.3	−.5	+9.3	58.4	(2)	+2.8
Tin cans and other tinware	91.6	−1.4	+7.8	90.9	−.6	+12.6	20.83	+.8	+4.7	38.0	−.7	+1.4	54.7	+1.4	+2.3
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	73.2	−(2)	+20.2	73.5	−3.3	+35.9	22.80	−3.3	+12.9	42.6	−3.2	+15.4	53.3	−.2	−1.6
Wirework	146.1	+1.1	+21.0	130.2	−10.6	+26.8	21.23	−11.6	+4.8	37.9	−11.0	+5.5	56.0	−.7	−.4
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**92.5**	**−.6**	**+16.2**	**78.3**	**−3.0**	**+28.8**	**24.02**	**−2.4**	**+10.7**	**38.9**	**−2.8**	**+9.3**	**60.8**	**+.3**	**+1.5**
Agricultural implements	133.9	+3.9	+49.4	162.0	+4.4	+66.2	24.77	+.5	+11.3	40.1	−.1	+3.9	62.1	+.8	+6.6
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	113.7	+2.1	+11.8	100.0	+4.1	+26.3	28.88	+1.9	+12.9	41.8	+1.3	+10.7	69.6	+.9	+1.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	72.1	−2.5	+9.4	61.3	−5.8	+17.0	23.24	−3.4	+6.6	37.5	−4.4	+6.6	61.3	+.6	+.8
							27.26	(2)	+9.4	39.3	−.2	+2.8	69.4	+.3	+5.9

Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	72.1	−2.5	+9.4	61.3	−5.8	+17.0	23.24	−3.4	+6.6	37.5	−4.4	+6.6	61.3	+.6	+.8
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	108.2	+2.8	+36.1	81.2	+2.8	+49.0	27.26	+(2)	+9.4	39.3	−.2	+2.8	69.4	+.3	+5.9
Foundry and machine-shop products	79.1	+.2	+14.3	66.7	−2.7	+29.5	23.82	−2.9	+13.3	39.7	−3.0	+11.9	59.8	−(2)	+1.2
Machine tools	102.4	+.8	+40.1	94.7	−1.3	+62.7	27.62	−2.2	+16.2	44.0	−1.4	+15.4	62.7	−.6	+.8
Radios and phonographs	213.1	−7.3	+11.9	126.2	−12.2	+12.9	18.37	−5.2	+.9	33.5	−5.6	+4.8	54.9	+.3	−3.3
Textile machinery and parts	69.5	+2.3	+8.4	62.3	+1.8	+19.8	24.51	−.5	+10.5	40.5	−.3	+10.6	60.9	+.1	+.3
Typewriters and parts	104.1	−3.1	+2.6	87.9	−8.4	+3.0	21.54	−5.5	+.6	37.8	−4.9	−.1	56.9	−.7	+1.1
Transportation equipment	**103.1**	**−.3**	**+11.6**	**89.6**	**−14.2**	**+12.8**	**24.92**	**−14.0**	**+1.2**	**33.7**	**−14.2**	**−4.6**	**73.9**	**+.1**	**+5.3**
Aircraft	429.3	−.2	+39.2	339.9	−5.8	+35.3	25.09	−5.6	−2.7	40.8	−2.4	+3.7	64.4	−1.9	−5.1
Automobiles	118.1	−.1	+9.3	99.7	−16.1	+8.1	24.89	−16.0	−1.0	33.2	−16.5	−6.9	74.9	+.3	+6.2
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	48.5	−3.2	+41.8	51.8	−6.2	+63.4	22.38	−3.1	+15.4	36.3	−2.5	+12.6	61.7	−.6	+2.6
Locomotives	20.5	−10.3	−32.3	8.2	−22.7	−37.9	21.06	−13.8	−7.5	33.6	−14.1	−7.8	62.8	+.4	−.4
Shipbuilding	83.9	+1.2	+22.8	77.2	+(2)	+37.4	26.55	−1.2	+11.8	34.5	+.7	+9.3	76.2	−1.7	+2.3
Railroad repair shops	**55.9**	**+.2**	**+8.3**	**52.2**	**−8.6**	**+19.2**	26.66	**−8.7**	+10.0	39.2	−8.4	**+4.6**	**67.6**	**−.4**	**+4.7**
Electric railroad	65.0	+.3	−.5	60.8	−1.7	+4.8	28.18	−2.0	+5.0	**44.8**	−2.8	+1.7	61.6	+.9	+1.8
Steam railroad	55.2	+.3	+9.1	51.7	−9.1	+20.5	26.35	−9.4	+10.7	38.7	−8.9	+5.9	68.1	−.5	+4.8
Nonferrous metals and their products	**89.4**	**−3.1**	**+14.2**	**72.7**	**−8.4**	**+23.9**	**21.74**	**−5.5**	**+8.4**	**39.2**	**−6.0**	**+8.9**	55.0	+.7	+1.2
Aluminum manufactures	81.2	−1.1	+12.3	74.6	−2.8	+28.4	22.13	−1.7	+14.0	40.1	−3.3	+12.0	55.2	+1.6	+.9
Brass, bronze, and copper products	87.6	−1.0	+16.2	71.3	−2.9	+22.3	23.62	−1.8	+5.4	40.7	−2.6	+5.2	58.1	+.8	−.2
Clocks and watches, and time-recording devices	91.1	−3.5	+18.2	74.8	−15.8	+32.6	18.55	−12.7	+12.0	38.0	−13.7	+9.7	48.8	+1.1	+2.2
Jewelry	69.6	−8.4	+1.6	53.2	−18.3	+4.7	20.56	−10.8	+3.1	36.7	−9.3	+5.1	55.5	+.4	+2.8
Lighting equipment	83.0	−4.5	+25.2	78.3	−7.6	+42.9	22.34	−3.3	+14.0	40.9	−4.0	+18.9	54.9	+.4	−4.0
Silverware and plated ware	66.7	−6.5	−1.6	49.3	−15.9	+3.8	21.01	−10.1	+5.4	36.2	−10.0	+3.4	57.8	+.4	+2.6
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	90.4	+.7	+22.8	63.3	−4.0	+36.1	22.57	−4.6	+11.2	40.0	−4.8	+7.2	56.4	+.2	+4.0
Stamped and enameled ware	110.5	−5.6	+10.9	90.8	−11.7	+19.2	19.52	−6.5	+7.8	38.0	−7.3	+6.9	51.3	+.6	+.7
Lumber and allied products	**52.9**	**−2.9**	**+12.3**	**41.1**	**−7.0**	**+29.7**	**17.60**	**−4.2**	**+15.5**	**39.0**	**−3.8**	**+12.7**	**45.1**	**−.1**	**+1.4**
Furniture	71.7	−4.2	+11.9	51.8	−11.3	+19.1	17.30	−7.4	+6.4	38.4	−6.5	+9.8	45.1	−.5	−1.7
Lumber:															
Millwork	45.5	−3.0	+26.7	36.1	−7.5	+57.0	17.93	−4.6	+23.5	38.7	−5.5	+21.3	46.1	+.9	+2.9
Sawmills	34.4	−1.8	+11.3	25.2	−2.8	+31.9	17.84	−1.1	+18.7	39.6	−.6	+16.4	45.7	−.4	+3.9
Turpentine and rosin	98.0	−1.7	+2.5	60.5	−6.1	+14.8	13.91	−4.5	+11.6						
Stone, clay, and glass products	**50.8**	**−8.0**	**+7.6**	**38.0**	**−14.8**	**+20.3**	**19.53**	**−7.4**	**+11.8**	**35.1**	**−7.9**	**+10.1**	**56.2**	**+.8**	**+3.1**
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	31.0	−8.5	+25.0	20.0	−14.4	+53.8	16.65	−6.5	+22.1	36.7	−7.0	+20.7	45.5	+.4	−1.7
Cement	38.0	−15.5	+2.2	23.4	−24.5	+10.4	18.13	−10.7	+8.3	31.3	−12.3	+8.8	57.9	+1.8	−.2
Glass	92.0	−5.9	+6.4	82.3	−12.6	+17.7	21.01	−7.2	+10.9	34.7	−8.1	+3.5	60.8	+1.4	+6.7
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	22.3	−17.8	+11.5	14.4	−22.0	+30.9	21.25	−5.1	+17.5	33.6	−5.0	+23.0	64.0	−.5	−1.8
Pottery	66.3	−4.0	−5.2	48.8	−12.8	+4.1	19.81	−9.1	+9.4	36.5	−7.8	+8.3	54.4	−.2	+5.0
Nondurable goods															
Textiles and their products	**95.1**	**−1.9**	**−.1**	**79.1**	**−3.4**	**+.8**	**16.16**	**−1.5**	**+.8**	**34.8**	**−2.4**	**+4.2**	**46.4**	**+.4**	**−2.6**
Fabrics	94.0	−2.5	−1.9	80.0	−6.2	−2.7	15.79	−3.8	−.8	35.8	−3.6	+1.3	44.0	0	−1.4
Carpets and rugs	77.2	−6.2	+16.1	66.1	−10.0	+19.1	19.05	−4.0	+2.5	34.1	−4.4	+3.0	56.0	+.4	+1.6
Cotton goods	91.7	−.5	−4.8	78.5	−3.3	−4.0	13.48	−2.8	+.8	36.5	−2.6	+4.0	36.9	−.3	−2.6
Cotton small wares	88.3	−2.5	+4.0	77.8	−7.9	+5.6	16.99	−5.6	+1.7	37.7	−5.3	+.4	45.1	−.6	+.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	110.2	−.7	−5.9	92.4	−1.1	−10.0	19.56	−.4	−4.6	37.2	−1.0	−3.0	52.7	+1.2	−.9
Hats, fur-felt	84.8	+1.5	+6.9	82.9	−2.3	+19.6	23.28	−3.7	+11.8	34.5	−2.8	+20.9	66.6	−1.3	−4.1
Knit goods	111.1	−3.6	+1.7	102.0	−9.7	−4.0	15.76	−6.4	−5.6	33.7	−6.1	−3.4	47.5	+.3	−1.6
Silk and rayon goods	70.3	−5.0	−12.9	57.4	−10.1	−16.1	15.00	−5.4	−3.5	34.7	−5.1	+2.3	43 2	−.6	−5.0
Woolen and worsted goods	97.8	−4.5	+6.5	78.4	−7.0	+7.3	18.39	−2.6	+.6	37.0	−3.6	+.1	49.8	+1.0	+.7

See footnotes at end of tables

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1936—Contd.

Manufacturing (indexes are based on 3-year average 1923–25=100)

Industry	Employment			Pay rolls			Average weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	January 1936	Percentage change from—		January 1936	Percentage change from—		January 1936	Percentage change from—		January 1936	Percentage change from—		January 1936	Percentage change from—	
		December 1935	January 1935		December 1935	January 1935		December 1935	January 1935		December 1935	January 1935		December 1935	January 1935
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Textiles and their products—Continued.													*Cents*		
Wearing apparel	93.4	−0.4	+4.5	72.6	+3.0	+9.0	$17.35	+3.3	+4.3	32.2	+1.4	+12.3	52.1	+1.0	−7.2
Clothing, men's	91.2	+.7	+8.7	70.4	+4.9	+23.5	18.43	+3.2	+13.3	31.8	+4.9	+19.3	56.7	−2.2	−5.0
Clothing, women's	121.1	+.5	+3.2	88.9	+5.8	+1.3	18.47	+5.3	−1.8	32.2	+.5	+7.6	53.8	+4.7	−9.9
Corsets and allied garments	83.3	+.1	−8.3	76.6	−1.2	−10.8	14.92	−1.2	−2.9	31.9	+.3	−2.3	45.6	−2.4	+.1
Men's furnishings	97.8	−8.1	+3.6	62.3	−18.4	+3.8	12.98	−11.2	+.3	35.0	−3.8	+16.7	34.6	−6.9	−12.7
Millinery	56.9	+15.4	−8.8	48.8	+34.5	−9.6	20.18	+16.6	−.8						
Shirts and collars	94.0	−11.0	+4.0	85.8	−17.3	+10.3	12.15	−7.0	+5.9	32.2	−6.2	+17.4	38.9	+.4	−7.5
Leather and its manufactures	88.4	+2.4	+.1	79.1	+4.9	+3.5	19.33	+2.4	+3.5	38.0	+1.9	+3.5	51.3	−.4	+1.2
Boots and shoes	86.1	+4.0	−1.0	72.7	+9.1	+.3	18.54	+4.9	+1.1	37.6	+2.9	+2.7	50.1	−.4	+.3
Leather	97.7	−2.7	+3.9	99.7	−3.8	+12.7	21.96	−1.1	+8.3	39.4	−.7	+5.8	55.4	+.2	+2.6
Food and kindred products	92.6	−4.3	−2.4	87.3	−3.5	+4.3	21.89	+.9	+6.9	40.5	−1.1	+5.5	54.0	+1.5	+1.0
Baking	111.2	−1.1	+4.2	99.0	−.3	+10.5	22.40	+.8	+5.9	41.4	+.5	+5.2	53.9	−.4	+.4
Beverages	149.7	−.2	+3.5	147.0	−.3	+10.2	29.43	−(2)	+6.3	37.8	−.3	+4.9	78.6	+.2	+2.2
Butter	67.5	−1.5	−1.2	52.7	−4.2	+1.9	20.53	−2.7	+3.1						
Canning and preserving	61.5	−7.9	−6.7	70.4	−9.2	+2.6	13.90	−1.4	+10.0	33.3	−6.6	+2.2	40.3	+2.9	+6.6
Confectionery	73.5	−15.1	−6.5	65.7	−19.1	−2.5	16.31	−4.7	+4.4	38.3	−8.1	+9.4	42.9	+2.8	−3.8
Flour	73.6	+.5	−3.4	67.2	+4.1	+5.3	23.09	+3.6	+8.9	42.5	+4.9	+12.6	54.6	−.9	−2.3
Ice cream	58.5	−2.2	−3.8	49.0	−4.1	+.8	26.31	−1.9	+4.8	45.0	−2.4	+5.4	57.5	+.1	−1.0
Slaughtering and meat packing	84.9	+.6	−10.0	81.6	+2.3	−2.9	23.89	+1.7	+7.8	42.9	+1.6	+8.9	55.5	+.3	+.2
Sugar, beet	37.6	−74.1	−11.9	37.0	−69.7	−5.9	23.52	+17.1	+6.9	38.4	−13.7	+7.1	61.5	+32.3	−2.7
Sugar refining, cane	76.4	−1.6	−9.5	68.4	−3.2	−3.8	22.98	−1.6	+6.3	39.0	−5.0	−.5	59.4	+5.6	+10.0
Tobacco manufactures	52.2	−10.3	−7.6	41.7	−15.9	+.5	14.26	−6.2	+8.7	34.2	−7.5	+3.4	42.1	+1.1	+5.0
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	67.3	+.7	−8.4	67.6	+.7	−1.3	15.42	0	+7.7	35.8	−.3	+2.9	43.2	+.3	+5.0
Cigars and cigarettes	50.2	−12.2	−7.6	38.4	−19.0	+.8	13.98	−7.7	+8.9	33.9	−8.7	+3.2	41.9	+1.2	+5.8
Paper and printing	97.5	−2.2	+2.0	88.2	−3.9	+5.8	25.36	−1.7	+3.8	38.5	−2.4	+3.5	69.0	−.3	+1.2
Boxes, paper	84.9	−6.1	+2.0	76.3	−12.9	+1.9	18.20	−7.2	−.2	37.6	−9.5	+2.3	48.4	+2.4	−1.6
Paper and pulp	108.7	−1.2	+1.8	91.7	−2.9	+9.8	21.38	−1.7	+7.7	40.3	−1.0	+7.7	53.2	−.6	+.8
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job	88.9	−2.5	+1.4	81.4	−3.9	+4.2	28.42	−1.4	+2.8	38.7	−1.0	+3.5	74.3	+.3	+.1
Newspapers and periodicals	101.0	−1.4	+2.6	94.1	−2.7	+5.1	33.79	−1.4	+2.0	36.8	−2.4	−.3	89.6	−1.5	+2.7
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining	109.7	−1.3	+1.2	97.9	−2.9	+6.9	23.38	−1.7	+5.6	38.2	−1.7	+4.6	61.4	+.2	+2.8
							21.42	−1.1	+6.0	39.2	−1.4	+4.0	54.7	+.4	+3.5
													63.8	+.3	+1.8

Printing and publishing:	108.7	−1.2	+1.8	91.7	−2.9	+9.8	21.38	−1.7	+7.7	40.3	−1.0	+7.7	53.2	−.6	+.8
Book and job	88.9	−2.5	+1.4	81.4	−3.9	+4.2	28.42	−1.4	+2.8	38.7	−1.0	+3.5	74.3	+.3	+.1
Newspapers and periodicals	101.0	−1.4	+2.6	94.1	−2.7	+5.1	33.79	−1.4	+2.0	36.8	−2.4	−.3	89.6	−1.5	+2.7
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining	**109.7**	**−1.3**	**+1.2**	**97.9**	**−2.9**	**+6.9**	**23.38**	**−1.7**	**+5.6**	**38.2**	**−1.7**	**+4.6**	**51.4**	**+.2**	**+2.8**
Other than petroleum refining	110.0	−1.3	+1.7	97.5	−2.3	+7.7	21.42	−1.1	+6.0	39.2	−1.4	+4.0	54.7	+.4	+3.5
Chemicals	107.4	−1.3	+4.3	99.7	−2.4	+9.8	25.32	−1.1	+4.9	39.6	−1.4	+3.5	63.8	+.3	+1.8
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	73.5	−18.8	−3.3	75.6	−22.9	+8.3	9.84	−5.0	+11.9	45.6	−6.5	+15.1	21.8	+2.1	−2.1
Druggists' preparations	97.6	−1.2	−3.7	95.3	−1.9	−1.6	21.04	−.7	+1.9	39.1	+.1	+.2	54.8	−.3	+1.5
Explosives	86.8	+.2	−1.5	75.8	−.6	+11.0	24.49	−.8	+12.7	36.2	−.6	+5.4	67.7	−.2	+5.4
Fertilizers	92.8	+9.9	−16.4	79.5	+5.8	−4.9	12.73	−3.9	+13.8	37.1	+1.0	+14.1	34.4	−4.4	−.9
Paints and varnishes	107.1	−.8	+8.5	91.8	−2.0	+15.6	23.80	−1.3	+6.5	39.8	−1.8	+4.1	59.5	+.5	+2.7
Rayon and allied products	353.6	−1.2	+4.6	264.4	−1.3	+7.7	19.91	−.2	+3.2	38.3	−.5	−.7	52.1	+.3	+3.8
Soap	97.1	−.2	−2.0	94.9	+.4	+4.6	23.67	+.6	+6.9	39.0	+.7	+2.0	60.8	−.1	+4.3
Petroleum refining	108.7	−.8	−.3	99.5	−4.3	+4.5	28.14	−3.6	+4.8	35.5	−2.7	+5.7	80.4	−.5	+1.6
Rubber products	**82.0**	**−1.2**	**−1.3**	**70.2**	**−5.8**	**+1.2**	**23.24**	**−4.7**	**+2.5**	**35.8**	**−4.7**	**−.3**	**67.1**	**+.3**	**+2.2**
Rubber boots and shoes	59.2	−1.5	.....	53.2	−6.0	+3.7	19.98	−4.7	+3.5	38.5	−3.9	+4.5	51.9	−.7	−.5
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	125.8	−2.7	+4.5	110.9	−5.4	+8.7	20.24	−2.7	+4.2	38.3	−2.9	+1.7	53.0	−.1	+1.5
Rubber tires and inner tubes	70.5	+.1	−5.6	59.9	−6.1	−3.7	27.04	−6.2	+1.9	33.2	−6.4	−2.3	82.4	+.3	+5.0

Nonmanufacturing (indexes are based on 12-month average 1929=100)

Coal mining:														
Anthracite	59.1	+3.0	−6.0	54.4	−1.8	−5.4	$26.77	−4.7	+0.8	31.4	−6.1	−5.5	83.1	−(2)	+1.0
Bituminous	79.8	+.9	−.3	70.6	+1.6	+18.5	22.66	+.8	+18.8	29.5	+2.5	+12.3	77.8	−2.1	+7.6
Metalliferous mining	54.2	+1.3	+22.5	41.7	−3.4	+38.8	23.75	−4.7	+13.4	40.6	−4.4	+17.0	57.8	−.2	−2.5
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	39.4	−8.7	+6.6	25.5	−14.2	+22.3	15.96	−6.1	+14.7	33.7	−4.3	+10.3	47.4	−1.2	−.9
Crude petroleum producing	71.1	−1.2	−5.1	55.7	−7.0	+.4	29.35	−5.9	+5.8	37.3	−3.7	+6.2	77.3	−2.2	−3.5
Public utilities.														
Telephone and telegraph	70.1	+.7	−.6	75.0	−.9	+1.5	28.81	−1.6	+2.1	38.5	+(2)	−.7	77.6	−1.4	+3.8
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	86.1	−.8	+4.1	84.8	−1.4	+8.7	31.63	−.6	+4.5	39.2	−1.9	+1.8	80.3	+1.1	+2.5
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	70.7	+.3	−.7	65.0	−1.7	+3.3	29.71	−1.9	+4.1	45.7	−2.5	+2.0	63.9	+.6	+2.2
Trade:														
Wholesale	85.6	−1.4	+1.7	66.6	−3.1	+4.2	27.58	−1.7	+2.5	41.6	−2.2	+2.0	66.3	+.8	−.5
Retail	80.4	−13.4	+1.1	62.1	−10.4	+4.0	20.99	+6.7	+2.8	43.3	−.2	+3.8	52.8	+4.5	−.9
General merchandising	88.2	−33.0	+1.0	76.4	−26.9	+3.9	18.08	+9.1	+2.9	40.9	−2.4	+7.2	46.7	+11.3	−3.4
Other than general merchandising	78.4	−5.2	+1.3	59.1	−4.7	+3.9	23.33	+.6	+2.6	44.0	+(2)	+2.9	54.6	+1.0	−.4
Hotels, year-round [3]	81.9	+1.3	+2.0	64.9	+1.1	+4.3	13.92	−.2	+2.3	48.3	+.2	+2.7	28.5	−.5	+.3
Laundries	81.5	+.5	+2.3	68.3	+1.2	+6.8	15.90	+.7	+4.4	41.3	+1.1	+4.3	37.2	−.3	+(2)
Dyeing and cleaning	71.5	−2.7	+1.6	51.6	−2.6	+2.4	17.40	+.1	+.7	41.0	−.1	−2.7	42.3	+.5	−.7
Brokerage	(4)	+3.0	+17.7	(4)	+4.6	+23.5	36.49	+1.5	+4.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Insurance	(4)	+.3	+.9	(4)	+1.9	+4.2	37.86	+1.5	+3.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Building construction	(4)	−13.0	+3.9	(4)	−14.0	+13.6	24.62	−1.2	+9.2	30.7	−.5	+15.1	79.9	−.8	−4.0

[1] Average weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments as all reporting firms do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes over year are computed from indexes. Percentage changes over month in average weekly earnings for the manufacturing groups, for all manufacturing industries combined, and for retail trade are also computed from indexes.

[2] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

[3] Cash payments only. The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

[4] Not available.

Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1935 to January 1936

INDEXES of employment and pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable and nondurable goods groups of manufacturing industries separately, and for 13 nonmanufacturing industries including two subgroups under retail trade by months, January 1935 to January 1936, inclusive, are given in table 2. The diagram (see p. 1095) indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to January 1936.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923–25, taken as 100. In January 1936, reports were received from 23,470 establishments employing 3,922,993 workers whose weekly earnings were $83,577,346. The employment reports received from these establishments cover more than 55 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 percent of the wage earners in the 90 industries included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly survey.

The indexes for nonmanufacturing industries are also computed from data supplied by reporting establishments, but the base is the 12-month average for 1929 as 100.

Table 2.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in All Manufacturing Industries Combined, in the Durable and Nondurable Goods Groups Under Manufacturing, and in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1935 to January 1936 [1]

[3-year average 1923–25=100 for manufacturing, 12-month average 1929=100 for nonmanufacturing industries]

Month	Manufacturing											
	Total				Durable goods				Nondurable goods			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January	78.8	83.0	64.3	72.2	66.2	74.5	52.5	64.3	92.4	92.1	79.3	82.3
February	81.4	.....	69.1	.....	69.4	.....	58.6	.....	94.2	.....	82.6	.....
March	82.5	.....	70.8	.....	71.0	.....	60.5	.....	95.0	.....	83.9	.....
April	82.6	.....	70.8	.....	71.8	.....	61.8	.....	94.2	.....	82.4	.....
May	81.2	.....	68.5	.....	71.4	.....	60.1	.....	91.8	.....	79.2	.....
June	79.7	.....	66.4	.....	69.7	.....	57.6	.....	90.6	.....	77.6	.....
July	79.7	.....	65.4	.....	69.4	.....	55.6	.....	90.8	.....	77.9	.....
August	82.0	.....	69.7	.....	70.5	.....	58.9	.....	94.3	.....	83.4	.....
September	83.7	.....	72.2	.....	71.2	.....	60.6	.....	97.1	.....	87.1	.....
October	85.3	.....	75.0	.....	74.9	.....	66.3	.....	96.4	.....	86.2	.....
November	85.0	.....	74.5	.....	76.1	.....	68.1	.....	94.6	.....	82.7	.....
December	84.6	.....	76.6	.....	75.7	.....	70.1	.....	94.2	.....	85.1	.....
Average	82.2	.....	70.3	.....	71.4	.....	60.9	.....	93.8	.....	82.3	.....

[1] Comparable indexes for earlier years for all of these industries, except year-round hotels, will be found in the February 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable indexes for year-round hotels will be found in the September 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Table 2.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in All Manufacturing Industries Combined, in the Durable and Nondurable Goods Groups Under Manufacturing, and in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1935 to January 1936 [1]—Continued

[3-year average 1923-25=100 for manufacturing; 12-month average 1929=100 for nonmanufacturing industries]

Month	Anthracite mining				Bituminous-coal mining				Metalliferous mining				Quarrying and nonmetallic mining			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January	62.9	59.1	57.5	54.4	80.0	79.8	59.6	70.6	44.3	54.2	30.1	41.7	36.9	39.4	20.8	25.5
February	64.4	-----	64.3	-----	81.1	-----	66.1	-----	44.3	-----	29.9	-----	37.3	-----	22.2	-----
March	51.4	-----	38.9	-----	81.6	-----	67.5	-----	45.0	-----	30.9	-----	40.5	-----	24.9	-----
April	52.6	-----	49.9	-----	74.3	-----	45.0	-----	46.0	-----	31.8	-----	45.3	-----	28.9	-----
May	53.5	-----	49.5	-----	75.3	-----	49.1	-----	44.4	-----	31.4	-----	49.5	-----	32.8	-----
June	56.8	-----	66.0	-----	77.9	-----	64.7	-----	46.0	-----	31.5	-----	50.4	-----	33.8	-----
July	49.4	-----	37.5	-----	70.0	-----	35.9	-----	45.2	-----	31.1	-----	50.9	-----	34.4	-----
August	38.7	-----	28.3	-----	73.4	-----	45.8	-----	46.3	-----	33.4	-----	51.0	-----	36.3	-----
September	46.0	-----	38.2	-----	77.1	-----	60.1	-----	48.9	-----	35.4	-----	50.0	-----	35.4	-----
October	58.8	-----	55.9	-----	74.3	-----	69.8	-----	51.6	-----	38.7	-----	50.0	-----	36.5	-----
November	46.6	-----	28.4	-----	76.1	-----	65.5	-----	52.6	-----	39.6	-----	46.7	-----	32.1	-----
December	57.3	-----	55.4	-----	79.1	-----	69.5	-----	53.5	-----	43.2	-----	43.1	-----	29.7	-----
Average	53.2	-----	47.5	-----	76.7	-----	58.2	-----	47.3	-----	33.9	-----	46.0	-----	30.6	-----

Month	Crude-petroleum producing				Telephone and telegraph				Electric light and power and manufactured gas				Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance [2]			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January	74.9	71.1	55.5	55.7	70.5	70.1	73.9	75.0	82.7	86.1	78.0	84.8	71.2	70.7	62.9	65.0
February	74.2	-----	54.9	-----	70.0	-----	72.9	-----	82.2	-----	78.3	-----	71.0	-----	63.1	-----
March	74.0	-----	56.0	-----	69.8	-----	75.3	-----	82.3	-----	79.4	-----	71.3	-----	63.4	-----
April	74.9	-----	56.7	-----	69.7	-----	73.1	-----	82.6	-----	79.0	-----	71.4	-----	63.3	-----
May	76.0	-----	57.8	-----	70.0	-----	73.7	-----	83.3	-----	79.8	-----	71.6	-----	63.6	-----
June	76.7	-----	59.2	-----	70.2	-----	74.4	-----	83.9	-----	79.8	-----	71.7	-----	63.9	-----
July	77.4	-----	59.9	-----	70.3	-----	75.7	-----	84.8	-----	81.5	-----	71.5	-----	63.4	-----
August	76.3	-----	58.9	-----	70.5	-----	75.5	-----	86.8	-----	82.8	-----	71.2	-----	63.3	-----
September	75.1	-----	60.9	-----	70.4	-----	73.8	-----	86.9	-----	84.5	-----	71.0	-----	64.0	-----
October	74.7	-----	57.9	-----	70.0	-----	74.9	-----	87.4	-----	84.4	-----	71.1	-----	64.1	-----
November	73.0	-----	[3]57.2	-----	69.8	-----	74.9	-----	87.6	-----	83.4	-----	71.1	-----	63.8	-----
December	[3]71.9	-----	59.9	-----	69.6	-----	75.6	-----	86.8	-----	86.0	-----	70.5	-----	66.1	-----
Average	[3]74.9	-----	57.9	-----	70.1	-----	74.5	-----	84.8	-----	81.4	-----	71.2	-----	63.7	-----

See footnote 1, p. 12.

[2] Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

[3] Revised.

Table 2.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in All Manufacturing Industries Combined, in the Durable and Nondurable Goods Groups Under Manufacturing, and in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1935 to January 1936[1]—Continued

[3-year average 1923-25=100 for manufacturing; 12-month average 1929=100 for nonmanufacturing industries]

Month	Wholesale trade				Total retail trade				Retail trade—general merchandising				Retail trade—other than general merchandising			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January	84.2	85.6	63.9	66.6	79.5	80.4	59.7	62.1	87.3	88.2	73.5	76.4	77.4	78.4	56.9	59.1
February	84.6	-----	64.6	-----	79.2	-----	59.3	-----	86.2	-----	72.3	-----	77.3	-----	56.6	-----
March	84.0	-----	65.2	-----	80.2	-----	60.4	-----	88.6	-----	74.1	-----	78.0	-----	57.6	-----
April	83.2	-----	64.8	-----	83.5	-----	62.5	-----	94.4	-----	77.5	-----	80.7	-----	59.4	-----
May	82.5	-----	64.6	-----	82.2	-----	62.0	-----	91.3	-----	76.3	-----	79.8	-----	59.0	-----
June	82.1	-----	64.6	-----	82.2	-----	62.5	-----	91.2	-----	76.7	-----	79.8	-----	59.5	-----
July	82.1	-----	64.6	-----	79.3	-----	60.5	-----	85.5	-----	72.0	-----	77.7	-----	58.1	-----
August	82.7	-----	64.8	-----	78.0	-----	59.3	-----	83.1	-----	69.5	-----	76.7	-----	57.2	-----
September	83.7	-----	67.2	-----	81.8	-----	62.5	-----	92.2	-----	77.2	-----	79.1	-----	59.4	-----
October	85.7	-----	66.8	-----	83.8	-----	63.2	-----	97.1	-----	79.8	-----	80.3	-----	59.8	-----
November	86.4	-----	66.9	-----	84.6	-----	63.4	-----	101.6	-----	82.0	-----	80.1	-----	59.6	-----
December	86.8	-----	68.6	-----	[3] 92.9	-----	[3] 69.3	-----	[3]131.7	-----	[3]104.5	-----	82.7	-----	[3] 62.0	-----
Average	84.0	-----	65.5	-----	82.3	-----	62.1	-----	[3] 94.2	-----	78.0	-----	79.1	-----	58.8	-----

Month	Year-round hotels				Laundries				Dyeing and cleaning			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January	80.3	81.9	62.2	64.9	79.6	81.5	63.9	68.3	70.3	71.5	50.4	51.6
February	81.1	-----	63.5	-----	79.6	-----	64.1	-----	69.6	-----	49.8	-----
March	80.8	-----	63.9	-----	79.7	-----	64.6	-----	72.5	-----	53.5	-----
April	81.1	-----	63.6	-----	80.0	-----	65.5	-----	79.9	-----	61.9	-----
May	81.6	-----	63.7	-----	81.1	-----	66.6	-----	80.9	-----	61.7	-----
June	81.3	-----	63.5	-----	82.3	-----	68.2	-----	83.6	-----	65.7	-----
July	80.3	-----	62.1	-----	84.4	-----	70.9	-----	81.7	-----	61.5	-----
August	80.7	-----	62.0	-----	84.2	-----	69.2	-----	79.4	-----	58.2	-----
September	81.1	-----	63.1	-----	83.0	-----	67.9	-----	82.1	-----	63.1	-----
October	81.6	-----	64.3	-----	81.9	-----	67.1	-----	80.4	-----	61.1	-----
November	81.5	-----	64.8	-----	81.3	-----	66.7	-----	76.3	-----	55.4	-----
December	80.8	-----	64.2	-----	81.1	-----	67.5	-----	73.4	-----	52.9	-----
Average	81.0	-----	63.4	-----	81.5	-----	66.8	-----	77.5	-----	57.9	-----

See footnote 1, p. 12.

[3] Revised.

Private Employment, by States and Geographic Divisions

TABLE 3 gives a comparison of employment and pay rolls by States and geographic divisions between December 1935 and January 1936 for all groups combined except building construction and class I railroads and for all manufacturing industries combined, based on data supplied by reporting establishments. The percentage changes shown, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted—that is, the industries included in the manufacturing group and in the grand total have not been weighted according to their relative importance.

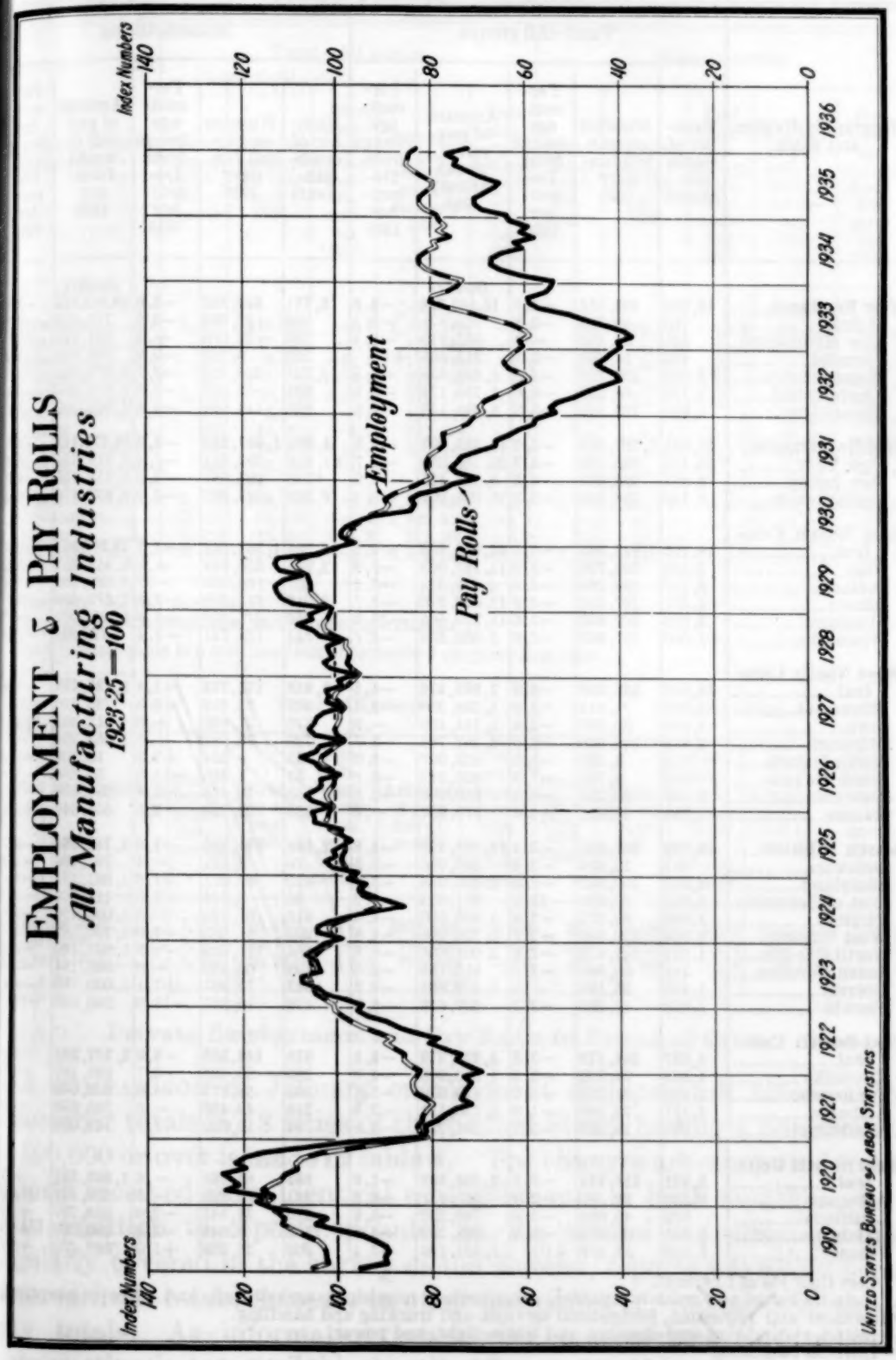

EMPLOYMENT & PAY ROLLS
All Manufacturing Industries
1923-25=100
Index Numbers
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Employment
Pay Rolls
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Table 3.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in December 1935 and January 1936, by Geographic Divisions and by States

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

Geographic division and State	Total—All groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll January 1936	Percentage change from December 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) January 1936	Percentage change from December 1935	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll January 1936	Percentage change from December 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) January 1936	Percentage change from December 1935
				Dollars					*Dollars*	
New England	**13,221**	**793,551**	**−4.1**	**16,966,390**	**−4.0**	**3,131**	**543,565**	**−2.6**	**10,945,383**	−3.8
Maine	703	49,713	−2.8	950,671	−3.3	255	42,092	−2.5	775,113	−3.7
New Hampshire	591	34,308	−.8	667,440	−2.4	185	28,068	+.4	521,776	−2.1
Vermont	405	14,739	−3.1	313,565	+(1)	122	9,557	−2.9	196,899	−1.9
Massachusetts	[2] *8,509*	*436,115*	*−4.6*	*9,635,595*	*−3.8*	*1,541*	*248,828*	*−2.7*	*5,074,205*	*−3.0*
Rhode Island	1,173	85,528	−4.6	1,734,174	−5.9	401	69,127	−3.8	1,314,284	−6.4
Connecticut	1,840	173,148	−3.3	3,665,145	−4.6	627	145,893	−2.4	3,063,106	−4.6
Middle Atlantic	**31,815**	**1,797,503**	**−5.0**	**43,305,702**	**−4.9**	**4,925**	**1,067,356**	**−2.2**	**24,172,143**	**−3.1**
New York	20,416	785,204	−6.7	20,166,283	−4.7	[3] *1,946*	*595,544*	*−1.4*	*9,818,331*	*−2.9*
New Jersey	3,271	258,073	−4.5	6,144,427	−4.9	[4] 746	223,581	−3.5	5,116,136	−4.2
Pennsylvania	8,128	754,226	−3.3	16,994,992	−5.1	*2,233*	*448,231*	*−2.3*	*9,237,676*	*−3.4*
East North Central	**18,292**	**1,812,381**	**−3.2**	**42,951,965**	**−7.1**	**6,706**	**1,388,817**	**−1.2**	**33,981,967**	**−2.9**
Ohio	7,556	495,706	−3.9	11,787,963	−5.9	2,243	356,348	−.8	8,442,253	−5.5
Indiana	*2,137*	*198,866*	*−2.2*	*4,415,814*	*−6.4*	*851*	*165,009*	*−.7*	*3,626,256*	*−6.8*
Illinois	[5] *4,271*	*487,516*	*−3.2*	*11,608,370*	*−2.7*	*2,016*	*314,209*	*−1.0*	*7,277,509*	*−1.7*
Michigan	3,328	462,640	−2.6	11,279,565	−13.9	*852*	*417,510*	*−1.8*	*11,506,027*	*−.7*
Wisconsin	[6] *1,000*	*167,653*	*−3.6*	*3,860,253*	*−2.1*	*744*	*136,741*	[7] *−1.4*	*3,129,922*	[7] *−3.0*
West North Central	**10,088**	**358,095**	**−4.3**	**7,950,474**	**−4.1**	**2,052**	**173,775**	**−1.4**	**3,736,198**	**−1.9**
Minnesota	1,998	74,814	−5.9	1,705,259	−8.3	363	33,619	−5.3	733,316	−10.4
Iowa	1,583	52,050	−2.4	1,141,199	−.9	375	27,948	+.6	612,362	+3.7
Missouri	2,975	148,660	−3.5	3,252,786	−3.7	729	76,782	+.5	1,563,254	−.7
North Dakota	514	4,595	−5.0	103,997	−6.0	43	684	−2.3	16,102	−9.4
South Dakota	412	4,767	−7.3	106,342	−6.1	31	1,498	−15.8	35,886	−6.4
Nebraska	1,567	30,254	−6.5	660,900	−3.8	153	10,475	−3.1	231,638	−1.1
Kansas	[8] 1,284	42,955	−4.4	979,991	−.5	358	22,769	−2.5	543,640	+1.4
South Atlantic	**10,200**	**707,092**	**−3.1**	**12,788,772**	**−4.8**	**2,569**	**474,326**	**−1.6**	**7,743,264**	**−5.7**
Delaware	212	12,694	−2.4	293,680	−2.5	78	8,621	−.4	191,169	−1.9
Maryland	*1,513*	*103,559*	*−5.6*	*2,205,058*	*−3.9*	*540*	*67,671*	[7] *−1.5*	*1,361,551*	[7] *−2.4*
Dist. of Columbia	1,023	33,499	−13.9	814,055	−9.2	36	3,444	−3.0	113,049	−3.9
Virginia	1,984	89,573	−2.9	1,655,680	−4.5	416	61,123	−.3	1,094,410	−3.5
West Virginia	1,064	122,999	−2.7	2,726,968	−4.8	229	51,565	−4.0	1,100,782	−12.3
North Carolina	1,242	141,419	−1.9	2,001,866	−6.8	554	131,919	−1.3	1,837,440	−6.9
South Carolina	711	66,861	−1.1	915,185	−2.0	198	60,469	−.8	803,134	−1.8
Georgia	1,423	95,193	−.2	1,478,664	−2.3	342	72,937	+1.1	1,000,783	−3.4
Florida [9]	1,028	41,295	−2.3	697,616	−6.9	176	16,577	−13.9	240,946	−17.6
East South Central	**4,297**	**244,619**	**−3.3**	**4,270,379**	**−4.1**	**878**	**149,383**	**−3.0**	**2,372,994**	**−5.9**
Kentucky	1,329	74,720	−3.5	1,516,943	−4.0	263	30,525	−3.7	586,107	−9.3
Tennessee	1,254	81,372	−5.2	1,373,030	−5.4	303	58,777	−4.6	939,149	−5.6
Alabama	1,171	72,260	−1.0	1,136,114	−2.5	218	49,489	−.5	705,686	−3.6
Mississippi	543	16,267	−3.3	244,292	−4.8	94	10,592	−3.7	142,052	−5.0
West South Central	**3,921**	**159,433**	**−2.1**	**3,293,802**	**−1.6**	**864**	**83,266**	**−.6**	**1,602,397**	**+.2**
Arkansas	[10] *558*	*23,581*	*−2.0*	*387,681*	*−6.2*	*224*	*16,238*	*−.3*	*259,101*	*−1.4*
Louisiana	872	40,898	−3.9	746,236	−3.9	215	21,445	−2.9	334,787	−1.9
Oklahoma	1,345	36,082	−3.4	808,759	−4.8	123	9,644	−2.0	199,039	−4.0
Texas	*1,146*	*58,872*	+(1)	*1,351,126*	*+1.4*	*302*	*35,939*	*+1.0*	*829,470*	*+2.7*

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[2] Includes banks and trust companies, construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional services, and trucking and handling.
[3] Includes laundering and cleaning, and water, light, and power.
[4] Includes laundries.
[5] Includes automobile and miscellaneous services, restaurants, and building and contracting.
[6] Includes construction, but does not include hotels, restaurants, and public works.
[7] Weighted percentage change.
[8] Includes financial institutions, construction, miscellaneous services, and restaurants.
[9] Data for "Total—All groups" and "Manufacturing" for December 1934, January 1935, and February 1935, revised and presented in lower table on following page.
[10] Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.

Table 3.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in December 1935 and January 1936, by Geographic Divisions and by States—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

Geographic division and State	Total—All groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll January 1936	Percentage change from December 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) January 1936	Percentage change from December 1935	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll January 1936	Percentage change from December 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) January 1936	Percentage change from December 1935
				Dollars					*Dollars*	
Mountain	**4,270**	**111,055**	**−8.9**	**2,640,670**	**−9.6**	**532**	**29,631**	**−19.3**	**681,412**	**−19.9**
Montana	679	17,288	−5.6	457,860	−8.2	82	4,305	−14.3	101,162	−19.8
Idaho	450	8,447	−16.6	178,773	−14.2	50	2,432	−27.9	47,821	−28.9
Wyoming	327	8,183	−4.9	221,723	−10.4	43	1,808	−13.1	49,024	−15.4
Colorado	1,198	37,305	−11.5	879,177	−10.2	166	12,047	−21.4	284,561	−20.3
New Mexico	329	5,870	−.5	121,152	−2.3	24	608	.0	10,422	−10.4
Arizona	490	14,251	−2.2	327,234	−7.1	40	2,342	−5.5	50,886	−11.2
Utah	569	16,463	−13.0	368,133	−12.1	96	5,041	−25.7	108,379	−23.9
Nevada	228	3,248	−1.4	86,618	−6.1	31	1,048	+1.6	29,157	−5.6
Pacific	**5,924**	**376,261**	**−4.4**	**9,515,455**	**−5.0**	**1,934**	**197,241**	**−2.7**	**4,864,758**	**−5.4**
Washington	2,553	82,109	−3.4	1,946,923	−3.4	492	46,216	+.7	1,055,718	—[1]
Oregon	1,289	42,204	−4.3	973,907	−6.0	260	22,648	−3.7	484,135	−7.3
California[11]	*2,082*	*251,948*	*−4.7*	*6,594,625*	*−5.4*	*1,182*	*128,377*	*−3.7*	*3,324,905*	*−6.7*

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[11] Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

The following table is a continuation of footnote 9 on preceding page.

Year and month	Total—All groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll	Percentage change from previous month	Amount of pay roll (1 week)	Percentage change from previous month	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll	Percentage change from previous month	Amount of pay roll (1 week)	Percentage change from previous month
December 1934	1,320	50,833	+6.7	$807,680	+6.9	232	23,185	+5.6	$324,574	+5.2
January 1935	1,230	49,177	+3.5	743,915	−.2	195	21,226	−2.1	281,314	−6.9
February 1935	1,167	50,331	+2.0	779,993	+2.0	187	20,946	−1.8	273,350	−3.6

Private Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

A COMPARISON of January employment and pay-roll totals with December totals in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over is made in table 4. The changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in both months.

In addition to reports included in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau, reports have also been secured from establishments in other industries for inclusion in these city totals. As information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time, figures for this industry have not been included in these city totals.

Table 4.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in January 1936 and December 1935, by Principal Cities

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from December 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from December 1935
		December 1935	January 1936		December 1935	January 1936	
New York City	15,975	663,794	622,949	−6.2	$17,285,000	$16,570,284	−4.1
Chicago, Ill	3,849	368,258	358,323	−2.7	9,389,873	9,121,590	−2.9
Philadelphia, Pa	2,500	222,656	211,096	−5.2	5,370,029	5,144,437	−4.2
Detroit, Mich	1,417	315,559	309,458	−1.9	9,136,421	7,660,661	−16.2
Los Angeles, Calif	2,576	126,616	121,233	−4.3	3,325,479	3,110,964	−6.5
Cleveland, Ohio	1,663	128,516	121,212	−5.7	3,184,266	2,969,441	−6.7
St. Louis, Mo	1,490	114,335	110,204	−3.6	2,538,018	2,441,000	−3.8
Baltimore, Md	1,221	83,027	77,747	−6.4	1,810,714	1,709,714	−5.6
Boston, Mass	3,203	153,230	147,472	−3.8	3,610,267	3,493,299	−3.2
Pittsburgh, Pa	1,491	184,507	176,325	−4.4	4,474,332	4,112,974	−8.1
San Francisco, Calif	1,379	73,236	69,449	−5.2	1,923,863	1,784,724	−7.2
Buffalo, N. Y	912	65,776	62,202	−5.4	1,611,662	1,479,912	−8.2
Milwaukee, Wis	686	68,280	65,468	−4.1	1,644,865	1,561,406	−5.1

Public Employment

EMPLOYMENT created by the Federal Government includes employment in the regular agencies of the Government, employment on the various construction programs wholly or partially financed by Federal funds, and employment on relief-work projects.

Construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration are those projects authorized by title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933. This program of public works was extended to June 30, 1937, by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

The Works Program was inaugurated by the President in a series of Executive orders by authority of Public Resolution 11, approved April 8, 1935. Employment created by this program includes employment on Federal projects and employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Federal projects are those conducted by Federal agencies which have received allotments from The Works Program fund. Projects operated by the Works Progress Administration are those projects conducted under the supervision of the W. P. A.

The emergency-work program consists of projects authorized by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration since April 1, 1934. This program of providing employment through relief-work projects was rapidly curtailed as The Works Program got under way. The emergency conservation program (Civilian Conservation Corps), created in April 1933, has been further extended under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Executive Service of the Federal Government

STATISTICS of employment in the executive branches of the Federal Government in January 1935, December 1935, and January 1936 are presented in table 5.

Table 5.—Employees in Executive Service of the United States, January 1935, December 1935, and January 1936 [a]

[Subject to revision]

Item	District of Columbia [b]			Outside District of Columbia			Entire service		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary [c]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [c]	Total
Number of employees:									
January 1935	88,798	7,283	96,081	509,093	83,047	592,140	597,891	90,330	688,221
December 1935	104,282	7,806	112,088	607,060	[d] 97,075	[d] 704,135	711,342	[d] 104,881	[d] 816,223
January 1936	105,145	7,204	112,349	599,494	93,610	693,104	704,639	100,814	[d] 805,453
Percentage change:									
January 1935 to January 1936	+18.41	−1.09	+16.93	+17.76	+12.72	+17.05	+17.85	+11.61	+17.03
December 1935 to January 1936	+.83	−7.71	+.23	−1.25	−3.57	−1.57	−.94	−3.88	−1.32
Labor turnover, January 1936:									
Additions [e]	1,570	1,449	3,019	9,809	14,445	24,254	11,379	15,894	27,273
Separations [f]	1,446	1,118	2,564	18,485	16,558	35,043	19,931	17,676	37,607
Turnover rate per 100	1.38	14.90	2.28	1.63	15.15	3.47	1.61	15.45	3.36

[a] Based on January reports received up to Feb. 21, 1936.
[b] Includes employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Howard University.
[c] Not including field employees of the Post Office Department or 14,751 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of $559,292.
[d] Revised.
[e] Not including 436 employees transferred but not reported by Department to which they were assigned.
[f] Not including employees transferred within the Government service as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turnover.

The information concerning employment in the executive departments is collected by the Civil Service Commission from the different departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The monthly record of employment in the executive departments of the United States Government from January 1935 to January 1936, inclusive, is shown in table 6.

Table 6.—Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States by Months, January 1935 to January 1936

[Subject to revision]

Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total	Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
1935				*1935*—Continued			
January	96,081	592,140	688,221	September	109,195	678,229	787,424
February	97,251	597,769	695,020	October	110,583	687,115	797,698
March	99,133	600,484	699,617	November	111,196	690,202	801,398
April	101,429	609,027	710,456	December	112,088	704,135	816,223
May	103,019	609,573	712,592	*1936*			
June	103,977	614,259	718,236	January	112,349	693,104	805,453
July	104,747	[g] 631,134	[g] 735,881				
August	107,037	663,086	770,123				

[g] Revised.

Construction Projects Financed by the Public Works Administration

DETAILS concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during January [1] on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 7, by type of project.

Table 7.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, January 1936

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Wage earners		Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
Federal projects—Financed from N. I. R. A. funds						
All projects [2]	[3] 100,805	93,931	$8,316,288	11,916,286	$0.698	$8,689,661
Building construction [2]	14,194	11,298	839,367	1,055,994	.795	1,445,927
Forestry	73	59	2,661	3,619	.735	3,792
Naval vessels	28,746	27,626	3,528,293	4,372,048	.807	2,741,557
Public roads [4]	([5])	28,409	1,263,183	2,855,500	.442	1,700,000
Reclamation	13,514	13,043	1,396,670	1,914,793	.729	1,104,197
River, harbor, and flood control	12,342	10,376	1,091,204	1,394,791	.782	1,425,051
Streets and roads	1,624	1,340	61,338	123,833	.495	77,317
Water and sewerage	62	44	2,104	2,575	.817	17,015
Miscellaneous	1,841	1,736	131,468	193,133	.681	174,805
Non-Federal projects—Financed from N. I. R. A. funds						
All projects	73,695	58,778	$4,837,898	5,516,518	$0.877	$9,226,493
Building construction	39,244	31,682	2,849,051	2,989,342	.953	5,093,661
Railroad construction	2,047	1,720	77,008	118,849	.648	124,196
Streets and roads	6,230	4,691	323,271	419,046	.771	814,238
Water and sewerage	22,959	18,215	1,407,673	1,733,850	.812	2,708,905
Miscellaneous	3,215	2,470	180,895	255,431	.708	485,493
Non-Federal projects—Financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds [6]						
All projects	20,583	15,709	$974,330	1,366,593	$0.713	$3,594,782
Building construction	12,212	9,237	532,669	751,983	.708	2,214,344
Electrification	116	83	5,337	7,254	.736	41,663
Heavy engineering	184	109	12,375	11,776	1.051	11,801
Reclamation	247	213	11,596	18,199	.637	14,334
River, harbor, and flood control	24	22	1,460	2,782	.525	337
Streets and roads	1,419	1,166	66,470	106,017	.627	91,645
Water and sewerage	6,028	4,593	330,139	440,474	.750	1,179,029
Miscellaneous	353	286	14,284	28,108	.508	41,629

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes a maximum of 3,157 and an average of 2,730 employees working on low-cost housing projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds, who were paid $154,305 for 254,756 man-hours of labor. Material orders in the amount of $37,596 were placed for these projects. These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.
[3] Includes weekly average for public roads.
[4] Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[5] Not available; average number included in total.
[6] These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.

[1] Unless otherwise expressly stated, when January is referred to in this section, it may be accepted as meaning the month ending Jan. 15.

Federal construction projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government from funds provided under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The major portion of the low-cost housing program now under way, however, is financed by funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The work is performed either by commercial firms, which have been awarded contracts, or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration from funds available under either the National Industrial Recovery Act or the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Most of the allotments have been made to the States and their political subdivisions, but occasionally allotments have been made to commercial firms. In financing projects for the States or their political subdivisions from funds appropriated under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total construction cost. When funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 are used to finance a non-Federal project, as much as 45 percent of the total cost may be furnished in the form of a grant. The remaining 55 percent or more of the cost is financed by the recipient. When circumstances justify such action, the Public Works Administration may provide the grantee with the additional funds by means of a loan. Allotments to commercial enterprises are made only as loans. All loans made by the Public Works Administration carry interest charges and have a definite date of maturity. Collateral posted with the Public Works Administration to secure loans may be offered for sale to the public. In this way a revolving fund is provided which enlarges the scope of the activities of the Public Works Administration.

Commercial loans have been made, for the most part, to railroads. Railroad work financed by loans made by the Public Works Administration falls under three headings: First, construction work in the form of electrification, the laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, bridges, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotive and passenger and freight cars in shops operated by the railroads; and third, locomotive and passenger- and freight-car building in commercial shops.

Information concerning the first type of railroad work, i. e., construction, is shown in table 7. Employment in car and locomotive shops owned by the railroads and in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in table 8.

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during January in railway-car and locomotive shops on projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund are shown in table 8.

Table 8.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway-Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, January 1936

[Subject to revision]

Shops operated by—	Wage earners		Monthly pay roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
	Maximum [1]	Semimonthly average				
Railroad and commercial firms	2,737	[2]	$270,865	396,138	$0.684	[2]
Railroads	1,818	1,775	133,731	196,454	.681	$1,054,882
Commercial firms	919	[2]	137,134	199,684	.687	[2]

[1] Maximum number employed during either semimonthly period by each shop.
[2] Data not available.

Monthly Trend

A summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed from public-works funds from July 1933 to January 1936 is given in table 9.

Table 9.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to January 1936, on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds

[Subject to revision]

Year and month	Maximum [1] number of wage earners	Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
July 1933 to January 1936, inclusive [2]	----------	$609,827,977	975,828,664	$0.625	$1,125,391,463
July 1933 to December 1934, inclusive	----------	341,252,478	585,280,577	.583	[3] 685,504,204
1935					
January	304,723	18,462,677	27,478,022	.672	[3] 30,746,857
February	272,273	16,896,475	25,144,558	.672	29,264,484
March	281,461	17,400,798	26,008,063	.669	27,276,566
April	333,045	20,939,741	31,387,712	.667	31,645,166
May	394,875	24,490,087	36,763,164	.667	[3] 36,893,840
June	414,306	25,386,962	38,800,178	.654	[3] 42,017,642
July	405,332	24,968,785	37,845,047	.660	41,936,424
August	394,509	25,292,656	37,133,989	.681	46,954,714
September [2]	344,520	22,772,317	32,478,773	.701	[3] 40,988,896
October [2]	308,632	21,692,439	30,358,351	.715	35,042,853
November [2]	271,111	19,512,866	26,317,564	.741	29,046,684
December [2]	231,692	16,360,315	21,637,131	.756	25,507,315
1936					
January [2]	197,820	14,399,381	19,195,535	.750	22,565,818

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-roads projects.
[2] Includes wage earners employed on projects under the jurisdiction of P. W. A. which are financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds. These data are also included in tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.
[3] Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

The Works Program

A DETAILED record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program in January [1] is given in table 10, by type of project.

[1] Unless otherwise expressly stated, when January is referred to in this section, it may be accepted as meaning the month ending Jan. 15.

Table 10.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program January 1936

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Wage earners		Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
Federal projects						
All projects	248,929	228,257	$11,179,541	25,955,820	$0.431	$8,988,622
Building construction	31,605	30,644	1,444,223	2,874,964	.502	682,198
Electrification	505	483	25,568	56,050	.456	11,429
Forestry	19,737	18,039	975,717	3,441,114	.284	31,135
Grade-crossing elimination	6,876	5,590	322,205	600,847	.536	645,328
Heavy engineering	91	79	7,705	11,519	.669	3,177
Hydroelectric power plants	1,471	1,302	28,386	123,293	.230	184,547
Plant, crop, and livestock conservation	26,327	24,418	924,977	3,847,208	.240	102,666
Professional, technical, and clerical	17,609	17,608	1,087,091	1,938,002	.561	55,300
Public roads	34,153	26,396	1,327,190	2,859,937	.464	1,571,503
Reclamation	52,170	50,975	1,726,566	3,877,750	.445	732,621
River, harbor, and flood control	41,699	36,961	2,470,679	4,508,955	.548	4,341,158
Streets and roads	6,429	6,073	299,459	692,380	.433	279,004
Water and sewerage	1,029	1,019	48,192	111,304	.433	13,421
Miscellaneous	9,228	8,670	491,583	1,012,497	.486	335,135
P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds [2]						
All projects [3]	23,740	18,439	$1,128,635	1,621,349	0.696	3,632,378
Building construction [3]	15,369	11,967	686,974	1,006,739	.682	2,251,940
Electrification	116	83	5,337	7,254	.736	41,663
Heavy engineering	184	109	12,375	11,776	1.051	11,801
Reclamation	247	213	11,596	18,199	.637	14,334
River, harbor, and flood control	24	22	1,460	2,782	.525	337
Streets and roads	1,419	1,166	66,470	106,017	.627	91,645
Water and sewerage	6,028	4,593	330,139	440,474	.750	1,179,029
Miscellaneous	353	286	14,284	28,108	.508	41,629
Projects operated by Works Progress Administration						
All projects [3]	[4] [5]2,755,802	----------	$127,054,184	310,755,226	$0.409	[6]$19,860,772
Conservation	164,842	----------	7,154,447	18,120,987	.395	835,018
Highway, road, and street	1,137,690	----------	47,705,884	127,426,052	.374	5,996,767
Housing [8]	4,933	----------	322,922	499,954	.646	14,938
Professional, technical, and clerical	158,214	----------	10,389,780	17,637,781	.589	364,363
Public building	188,752	----------	10,669,005	20,136,327	.530	3,761,177
Publicly owned or operated utilities [7]	238,446	----------	11,266,799	26,116,331	.431	3,999,303
Recreational facilities [8]	330,272	----------	17,386,461	37,179,059	.468	2,569,106
Rural electrification and electric utilities	3,180	----------	159,249	380,645	.418	69,164
Sanitation and health	101,351	----------	3,894,931	11,736,956	.332	311,416
Sewing, canning, gardening, etc.	303,888	----------	11,388,792	34,319,287	.332	619,373
Transportation	45,766	----------	2,124,022	5,006,590	.424	504,374
Not elsewhere classified	110,278	----------	4,591,892	12,195,257	.377	815,773

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

[2] These data are also included in separate tables covering projects under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Administration.

[3] Data for a maximum of 2,203 and an average of 1,989 employees who were paid $113,262 for 195,668 man-hours on demolition work at the site of low-cost-housing projects are included both under P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds and under projects operated by the Works Progress Administration.

[4] This total differs from the sum of the individual items since 31,810 employees worked on more than one type of project.

[5] Represents number of workers on pay roll during month ending Jan. 15. During week ending Jan. 31, there were nearly 2,950,000 workers employed on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration

[6] Value of material orders placed during month ending Jan. 31, 1936.

[7] Exclusive of electric utilities.

[8] Exclusive of buildings.

Monthly Trend

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program from the beginning of the program in July 1935 to January 1936 are given in table 11.

Table 11.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1935 to January 1936, on Projects Financed by The Works Program

[Subject to revision]

Month and year	Maximum number employed [1]	Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
	Federal projects				
July 1935 to January 1936, inclusive	----------	$41,257,284	91,867,429	$0.449	$41,105,564
1935					
July	5,131	276,839	603,318	.456	164,004
August	32,672	1,215,990	2,791,802	.436	1,684,347
September	76,524	3,754,773	7,815,795	.480	4,071,945
October	129,064	6,243,023	13,669,524	.457	9,723,568
November	168,234	8,391,581	18,870,799	.445	9,214,916
December	217,027	10,195,537	22,160,371	.460	7,258,162
1936					
January	248,929	11,179,541	25,955,820	.431	8,988,622
	P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds [2]				
September 1935 to January 1936, inclusive	----------	$1,789,918	2,617,440	$0.648	$5,657,872
1935					
September	317	10,575	17,493	.605	28,573
October	1,184	54,380	78,928	.689	159,568
November	3,422	149,545	223,363	.670	444,588
December	9,203	446,783	676,307	.661	1,392,765
1936					
January [3]	23,740	1,128,635	1,621,349	.696	3,632,378
	Projects operated by Works Progress Administration				
August 1935 to January 1936, inclusive	----------	$297,965,515	678,344,267	$0.439	$65,903,075
1935					
August	73,153	1,199,936	2,581,988	.465	3,202,136
September	258,830	10,303,491	17,790,436	.579	2,089,324
October	516,581	23,357,955	50,739,568	.460	8,236,283
November	1,202,471	44,497,604	94,677,998	.470	14,836,346
December	2,335,610	91,552,345	201,799,051	.454	17,678,214
1936					
January [3]	2,755,802	127,054,184	310,755,226	.409	19,860,772

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

[2] These data are also included in separate tables covering projects under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Administration.

[3] Data for 2,203 employees who were paid $113,262 for 195,668 man-hours on demolition work at the site of low-cost-housing projects are included both under P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds and under projects operated by Works Progress Administration.

Emergency-Work Program

A SUMMARY of employment, pay rolls, and average earnings, by months, on the emergency-work program from its beginning in April 1934 to January 1936 is given in table 12.

Table 12.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program April 1934 to January 1936

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Average monthly earnings	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Average monthly earnings
1934				*1935*			
April	1,089,762	$38,416,747	$35.25	January	2,443,673	$70,806,598	$28.98
May	1,361,537	43,680,775	31.35	February	2,432,772	62,795,267	25.81
June	1,504,571	42,423,990	28.20	March	2,368,993	61,825,268	26.10
				April	2,275,872	61,321,053	26.94
July	1,725,266	47,352,865	27.45	May	2,196,421	63,530,180	28.92
August	1,924,066	54,914,792	28.54	June	2,021,060	54,382,876	26.91
September	1,950,108	50,288,868	25.79				
October	1,996,822	53,901,325	26.99	July	1,928,772	53,136,833	27.55
November	2,159,038	62,833,046	29.10	August	1,411,462	38,989,150	27.62
December	2,299,349	61,925,339	26.93	September	889,231	21,184,250	23.82
				October	644,972	17,791,923	27.59
				November	346,470	8,258,626	23.84
				December	68,558	1,844,813	26.91
				1936			
				January	27,500	918,000	33.38

Emergency Conservation Work

INFORMATION concerning employment and pay rolls in emergency conservation work in December 1935 and January 1936 is given in table 13.

Table 13.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, December 1935 and January 1936

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	January 1936	December 1935	January 1936	December 1935
All groups	476,609	506,605	$21,387,521	$21,905,516
Enrolled personnel	421,454	453,152	13,162,011	14,151,942
Reserve officers	8,677	9,264	1,814,632	1,940,881
Educational advisers [1]	2,037	2,198	344,664	376,828
Supervisory and technical [2]	[3] 44,441	[4] 41,991	[3] 6,066,214	[4] 5,435,865

[1] Included in executive service table.
[2] Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
[3] 42,359 employees and pay roll of $5,867,790 included in executive service table.
[4] 38,854 employees and pay roll of $5,173,647 included in executive service table.

The employment and pay-roll data for emergency conservation workers are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The monthly pay of the enrolled personnel is distributed as follows: 5 percent are paid $45; 8 percent, $36; and the remaining 87 percent, $30. The enrolled men, in addition to their pay, are provided with board, clothing, and medical services.

Monthly statistics of employment and pay rolls on the emergency-conservation program from January 1935 to January 1936, inclusive, are given in table 14.

Table 14.—Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, January 1935 to January 1936

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1935			*1935*—Continued		
January	398,692	$16,757,883	August	590,362	$26,235,863
February	373,850	16,320,803	September	534,057	24,404,708
March	294,955	14,188,097	October	550,650	24,830,752
April	368,537	16,401,114	November	543,958	23,957,751
May	385,192	17,719,018	December	506,605	21,905,516
June	427,556	19,766,881	*1936*		
July	480,586	22,074,577	January	476,609	21,387,521

Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

STATISTICS concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in January are presented in table 15, by type of project.

Table 15.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, January 1936

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
All projects	7,560	$850,271	1,093,350	$0.778	$1,355,520
Bridges	1,650	187,375	182,388	1.027	344,195
Building construction [1]	137	8,753	9,447	.927	60,819
Reclamation	102	2,673	4,970	.538	53
Water and sewerage	4,523	523,523	704,678	.743	933,691
Miscellaneous	1,148	127,947	191,867	.667	16,762

[1] Includes 44 employees and a pay roll of $1,625 on projects financed by R. F. C. Mortgage Co.

A monthly summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from January 1935 to January 1936, inclusive, is shown in table 16.

Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, January 1935 to January 1936

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Monthly pay roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
1935					
January	11,180	$1,054,708	1,484,190	$0.711	$3,966,718
February	10,373	1,048,593	1,457,662	.719	5,028,547
March	9,586	890,333	1,253,493	.710	1,072,886
April	10,300	1,007,424	1,389,072	.725	2,517,175
May	10,506	1,100,977	1,522,959	.723	2,287,090
June	11,901	1,191,336	1,592,744	.748	3,998,576
July	9,581	1,001,653	1,349,064	.742	1,495,108
August	9,415	1,020,208	1,367,071	.746	965,174
September	9,301	957,846	1,271,475	.753	1,016,202
October	9,192	952,790	1,269,273	.751	1,228,928
November	9,793	1,001,408	1,344,234	.745	1,411,338
December	7,786	869,459	1,160,845	.749	1,383,293
1936					
January [1]	7,560	850,271	1,093,350	.778	1,355,520

[1] Includes employees and pay roll on projects financed by R. F. C. Mortgage Co.

Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations

WHENEVER a construction contract is awarded, or force-account work is started by a department or agency of the Federal Government, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified on forms supplied by the Bureau, of the name and address of the contractor, the amount of the contract, and the type of work to be performed. Blanks are then mailed by the Bureau to the contractor or Government agency doing the work. These reports are returned to the Bureau and show the number of men on pay rolls, the amounts disbursed for pay, the number of man-hours worked on the project, and the value of the different types of materials for which orders were placed during the month.

The following tables present data concerning construction projects on which work has started since July 1, 1934. The Bureau does not have statistics covering projects which were under way previous to that date.

Information concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations during January is presented in table 17, by type of project.

Table 17.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, January 1936

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners		Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
All projects	[2] 46,895	44,034	$3,990,725	6,246,418	$0.639	$5,584,611
Building construction	7,281	5,857	449,286	629,429	.714	959,268
Electrification	48	22	427	628	.680	1,069
Naval vessels	12,421	11,858	1,541,620	1,843,540	.836	2,063,788
Public roads [3]	(4)	15,557	1,274,385	2,260,568	.564	1,715,076
Reclamation	125	105	7,511	11,591	.648	10,308
River, harbor, and flood control	8,190	7,718	580,223	1,204,037	.482	647,204
Streets and roads	2,525	2,292	97,417	237,728	.410	104,993
Water and sewerage	20	19	772	1,116	.692	6,763
Miscellaneous	728	606	39,084	57,781	.676	76,151

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes weekly average for public roads.
[3] Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[4] Not available; average number included in total.

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations from January 1935 to January 1936 are given in table 18, by months.

Table 18.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations, January 1935 to January 1936

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
1935					
January	12,784	$669,199	1,062,118	$0.630	$3,163,946
February	13,106	704,190	1,102,864	.639	1,962,087
March	14,659	862,886	1,359,043	.635	2,709,912
April	22,270	1,389,583	2,210,893	.629	2,562,404
May	23,057	1,599,937	2,370,925	.675	2,704,333
June	26,191	1,904,454	2,842,470	.670	2,960,270
July	25,788	1,890,209	2,752,801	.687	3,079,618
August	36,491	2,694,822	4,137,008	.651	4,459,551
September	45,592	3,199,785	5,066,873	.632	5,801,445
October	59,091	4,193,129	6,716,798	.624	7,181,155
November	63,912	4,077,395	6,559,665	.622	6,690,405
December	56,780	3,707,963	5,980,118	.620	6,155,840
1936					
January	46,895	3,990,725	6,246,418	.639	5,584,611

State-Roads Projects

A MONTHLY record of employment and pay-roll disbursements in the construction and maintenance of State roads from January 1935 to January 1936, inclusive, is presented in table 19.

Table 19.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, January 1935 to January 1936 [1]

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of employees working on—			Total pay roll
	New roads	Maintenance	Total	
1935				
January	23,537	120,283	143,820	$4,864,899
February	17,940	122,209	140,149	4,575,171
March	18,391	108,149	126,540	4,896,325
April	24,193	135,484	159,677	5,501,076
May	27,924	135,541	163,465	6,008,348
June	30,823	138,253	169,076	7,079,793
July	35,826	148,575	184,401	8,232,589
August	40,130	163,960	204,090	9,063,104
September	40,431	156,187	196,618	8,435,225
October	40,390	147,324	187,714	8,150,299
November	32,487	139,138	171,625	7,156,025
December	27,046	121,690	148,736	6,139,581
1936				
January	14,358	105,795	120,153	7,481,502

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works Administration funds.

Unemployment in Foreign Countries

UNEMPLOYMENT rose seasonally in January 1936 in the majority of industrial countries, according to official statistics of unemployment, but in some countries there was an improvement at the end of February. However, in most cases the level of unemployment as reflected in the respective series for foreign countries was lower than in the same period of the year 1935. For example, the number of unemployed in receipt of benefit in France was somewhat less in January 1936 than in January 1935 as were the registered unemployed in Germany, Great Britain, and Poland. The reverse is true for Denmark, where the trade-unionists covered by unemployment funds increased slightly in the 1-year period. Figures for France and Poland show that the increase in unemployment continued through February, but in Germany and Great Britain there was a reduction between January and the following month.

After 6 months during which unemployed registered remained below the level of 2 million persons the total registered in Great Britain increased sharply in January 1936 to a total of 2,159,722. This rise was partly accounted for by the reduction in building activities attributed to unfavorable weather conditions and also to the usual post-holiday lull in retail trade. Registration at the end of

February was substantially lower (2,025,021) but still above the 2 million level. In Germany a 25-percent advance in the registered unemployment occurred between November and December 1935, reflecting a reduction in operations in the heavy industries; the increase in unemployment to 2,520,119 during the following month was not large and in February there was a drop in the registration. The number of unemployed in receipt of benefit in France has mounted steadily since the low point for 1935 was reached in the month of September. However, the total for February 1936 is somewhat below that for the same period in 1935.

The table following gives statistics of unemployment in foreign countries, as shown in official reports for the years 1928 to 1935, and by months beginning with January 1935 to the latest available data.

Beyond comparisons of the figures in a single series for different periods it is not possible to use the official unemployment statistics to measure volume of unemployment in a single country or to compare conditions in one country with those in another, owing to the fact that the coverage is not always complete. For example, only insured persons may be reported, or certain categories, such as agricultural labor, may be excluded.

Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries

Year and date (end of month)	Australia		Austria	Belgium			
	Trade-unionists unemployed		Compulsory insurance, number of unemployed in receipt of benefit	Unemployment-insurance societies			
				Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1928	45,669	10.8	156,185	5,386	0.9	22,293	3.5
1929	47,359	11.1	164,509	8,462	1.3	18,831	3.0
1930	84,767	19.3	208,389	23,250	3.6	50,918	7.9
1931	117,866	27.4	253,368	79,186	10.9	121,890	16.9
1932	120,454	29.4	309,969	161,468	19.0	175,259	20.7
1933	104,035	25.1	328,844	168,023	17.0	170,023	17.2
1934	86,865	20.5	287,528	182,855	19.0	166,229	17.2
1935	[1] 71,834	16.5	261,768	165,469	17.9	118,754	12.0
1935							
January			334,337	223,300	23.6	158,406	16.7
February			334,658	220,777	23.4	157,160	16.7
March	80,548	18.6	314,923	206,511	21.8	148,408	15.7
April			286,748	181,110	19.3	127,419	13.6
May			255,646	159,551	17.1	114,534	12.3
June	77,177	17.8	238,133	146,581	15.8	104,066	11.2
July			220,599	138,376	15.1	109,049	11.9
August			209,493	136,139	14.9	106,627	11.7
September	69,575	15.9	204,908	136,726	14.9	109,125	11.9
October			214,094	130,981	14.5	95,069	10.6
November			242,759	143,407	15.9	93,012	10.3
December	60,036	13.7	284,914	162,166	17.9	102,174	11.3
1936							
January			317,200	167,083	18.6	99,858	11.1
February			321,529				

[1] Provisional figure.

Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	Canada	Czechoslovakia		Danzig, Free City of	Denmark	
	Percent of trade-unionists unemployed	Number of unemployed on live register	Trade-union insurance funds—unemployed in receipt of benefit		Number of unemployed registered	Trade-union unemployment funds—unemployed	
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1928	4.5	38,636	16,342	1.4	----------	50,226	18.5
1929	5.7	41,630	23,763	2.2	12,905	42,817	15.5
1930	11.1	105,442	52,047	4.6	18,291	39,631	13.7
1931	16.8	291,332	102,179	8.3	24,898	53,019	17.9
1932	22.0	554,059	184,555	13.5	33,244	99,508	31.7
1933	22.3	738,267	247,613	16.9	31,408	97,417	28.8
1934	18.2	676,994	245,953	17.4	20,326	81,756	22.2
1935	15.4	686,269	235.623	15.9	17,983	[1] 76,030	19.8
1935							
January	18.1	818,005	303,253	21.0	23,032	111,418	29.5
February	18.2	833,194	299,718	20.8	21,077	105,961	27.1
March	16.7	804,794	281,982	19.4	18,611	84,342	22.3
April	17.0	734,550	261,307	17.6	18,410	70,397	18.6
May	15.9	666,433	236,532	16.0	18,353	55,504	14.4
June	15.4	605,956	212,786	14.3	16,212	48,855	12.6
July	15.1	566,559	203,787	13.6	14,341	48,937	12.6
August	14.2	557,706	198,757	13.3	14,445	53,041	13.7
September	13.0	573,362	192,675	12.9	14,610	57,923	14.9
October	13.3	601,390	192,429	12.8	16,447	67,390	17.3
November	13.3	678,870	203,626	[1] 13.5	19,213	84,907	21.7
December	14.6	794,407	236,641	15.5	21,039	124,612	31.7
1936							
January	14.8	850,010	----------	---------	19,746	111.903	28.0
February	13.8	860,392	----------	---------	20,959	[1] 120.218	30.5

Year and date (end of month)	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Great Britain
	Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number of unemployed registered	Number of unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unemployed registered	Number of persons registered with employment exchanges
1928	2,629	1,735	4,834	1,353,000	1,355,000
1929	3,181	3,906	928	1,678,824	1,281,000
1930	3,054	7,993	2,514	3,144,910	2,297,000
1931	3,632	11,522	56,112	4,573,218	2,668,000
1932	7,121	17,581	273,412	5,579,858	2,757,000
1933	8,210	17,139	276,033	4,733,014	2,520,616
1934	2,970	10,011	345,033	2,718,309	2,159,231
1935	1,779	7,163	426,879	2,151,039	2,036,422
1935					
January	3,406	12,479	478,844	2,973,544	2,325,373
February	3,721	11,280	502,668	2,764,152	2,285,463
March	3,121	9,780	483,866	[2] 2,401,889	2,153,870
April	2,247	8,369	452,007	[2] 2,233,255	2,044,460
May	1,358	5,804	428,126	[2] 2,019,293	2,044,752
June	856	3,948	402,661	[2] 1,876,579	2,000,110
July	752	3,122	380,960	[1] 1,754,117	1,972,941
August	868	4,003	380,296	[2] 1,706,230	1,947,964
September	593	4,755	373,446	[2] 1,713,912	1,958,610
October	977	6,446	380,719	[2] 1,828,721	1,916,390
November	1,717	8,538	409,466	[2] 1,984,925	1,918,562
December	2,007	7,427	439,782	[2] 2,507,955	1,868,565
1936					
January	2,316	10,117	474,462	[2] 2,520,499	2,159,722
February	2,101	----------	487,374	[2] 2,516,570	2,025,021

[1] Provisional figure.

[2] Includes the Saar.

Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Hungary		
	Compulsory insurance				Employment exchanges, applications for work	Trade-unionists unemployed	
	Wholly unemployed		Temporary stoppages				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Christian (Budapest)	Social Democratic
1928	980,326	8.2	309,903	2.6	14,715		
1929	994,091	8.2	268,400	2.2	15,173	852	15,322
1930	1,467,347	11.8	526,604	4.3	43,592	951	21,339
1931	2,129,359	16.7	587,494	4.6	52,305	977	27,635
1932	2,272,590	17.6	573,805	4.5	66,235	1,026	29,772
1933	2,110,090	16.4	456,678	3.5	60,595	1,085	26,716
1934	1,801,913	13.9	368,906	2.9	52,157	996	22,291
1935	1,714,844	13.2	312,958	2.3	52,048	967	18,315
1935							
January	1,934,811	14.9	360,309	2.8	54,368	1,046	20,933
February	1,913,133	14.8	358,974	2.7	55,247	1,006	21,059
March	1,819,147	14.0	323,522	2.5	58,008	1,014	19,777
April	1,744,814	13.5	285,458	2.2	55,361	983	19,730
May	1,703,952	13.1	320,511	2.5	52,605	955	18,962
June	1,636,037	12.6	367,963	2.9	50,504	898	18,448
July	1,589,590	12.3	402,271	3.1	46,069	851	18,317
August	1,605,036	12.4	344,767	2.6	46,480	878	17,754
September	1,644,723	12.7	308,011	2.4	48,707	892	16,136
October	1,658,720	12.7	243,644	1.9	52,331	943	15,343
November	1,679,912	12.9	225,763	1.7	52,674	1,068	14,978
December	1,648,256	12.6	209,983	1.6	52,225	1,068	18,318
1936							
January	1,780,412	13.6	350,822	2.7	57,916	953	18,480
February	1,752,279	13.4	264,299	2.0			

Year and date (end of month)	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan		Latvia	Netherlands	
	Compulsory insurance—number unemployed	Number of unemployed registered wholly unemployed	Official estimates, unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Unemployment insurance societies—unemployed	
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1928	22,721	324,422			4,700	22,009	6.9
1929	20,860	300,787			5,617	27,775	7.8
1930	22,176	425,437	368,465	5.2	4,851	41,281	9.7
1931	25,230	734,454	413,248	5.9	8,709	96,751	18.7
1932	62,817	1,006,442	489,168	6.9	14,587	177,557	30.0
1933	72,255	1,018,955	413,853	5.7	8,156	176,429	31.4
1934	103,671	963,677			4,972	170,681	31.9
1935	[2] 119,498				4,825	173,161	36.3
1935							
January	138,779	1,011,711	365,788	4.9	8,280	197,326	40.6
February	141,626	955,533	374,933	5.0	8,078	195,951	40.6
March	137,870	853,189	367,542	4.8	7,995	178,713	37.0
April	125,847	803,054	360,325	4.7	6,165	166,502	34.6
May	124,920	755,349	362,273	4.7	3,266	163,718	34.0
June	130,244	638,100	351,764	4.6	1,812	157,416	32.9
July	[2] 82,371	637,972	353,553	4.6	2,077	161,891	33.9
August	[2] 82,697	628,335	349,880	4.6	1,595	164,068	34.5
September	[2] 83,191	609,094	346,758	4.5	1,819	166,474	35.4
October	123,705		348,229	4.5	2,334	166,479	35.2
November	129,403		346,168	4.5	6,347	172,662	37.0
December	133,319				8,130	186,736	40.1
1936							
January	144,764				7,726	[1] 192,935	41.6
February	141,168						

[1] Provisional figure. [2] Registration area extended; incomplete returns July–September 1935.

Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	New Zealand	Norway			Poland	Rumania
	Number unemployed registered by employment exchanges [4]	Trade-unionists (10 unions) unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number unemployed registered with employment offices	Number unemployed remaining on live register
		Number	Percent			
1928	----------	6,502	19.2	21,759	125,552	10,373
1929	2,895	5,902	15.4	19,089	129,450	7,288
1930	5,003	7,175	16.6	19,353	226,659	25,338
1931	41,430	----------	22.3	27,479	299,502	35,851
1932	51,549	14,790	30.8	[5] 32,705	255,582	38,899
1933	46,971	16,588	33.4	[5] 35,591	249,660	29,060
1934	39,235	15,963	30.7	35,121	342,166	16,871
1935	----------	[1] 14,765	25.3	35,261	381,935	----------
1935						
January	36,191	18,809	34.2	39,328	501,300	20,669
February	35,071	17,976	32.6	40,637	516,293	21,704
March	35,568	17,506	31.3	40,682	508,027	19,379
April	36,792	17,221	30.6	40,450	476,250	15,140
May	38,100	14,446	25.5	33,962	413,882	12,003
June	39,330	12,200	21.1	28,930	366,949	11,332
July	41,499	11,241	19.1	25,600	318,412	10,792
August	42,745	11,846	19.7	27,820	275,661	9,392
September	42,200	12,099	19.8	31,754	257,550	9,071
October	39,681	13,264	21.2	35,559	264,109	8,667
November	35,979	14,000	22.0	38,330	308,888	11,034
December	----------	16,752	26.0	40,089	393,644	----------
1936						
January	----------	----------	----------	----------	472,526	----------
February	----------	----------	----------	----------	488,157	----------

Year and date (end of month)	Saar Territory	Sweden		Switzerland				Yugoslavia
	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-unionists unemployed		Unemployment funds				Number of unemployed registered
		Number	Percent	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed		
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1928	----------	29,716	10.6	----------	2.1	----------	1.1	6,781
1929	6,591	32,621	10.7	----------	1.8	----------	1.7	8,465
1930	9,286	42,016	12.2	----------	3.4	----------	7.2	8,198
1931	20,963	64,815	17.2	----------	5.9	----------	12.1	10,018
1932	41,373	89,922	22.8	----------	9.1	----------	12.2	14,761
1933	38,749	97,316	23.7	----------	10.8	----------	8.5	15,997
1934	34,541	80,216	18.9	----------	9.8	----------	6.1	15,647
1935	----------	[1] 81,365	16.2	----------	----------	----------	----------	16,752
1935								
January	----------	100,839	21.7	91,100	17.2	35,600	6.6	27,218
February	----------	98,720	20.3	88,600	16.8	36,600	6.8	29,893
March	[6]	90,754	18.8	72,981	13.4	36,495	6.7	27,058
April	[6]	82,221	16.9	58,500	10.6	34,400	6.2	16,112
May	[6]	61,177	----------	50,600	9.1	30,800	5.5	12,619
June	[6]	59,572	12.3	45,445	8.3	29,865	5.4	10,935
July	[6]	54,401	11.1	45,900	8.3	29,200	5.2	11,215
August	[6]	56,552	11.4	48,300	8.7	30,900	5.5	12,260
September	[6]	60,810	12.2	51,045	9.2	30,861	5.6	12,544
October	[6]	69,372	13.8	59,600	10.7	30,700	5.4	10,564
November	[6]	77,883	15.7	71,200	12.8	33,200	5.7	11,917
December	[6]	114,176	22.5	94,940	17.0	37,217	6.7	18,685
1936								
January	[6]	93,708	18.8	106,500	19.0	37,300	6.8	27,624
February	[6]	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

[1] Provisional figure. [4] New series, from 1933 on. [5] Revised figures. [6] Included with Germany.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Summary of Building Construction Reports for February 1936

A MODERATE curtailment in building-construction activity occurred during February. The value of building construction for which permits were issued in February in the principal cities of the United States amounted to $86,644,000, a decrease of 1.4 percent, compared with the $87,890,000 reported by the same cities in January. A pronounced increase in the value of permits issued for new residential construction was offset by decreases in the value of permits issued for new nonresidential construction and for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures.

The level of building construction activity in February 1936 was, however, substantially higher than in February 1935. The value of construction permits issued in February 1936 was 86.8 percent greater than in the corresponding montb of 1935. All classes of construction registered a marked improvement.

Data comparing January and February 1936 are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 1,413 identical cities with a population of 2,500 or over.

Comparisons, February 1936 with January 1936

A SUMMARY of building construction in 1,413 identical cities for January and February 1936 is presented in table 1.

Tabie 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 1,413 Identical Cities, January and February 1936

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	February 1936	January 1936	Percentage change	February 1936	January 1936	Percentage change
All construction	24,788	26,259	−5.6	$86,644,274	$87,890,238	−1.4
New residential buildings	5,635	4,749	+18.7	38,969,192	33,874,084	+15.0
New nonresidential buildings	3,315	4,386	−24.4	30,237,011	34,244,252	−11.7
Additions, alterations, and repairs	15,838	17,124	−7.5	17,438,071	19,771,902	−11.8

The number of buildings for which permits were issued in February showed a decrease of 5.6 percent in comparison with January. An increase was indicated for new residential buildings but losses cocurred in the number of new nonresidential buildings and in additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings. Measured by the value of permits issued, the estimated cost of construction in February was $1,246,000 less than in January. New residential building registered

a gain of $5,095,000 but decreases in expenditures were indicated for the other classes of construction.

A summary of the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for by dwellings for which permits were issued in January and February 1936 is given in table 2.

Table 2.—Summary of Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and of the Number of Families Provided for in 1,413 Identical Cities, January and February 1936

Type of dwelling	Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings			Number of families provided for in new dwellings		
	February 1936	January 1936	Percentage change	February 1936	January 1936	Percentage change
All types	$38,539,427	$33,285,084	+15.8	8,063	7,801	+3.4
1-family	29,884,053	18,149,960	+64.7	5,315	4,380	+21.3
2-family [1]	737,681	1,100,631	−33.0	311	413	−24.7
Multifamily [2]	7,917,693	14,034,493	−43.6	2,437	3,008	−19.0

[1] Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores. [2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Compared with January the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in February increased $5,254,000. A sharp gain was registered for one-family dwellings but decreases in expenditures were indicated for two-family and multifamily dwellings. The number of families provided for by all types of dwellings increased 3.4 percent. An increase of 21.3 percent occurred in the number of families provided for by one-family dwelling units. Losses, however, occurred in the number of families provided for by two-family and multifamily dwelling units.

Comparisons, February 1936 With February 1935

A SUMMARY of building construction in 776 identical cities for February 1935 and February 1936 is given in table 3.

Table 3.—Summary of Building Construction in 776 Identical Cities, February 1935 and February 1936

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	February 1936	February 1935	Percentage change	February 1936	February 1935	Percentage change
All construction	22,149	21,199	+4.5	$73,935,468	$39,584,669	+86.8
New residential buildings	4,300	1,989	+116.2	29,368,218	10,144,357	+189.5
New nonresidential buildings	2,933	3,264	−10.1	28,234,055	16,551,734	+70.6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	14,916	15,946	−6.5	16,333,195	12,888,578	+26.7

The number of new residential buildings for which permits were issued in February 1936 was 4,300, a gain of 116.2 percent compared with the number reported in the corresponding month of 1935. Losses occurred, however, in the number of new nonresidential buildings and in additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures. The estimated cost of new residential buildings in February

1936, measured by the value of permits issued, was $19,224,000 greater than in February 1935; for new nonresidential buildings the increase over the same period was $11,682,000; and for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings the gain was $3,445,000.

Table 4 presents, in summary form, the estimated cost of new housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in such dwellings, for the months of February 1935 and 1936.

Table 4.—Summary of Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and of Number of Families Provided for in 776 Identical Cities, February 1935 and 1936

Type of dwelling	Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings			Number of families provided for in new dwellings		
	February 1936	February 1935	Percentage change	February 1936	February 1935	Percentage change
All types	$28,964,253	$9,802,647	+195.5	6,691	2,977	+124.8
1-family	20,451,408	6,348,101	+222.2	4,015	1,802	+122.8
2-family [1]	663,102	552,394	+20.0	269	203	+32.5
Multifamily [2]	7,849,743	2,902,152	+170.5	2,407	972	+147.6

[1] Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores. [2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

There was an increase of 124.8 percent in the number of families provided for in new dwellings in February 1936 compared with February 1935. Measured by the value of permits issued, the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings in February was $19,162,000, or 195.5 percent greater than in the same month of 1935. Increases in expenditures were indicated for all types of dwellings.

Important Building Projects

PERMITS were issued during February for the following important building projects: In the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, for apartment houses to cost over $1,000,000 and for a school building to cost $1,300,000; in Brooklyn, N. Y. for apartment houses to cost $900,000 and for factory buildings to cost over $500,000; in Topeka, Kans., for a school building to cost over $600,000; in Baltimore, Md., for a school building to cost nearly $1,300,000; in Nashville, Tenn., for a public building to cost over $1,700,000; in Oklahoma City, Okla., for a municipal auditorium to cost over $1,000,000; in Dallas, Tex., for stores and mercantile buildings to cost nearly $1,800,000; in Houston, Tex., for school buildings to cost over $2,700,000; in Portland, Oreg., for stores and mercantile buildings to cost over $650,000; in Salem, Oreg., for a school building to cost over $500,000. Contracts were awarded by the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration for a project in Miami, Fla., to cost over $900,000. Contracts were awarded by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department for a post-office building in Santa Barbara, Calif., to cost over $300,000.

Detailed Reports for January 1936

DETAILED figures on building construction, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of January 1936, are presented in this article. The data are the same as published in the monthly pamphlet for January, except for certain minor revisions or corrections.

Building Construction in Principal Cities

REPORTS from the principal cities in the country indicate that the value of residential buildings for which permits were issued during the month was nearly 29 percent greater than in the previous month and over 232 percent greater than in January 1935. In only 2 months of 1935 did the permit valuation exceed that for January 1936. There was also a marked pick-up over the previous month in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs for which permits were issued. The value of new nonresidential buildings, however, decreased nearly 20 percent. The total value of building permits issued during the month was $77,668,000, an increase of 2.7 percent over the previous month and an increase of 122.0 percent over the corresponding month of last year.

More than two and one-half times as many family-dwelling units will be provided in the new housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in January 1936 as the number provided in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The January 1936 permits indicate more family-dwelling units to be provided than for the corresponding month of any year since 1931.

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 790 Identical Cities, December 1935 and January 1936

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	January 1936	December 1935	Percentage change	January 1936	December 1935	Percentage change
All construction	23,192	25,428	−9.8	$77,668,197	$75,602,939	+2.7
New residential buildings	3,831	3,844	−.3	30,422,387	23,632,423	+28.7
New nonresidential buildings	3,669	4,583	−19.9	28,869,448	36,010,115	−19.8
Additions, alterations, and repairs	15,692	17,001	−7.7	18,376,362	15,960,401	+15.1

The information in this article is based on data received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 790 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over. The data are collected by local building officials on forms mailed by the Bureau except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where State agencies collect and forward reports to the Bureau. The cost figures shown in the accompanying tables are estimates made

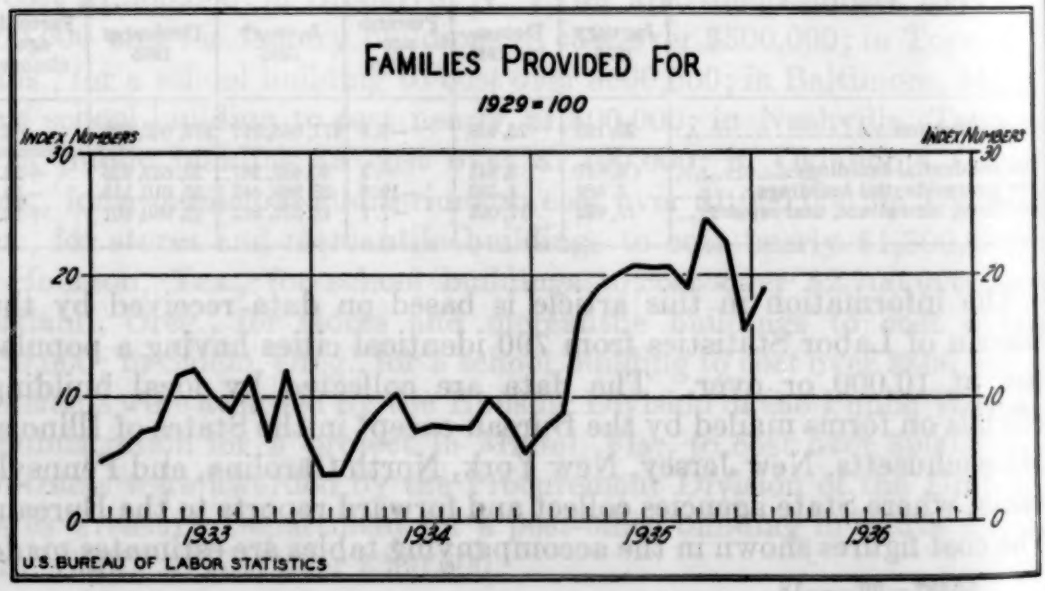
by prospective builders on applying for permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the 790 cities reporting to the Bureau are included. The figures, however, do include the value of contracts awarded for Federal and State buildings in the cities covered. In January 1936 the value of Federal and State buildings amounted to $10,793,715; in December 1935, to $7,189,915; and in January 1935, to $1,890,493.

Index numbers of indicated expenditures for each of the different types of building construction and of the number of family-dwelling units provided are given in table 2. The monthly trends for the major classes of building construction and for the number of family-dwelling units provided during the period January 1933 to January 1936, inclusive, are shown graphically by the accompanying charts.

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Families Provided for and of Indicated Expenditures for Building Construction

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total construction
December 1929	35.9	30.2	74.3	66.1	51.7
January 1930	34.2	29.4	64.3	55.1	46.1
December 1930	45.0	37.6	64.3	53.5	50.1
January 1931	39.1	30.8	43.4	55.5	38.9
December 1931	14.7	11.8	32.9	27.3	22.3
January 1932	14.4	10.2	25.0	25.8	18.2
December 1932	5.0	3.6	17.3	13.7	10.5
January 1933	4.9	3.4	26.8	16.2	14.7
December 1933	6.7	4.6	13.8	23.5	11.1
January 1934	3.7	2.8	10.5	24.2	8.9
December 1934	5.4	4.0	10.2	23.2	9.3
January 1935	7.3	5.1	11.1	27.9	10.9
December 1935	15.5	12.9	32.7	35.6	24.2
January 1936	19.0	16.6	26.2	41.0	24.9



Comparison With Previous Month

COMPARED with December 1935, the value of buildings for which permits were issued in January 1936 increased 2.7 percent. This increase was shared by four of the nine geographic divisions, with the East North Central States registering the largest gain. The value of new residential buildings showed gains in five of the nine geographic divisions, the most conspicuous gain being in the East North Central States, where the increase was largely due to the beginning of work on a development of the Resettlement Administration at Cincinnati to cost $7,250,000. (See table 3.)

Only three geographic divisions showed increases in the value of new nonresidential buildings, whereas five showed gains in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings.

Table 3.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 790 Identical Cities, December 1935 and January 1936

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	January 1936	December 1935	Percentage change	January 1936	December 1935	Percentage change
All divisions	$30,422,387	$23,632,423	+28.7	$28,869,448	$36,010,115	−19.8
New England	1,250,107	1,878,375	−33.4	1,966,597	3,370,212	−41.6
Middle Atlantic	8,054,392	8,148,264	−1.2	7,555,795	8,198,468	−7.8
East North Central	9,521,250	3,019,108	+215.4	5,592,513	6,172,590	−9.4
West North Central	773,660	1,447,007	−46.5	512,044	4,639,516	−89.0
South Atlantic	3,009,838	2,736,402	+10.0	4,934,586	4,825,745	+2.3
East South Central	225,906	165,760	+36.3	1,399,283	1,050,343	+33.2
West South Central	2,189,002	1,320,083	+65.8	2,917,293	2,511,037	+16.2
Mountain	355,628	466,539	−23.8	543,195	646,225	−15.9
Pacific	5,042,604	4,450,885	+13.3	3,448,142	4,595,979	−25.0

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction			Number of cities
	January 1936	December 1935	Percentage change	January 1936	December 1935	Percentage change	
All divisions	$18,376,362	$15,960,401	+15.1	$77,668,197	$75,602,939	+2.7	790
New England	1,792,740	2,383,390	−24.8	5,009,444	7,631,977	−34.3	110
Middle Atlantic	5,251,356	4,518,299	+16.2	20,861,543	20,865,031	(1)	177
East North Central	4,431,957	2,524,502	+75.6	19,545,720	11,716,200	+66.8	186
West North Central	692,533	1,273,950	−45.6	1,978,237	7,360,473	−73.1	71
South Atlantic	2,556,718	1,544,387	+65.5	10,501,142	9,106,534	+15.3	84
East South Central	432,499	650,794	−33.5	2,057,688	1,866,897	+10.2	33
West South Central	729,598	536,741	+35.9	5,835,893	4,367,861	+33.6	45
Mountain	389,249	432,771	−10.1	1,288,072	1,545,535	−16.7	25
Pacific	2,099,712	2,095,567	+.2	10,590,458	11,142,431	−5.0	59

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
1929 = 100
INDEX NUMBERS
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1933
1934
1935
1936
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS
TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Permits were issued during January for housekeeping dwellings which will provide living quarters for 6,787 families. This is an increase of 22.6 percent compared with the 5,538 dwelling units provided by December residential construction and is greater than the number provided in January of any year since 1931. The increase over December in the number of family-dwelling units was due to sharp gains in the number of permits issued for two-family dwellings and apartment houses. A slight decrease in comparison with December is shown in the number of one-family dwellings for which permits were issued.

Table 4.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 790 Identical Cities, December 1935 and January 1936

Type of dwelling	Number of families provided for			Estimated cost		
	January 1936	December 1935	Percentage change	January 1936	December 1935	Percentage change
All types	6,787	5,538	+22.6	$29,876,387	$22,999,903	+29.9
1-family	3,526	3,538	−0.3	15,086,177	15,971,346	−5.5
2-family [1]	348	297	+17.2	970,267	753,507	+28.8
Multifamily [2]	2,913	1,703	+71.1	13,819,943	6,275,050	+120.2

[1] Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Comparison With Year Ago

RESIDENTIAL building construction, measured by the value of permits issued, was more than three times as great in January 1936 as in the corresponding period of 1935. (See table 5.) New nonresidential buildings, and additions, alterations, and repairs also showed pronounced gains in permit valuation. The total value of the permits issued for all classes of construction in January was $77,702,744, an increase of 122.5 percent over the corresponding month of last year.

Table 5.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 797 Identical Cities, January 1935 and January 1936

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	January 1936	January 1935	Percentage change	January 1936	January 1935	Percentage change
All divisions	$30,433,887	$9,162,760	+232.1	$28,884,268	$13,482,765	+114.2
New England	1,258,607	507,630	+147.9	1,966,597	425,481	+362.2
Middle Atlantic	8,054,392	3,762,685	+114.1	7,555,795	2,698,297	+180.0
East North Central	9,521,250	828,792	+1,048.8	5,608,513	2,088,729	+168.5
West North Central	773,660	343,325	+125.3	512,044	950,820	−46.1
South Atlantic	3,007,838	1,067,216	+181.8	4,933,086	816,989	+503.8
East South Central	230,906	94,615	+144.0	1,399,603	1,366,863	+2.4
West South Central	2,189,002	861,861	+154.0	2,917,293	2,602,436	+12.1
Mountain	355,628	147,600	+140.9	543,195	287,616	+88.9
Pacific	5,042,604	1,549,036	+225.5	3,448,142	2,245,534	+53.6

U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Table 5.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 797 Identical Cities, January 1935 and January 1936—Continued

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction			Number of cities
	January 1936	January 1935	Percentage change	January 1936	January 1935	Percentage change	
All divisions	$18,384,589	$12,279,430	+49.7	$77,702,744	$34,924,955	+122.5	797
New England	1,795,215	1,049,660	+71.0	5,020,419	1,982,771	+153.2	112
Middle Atlantic	5,252,556	3,416,815	+53.7	20,862,743	9,877,797	+111.2	180
East North Central	4,431,957	1,828,576	+142.4	19,561,720	4,746,097	+312.2	188
West North Central	− 692,533	508,666	+36.1	1,978,237	1,802,811	+9.7	71
South Atlantic	2,556,718	1,886,713	+35.5	10,497,642	3,770,918	+178.4	83
East South Central	437,051	426,509	+2.5	2,067,560	1,887,987	+9.5	34
West South Central	729,598	555,022	+31.5	5,835,893	4,019,319	+45.2	45
Mountain	389,249	302,613	+28.6	1,288,072	737,829	+74.6	25
Pacific	2,099,712	2,304,856	−8.9	10,590,458	6,099,426	+73.6	59

Compared with the corresponding month of last year all nine geographic divisions showed increases of more than 100 percent in the value of residential building construction. Due to the rural resettlement development in Ohio, the gain in the East North Central States was especially pronounced. There was a pick-up of more than 200 percent in the Pacific States. Eight of the nine geographic divisions showed gains in the value of new nonresidential buildings, the largest increase being in the South Atlantic States. The value of additions, alterations, and repairs also increased in eight of the nine geographic divisions, the most pronounced gain being in the East North Central States.

Table 6 compares the number of family-dwelling units and the estimated cost of the various types of housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in January 1936 with January 1935.

Table 6.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 797 Identical Cities, January 1935 and January 1936

Type of dwelling	Number of families provided for			Estimated cost		
	January 1936	January 1935	Percentage change	January 1936	January 1935	Percentage change
All types	6,789	2,554	+165.8	$29,882,887	$9,073,390	+229.3
1-family	3,525	1,525	+131.1	15,087,177	5,808,512	+159.7
2-family [1]	348	180	+93.3	970,267	574,818	+68.8
Multifamily [2]	2,916	849	+243.5	13,825,443	2,690,060	+413.9

[1] Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

There were conspicuous gains over a year ago in the number of family-dwelling units provided in all types of dwellings. The largest increase occurred in the number of housing units provided in apartment houses.

Construction from Public Funds

THE value of Federal construction awards decreased markedly in January. Virtually all types of construction projects shared in the decrease, but the declines in the value of building projects and in the value of road awards were especially pronounced.

Information concerning the value of contracts awarded and force-account work approved during December 1935 and January 1936 for projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, from The Works Program fund, and from regular governmental appropriations are shown in table 7, by type of work.

Table 7.—Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Construction and Professional, Technical, and Clerical Projects Financed from Federal Funds [1]

Type of construction	Total		The Works Program [2]		Regular governmental appropriations	
	January 1936	December 1935	January 1936	December 1935	January 1936	December 1935
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	[3] 138,002,112	[4 5] 278,966,186	42,015,620	60,245,295	20,455,594	20,179,182
Building	[4] 61,942,589	[4 5] 142,579,339	7,550,319	8,685,697	3,820,098	1,190,150
Electrification	1,178,634	1,995,874	1,005,500	712,950	40,974	9,144
Forestry	8,832	0	0	0	----------	----------
Heavy engineering	2,540,294	2,268,467	0	0	----------	----------
Hydroelectric power plants	0	1,104,928	0	382,800	----------	----------
Naval vessels	968,320	1,218,062	----------	----------	968,320	1,212,800
Professional, technical and clerical projects	5,000,554	1,173,754	5,000,554	1,173,754	----------	----------
Plant, crop, and livestock control	0	0	0	0	----------	----------
Public roads:						
Roads	26,658,649	37,358,554	15,430,262	18,005,777	10,481,489	16,975,367
Grade-crossing elimination	8,823,254	11,088,708	8,815,797	11,088,708	----------	----------
Railroad construction and repair	0	457,001	----------	----------	----------	----------
Reclamation	4,345,207	14,234,604	3,929,882	13,300,929	142,400	143,400
River, harbor, and flood control	4,548,255	9,534,523	151,606	6,629,556	4,396,649	535,205
Streets and roads [6]	4,761,599	19,523,860	128,000	258,999	200,437	3,350
Water and sewerage systems	12,536,611	34,539,163	0	0	71,475	48,489
Miscellaneous	4,689,304	1,889,349	3,700	6,125	273,752	61,277

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.—Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Construction and Professional, Technical, and Clerical Projects Financed from Federal Funds [1]—Continued

Type of construction	Public Works Administration					
	Federal		Non-Federal			
			N. I. R. A.		E. R. A. A. 1935 [7]	
	January 1936	December 1935	January 1936	December 1935	January 1936	December 1935
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	2,232,323	12,739,369	13,238,682	21,744,729	[3] 60,059,893	[4] [5] 164,057,611
Building	515,971	6,750,592	7,549,962	13,357,217	[3] 42,506,239	[4] [5] 112,595,683
Electrification					132,160	1,273,780
Forestry	8,832	0				
Heavy engineering					2,540,294	2,268,467
Hydroelectric power plants					0	722,128
Naval vessels	0	5,262				
Public roads:						
Roads	746,898	2,377,410				
Grade-crossing elimination					7,467	
Railroad construction and repair			0	457,001		
Reclamation	43,966	434,564			228,959	355,711
River, harbor, and flood control	0	1,448,133			0	921,629
Streets and roads [6]	352,498	1,682,501	913,358	4,002,784	3,107,306	13,576,226
Water and sewerage systems	205,041	25,957	3,631,599	2,887,673	8,628,496	31,577,044
Miscellaneous	359,117	14,950	1,143,763	1,040,054	2,908,972	766,943

[1] Preliminary, subject to revision.
[2] Does not include data for that part of The Works Program operated by the Works Progress Administration.
[3] Includes $4,226,194 low-cost housing projects (Housing Division, P. W. A.).
[4] Includes $1,767,166 low-cost housing projects (Housing Division, P. W. A.).
[5] Revised.
[6] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[7] Not included in The Works Program.

Among the more important construction projects to be financed from Federal funds for which contracts were awarded during December were: For the Neches River bridge at Port Arthur, Tex., to cost over $800,000; additional contracts on the Triborough Bridge in New York City to cost over $2,000,000; for a subway project in New York City to cost over $1,300,000; and for a waterworks project at Milwaukee, Wis., to cost over $500,000.

The value of public-building and highway-construction awards financed wholly by appropriations from State funds, as reported by the various State governments, for January 1936 and for December and January 1935, is shown in table 8, by geographic divisions.

Table 8.—Value of Public-Building and Highway-Construction Awards Financed Wholly by State Funds

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction		
	January 1936	December 1935	January 1935	January 1936	December 1935	January 1935
All divisions	$947,208	$1,076,094	$680,626	$6,193,888	$4,244,843	$6,507,597
New England	9,633	0	68,211	17,517	208,546	82,616
Middle Atlantic	353,944	139,449	48,176	1,679,882	662,472	1,265,852
East North Central	11,127	33,493	360,721	967,837	233,761	2,717,370
West North Central	21,716	165,271	7,500	559	516,817	505,419
South Atlantic	82,340	39,760	155,883	518,023	44,115	10,294
East South Central	5,000	0	0	0	54,555	90,464
West South Central	72,968	433,072	135	2,148,781	1,774,093	418,841
Mountain	322,518	0	0	0	19,970	0
Pacific	62,962	265,049	40,000	861,289	730,514	1,416,741

The value of awards for State building projects for January 1936 was slightly lower than in the preceding month, but considerably higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year. The value of awards for State highway construction, although lower than for January 1935 was nearly 50 percent higher than in December 1935.

Review of Construction in 1935

OVERSHADOWING all other factors in building construction in 1935 was the marked revival of home building. Compared with the previous year, the value of permits issued for residential buildings in 1935 in the 811 cities which report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed an increase of 171.8 percent. This was the first year since 1925 that the value of residential construction had exceeded that of the preceding year. The residential buildings for which permits were issued in 1935 will house 76,515 families. This compares with less than 30,000 family-dwelling units provided by the residential-building permits issued in 1934.

There were also pronounced increases in the value of new nonresidential buildings and additions, alterations, and repairs in 1935. It is especially interesting to note that the value of factory and workshop buildings for which permits were issued in 1935 was 78 percent greater than in 1934. Indicated expenditures for public works and utility buildings increased 81 percent and for schools and libraries more than 50 percent.

A summary of the outstanding developments in building construction in 1935 is given in table 1.

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 811 Identical Cities, Calendar Years 1934 and 1935

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	1935	1934	Percentage change	1935	1934	Percentage change
All construction	450,123	350,560	+28.4	$836,504,117	$491,054,809	+70.3
New residential buildings	53,058	21,773	+143.7	291,227,231	107,146,264	+171.8
New nonresidential buildings	79,439	64,546	+23.1	316,730,227	215,402,856	+47.0
Additions, alterations, and repairs	317,626	264,241	+20.2	228,546,659	168,505,689	+35.6

Comparison With 1934, by Geographic Divisions

INCREASES were shown in the value of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of additions, alterations, and repairs in each of the nine geographic divisions. The increases in residential building ranged from 60 percent in the New England States to nearly 325 percent in the East South Central States. The value of new nonresidential buildings showed the greatest pick-up in the West South Central States. The smallest increase occurred in the New England States. The value of additions, alterations, and repairs increased more strikingly in the Mountain States than in any other division. The smallest gain in this type of construction also occurred in the New England States. (See table 2.)

Table 2.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction for Which Permits Were Issued in 811 Identical Cities, 1934 and 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings						New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	Estimated cost			Families provided for in new dwellings			1935	1934	Percentage change
	1935	1934	Percentage change	1935	1934	Percentage change			
	Dollars	*Dollars*					*Dollars*	*Dollars*	
All divisions	291,227,231	107,146,264	+171.8	76,515	29,679	+157.8	316,730,227	215,402,856	+47.0
New England	20,885,520	13,071,187	+59.8	3,888	2,527	+53.9	24,398,545	22,404,261	+8.9
Middle Atlantic	92,198,584	38,001,686	+142.6	23,385	10,469	+123.4	88,384,236	70,279,663	+25.8
East North Central	51,262,989	12,663,696	+304.8	10,633	2,523	+321.4	51,051,743	33,305,334	+53.3
West North Central	17,689,040	7,140,058	+147.7	4,890	2,315	+111.2	21,612,384	14,114,643	+53.1
South Atlantic	39,997,716	11,942,002	+234.9	12,198	3,503	+248.2	44,664,667	28,506,611	+56.7
East South Central	5,558,266	1,312,084	+323.6	1,999	631	+216.8	11,123,293	7,196,569	+54.6
West South Central	17,033,434	7,241,841	+135.2	6,559	2,794	+134.3	24,509,544	11,769,940	+108.2
Mountain	6,177,374	1,734,356	+256.2	1,677	559	+200.0	5,787,182	3,968,354	+45.8
Pacific	40,424,308	14,039,354	+187.9	11,286	4,358	+159.0	45,198,633	23,857,481	+89.5

Table 2.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction for Which Permits Were Issued in 811 Identical Cities, 1934 and 1935—Continued

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	1935	1934	Percentage change	1935	1934	Percentage change	
	Dollars	*Dollars*		*Dollars*	*Dollars*		
All divisions	228,546,659	168,505,689	+35.6	836,504,117	491,054,809	+70.3	811
New England	23,396,919	19,379,439	+20.7	68,680,984	54,854,887	+25.2	113
Middle Atlantic	71,949,874	55,167,019	+30.4	252,532,694	163,448,368	+54.5	182
East North Central	37,531,990	24,642,456	+52.3	139,846,722	70,611,486	+98.1	186
West North Central	13,610,395	9,772,712	+39.3	52,911,819	31,027,413	+70.5	73
South Atlantic	29,510,939	22,002,519	+34.1	114,173,322	62,451,132	+82.8	82
East South Central	7,184,225	5,709,599	+25.8	23,865,784	14,218,252	+67.9	34
West South Central	10,734,212	7,304,036	+47.0	52,277,190	26,315,817	+98.7	52
Mountain	5,795,062	3,239,840	+78.9	17,759,618	8,942,550	+98.6	25
Pacific	28,833,043	21,288,069	+35.4	114,455,984	59,184,904	+93.4	64

An analysis of the number and type of building construction awards issued in 811 cities in 1934 and 1935, by geographic divisions, is given in table 3.

Table 3.—Number of Buildings for Which Permits Were Issued in 811 Identical Cities, 1934 and 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934
All divisions	53,058	21,773	79,439	64,546	317,626	264,241	450,123	350,560
Percentage change	+143.7		+23.1		+20.2		+28.4	
New England	3,733	2,464	8,343	7,585	31,383	28,050	43,459	38,099
Middle Atlantic	9,831	4,299	14,011	12,283	66,617	63,996	90,459	80,578
East North Central	7,268	2,397	19,154	13,216	51,927	37,982	78,349	53,595
West North Central	4,683	1,993	7,977	6,554	21,068	16,640	33,728	25,187
South Atlantic	8,538	3,138	7,670	5,495	42,058	36,443	58,266	45,076
East South Central	1,672	594	2,096	2,960	15,725	13,169	19,493	16,723
West South Central	5,967	2,534	4,356	4,200	23,399	16,566	33,722	23,300
Mountain	1,549	542	2,209	1,889	10,057	7,216	13,815	9,647
Pacific	9,817	3,812	13,623	10,364	55,392	44,179	78,832	58,355

There were pronounced increases in the number of new residential buildings in all nine geographic divisions. Eight of the nine divisions showed increases in the number of new nonresidential buildings, and decided gains in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings were registered in each of the nine divisions.

Comparison by Type of Buildings

THE number and cost of the different types of buildings for which permits were issued in 811 identical cities of the United States for the years 1934 and 1935, together with the percent of increase or decrease in 1935 as compared with 1934, are shown in table 4.

Table 4.—Number of Buildings and Estimated Cost of Building Construction for Which Permits Were Issued in 811 Identical Cities, 1934 and 1935

Type of building	Buildings for which permits were issued				Percentage change 1935 compared with 1934	
	1935		1934			
	Number	Estimated cost	Number	Estimated cost	Number	Estimated cost
Residential buildings:						
1-family dwellings	49,001	$201,953,620	20,198	$78,312,913	+142.6	+157.9
2-family dwellings	2,047	11,126,852	958	5,749,303	+113.7	+93.5
1- and 2-family dwellings with stores combined	381	1,629,941	218	1,010,132	+74.8	+61.4
Multifamily dwellings	1,461	69,176,309	319	18,938,096	+358.0	+265.3
Multifamily dwellings with stores combined	62	3,259,150	22	505,800	+181.8	+544.4
Hotels	12	328,039	3	160,000	+300.0	+105.0
Lodging houses	16	72,047	6	24,350	+166.7	+195.9
All other	78	3,681,273	49	2,445,670	+59.2	+50.5
Total	53,058	291,227,231	21,773	107,146,264	+143.7	+171.8
Nonresidential buildings:						
Amusement buildings	569	12,550,678	609	10,308,322	−6.6	+21.8
Churches	486	7,310,651	401	5,712,120	+21.2	+28.0
Factories and workshops	1,584	32,324,740	1,168	18,117,647	+35.6	+78.4
Public garages	567	3,770,011	506	3,420,964	+12.1	+10.2
Private garages	50,527	12,410,326	37,707	9,046,884	+34.0	+37.2
Service stations	3,642	11,098,439	3,002	9,487,350	+21.3	+17.0
Institutions	111	21,121,907	125	13,177,008	−11.2	+60.3
Office buildings	216	8,429,935	164	14,337,968	+31.7	−41.2
Public buildings	451	77,005,494	351	41,281,352	+28.5	+86.5
Public works and utilities	391	26,534,078	394	14,643,405	−0.8	+81.2
Schools and libraries	434	55,244,178	483	36,529,500	−10.1	+51.2
Sheds	12,039	3,561,207	12,436	3,479,422	−3.2	+2.4
Stables and barns	523	586,268	683	1,126,289	−23.4	−47.9
Stores and warehouses	7,000	42,909,331	5,417	33,174,283	+29.2	+29.3
All other	899	1,872,984	1,100	1,560,342	−18.3	+20.0
Total	79,439	316,730,227	64,546	215,402,856	+23.1	+47.0
Total, new buildings	132,497	607,957,458	86,319	322,549,120	+53.5	+88.5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	317,626	228,546,659	264,241	168,505,689	+20.2	+35.6
Grand total	450,123	836,504,117	350,560	491,054,809	+28.4	+70.3

During 1935 permits were issued for 132,497 new buildings to cost $607,957,458. This represents an increase over 1934 of 53.5 percent in number and of 88.5 percent in the value of buildings. Residential buildings increased over 140 percent in number and over 170 percent in value. All types of residential buildings showed increases both in number and indicated expenditures. The largest gain was registered in the number and cost of apartment houses. Permits were issued during the current year for more than 1,500 apartment houses valued at $70,000,000. This compares with less than 350 apartment houses valued at slightly less than $20,000,000 in 1934. Indicated expenditures for one-family dwellings increased nearly 158 percent and for two-family dwellings over 88 percent.

In the nonresidential group, public buildings registered the largest percentage increase, followed in order by public works and utility buildings and factory and workshop buildings. The only types of nonresidential structures for which less money was spent in 1935 than in 1934 in these cities were office buildings and stables and barns.

The number and percentage of family-dwelling units provided in each of the different types of dwellings for which permits were issued in 811 identical cities of the United States during 1934 and 1935 are shown in table 5.

Table 5.—Number and Percentage of Family Dwelling Units Provided in 811 Identical Cities, 1934 and 1935

Type of dwelling	Number of new buildings for which permits were issued		Families provided for—			
			Number		Percentage	
	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934
All types	52,952	21,715	76,515	29,668	100.0	100.0
1-family	49,001	20,198	49,001	20,198	64.0	68.1
2-family	2,047	958	4,094	1,916	5.4	6.5
1- and 2-family dwellings with stores combined	381	218	450	264	.6	.9
Multifamily	1,461	319	21,670	7,132	28.6	24.0
Multifamily dwellings with stores combined	62	22	1,100	158	1.4	.5

Of the 76,515 dwelling units provided in these cities in 1935, 64 percent were in 1-family dwellings and 30 percent in apartment houses. In 1934 over 68 percent of the family-dwelling units provided were in one-family dwellings and approximately 25 percent in apartment houses. The resumption of apartment-house construction was especially pronounced in New York City.

Long-Time Trend in Construction, 1921 to 1935

BUILDING permit data are available for 257 identical cities since 1921. Information concerning expenditures for the different types of building operations and for the number of families provided for is shown in table 6 for these 257 cities for the years 1921 to 1935.

Table 6.—Estimated Expenditures for Building Construction, Families Provided for, and Index Numbers Therefor in 257 Identical Cities, 1921 to 1935

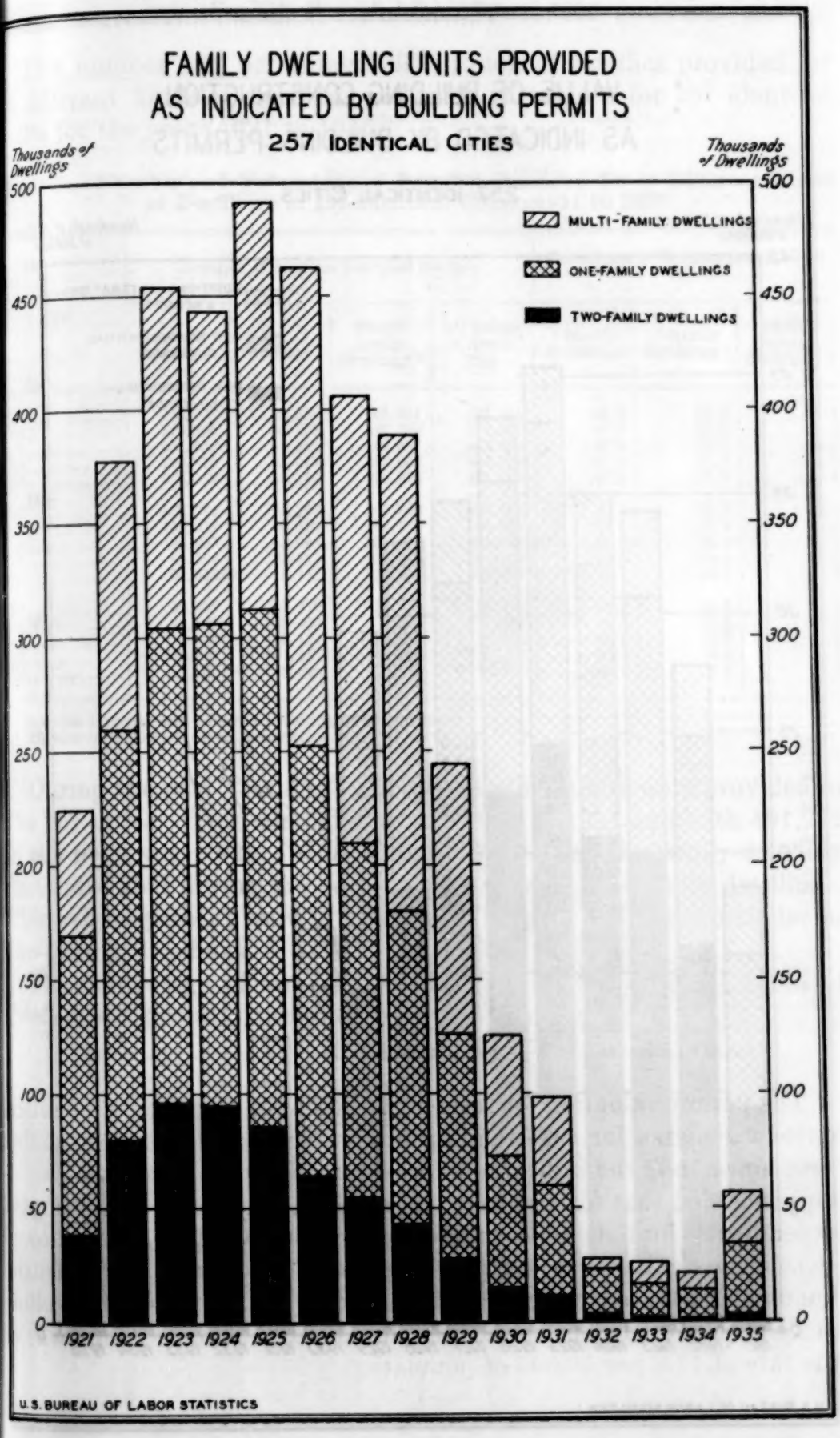
[1921=100]

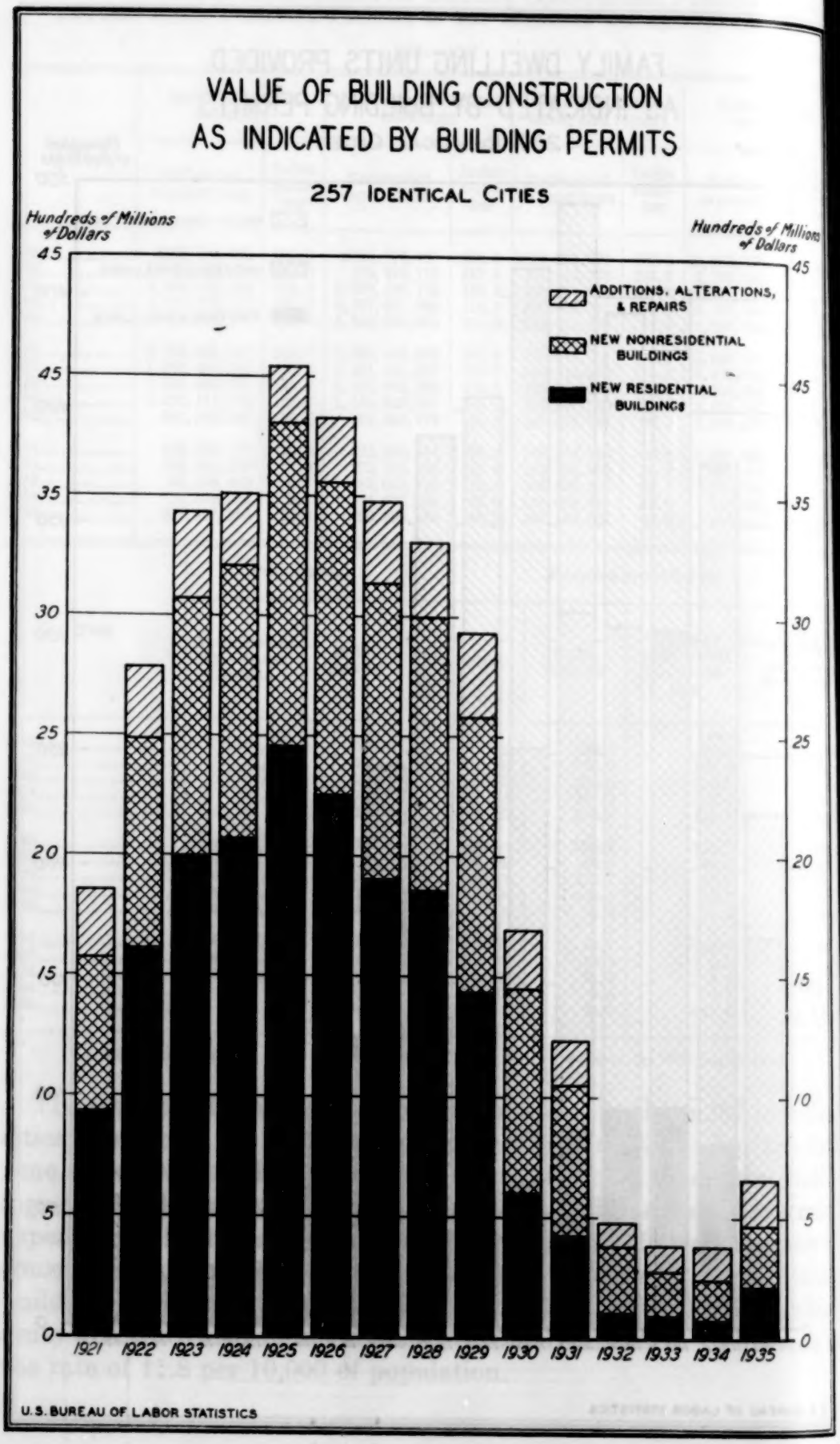
Year	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total building operations	
	Estimated expenditure	Index number	Estimated expenditure	Index number	Estimated expenditure	Index number	Estimated expenditure	Index number
1921	$937,352,739	100.0	$635,775,199	100.0	$282,651,791	100.0	$1,855,779,729	100.0
1922	1,612,352,921	172.0	876,276,713	137.8	297,310,776	105.2	2,785,940,410	150.1
1923	2,000,986,900	213.5	1,070,596,718	168.4	359,678,980	127.3	3,431,262,598	184.9
1924	2,070,276,772	220.9	1,137,631,080	178.9	300,358,735	106.3	3,508,266,587	189.0
1925	2,461,546,270	262.6	1,343,880,884	211.4	232,635,185	82.3	4,038,062,339	217.6
1926	2,255,994,627	240.7	1,300,840,876	204.6	270,091,701	95.6	3,826,927,204	206.2
1927	1,906,003,260	203.3	1,231,785,870	193.7	340,815,932	120.6	3,478,605,062	187.4
1928	1,859,429,751	198.4	1,135,549,986	178.6	309,719,975	109.6	3,304,699,712	178.1
1929	1,433,111,774	152.9	1,146,958,101	180.4	353,047,656	124.9	2,933,117,531	158.1
1930	601,269,847	64.1	849,386,873	133.6	249,018,794	88.1	1,699,675,514	91.6
1931	426,270,111	45.5	622,830,444	98.0	188,884,738	66.8	1,237,985,293	66.7
1932	103,452,079	11.0	275,788,958	43.4	102,249,230	36.2	481,490,267	25.9
1933	91,298,433	9.7	183,065,712	28.8	108,025,306	38.2	382,389,451	20.6
1934	76,370,924	8.1	164,627,281	25.9	135,688,065	48.0	376,686,270	20.3
1935	211,987,850	22.6	260,093,152	40.9	183,132,408	64.8	655,213,410	35.3

Year	Population		Families provided for			
	As estimated by Census Bureau	Index number	Number	Index number	Ratio to each 10,000 of population	Index-number adjusted to population
1921	36,575,118	100.0	224,545	100.0	61.4	100.0
1922	37,511,516	102.6	377,305	168.0	100.6	163.7
1923	38,447,913	105.1	453,673	202.0	118.0	192.2
1924	39,384,311	107.7	442,919	197.3	112.5	183.2
1925	40,320,708	110.2	491,222	218.8	121.8	198.4
1926	41,257,106	112.8	462,214	205.8	112.0	182.4
1927	42,058,897	115.0	406,095	180.9	96.6	157.3
1928	42,767,125	116.9	388,678	173.1	90.9	148.1
1929	43,665,235	119.4	244,394	108.8	56.0	91.1
1930	[1] 44,850,467	122.6	125,322	55.8	27.9	45.5
1931	45,896,339	125.5	98,178	43.7	21.4	34.8
1932	46,647,939	127.5	27,381	12.2	5.9	9.6
1933	47,411,848	129.6	25,879	11.5	5.5	8.9
1934	[2]	[2]	22,063	9.8	[3] 4.7	[3] 7.6
1935	[2]	[2]	55,810	24.9	[3] 11.8	[3] 19.2

[1] Actual enumeration. [2] No estimate made. [3] Based on 1933 population.

The permit valuation for residential buildings in these 257 identical cities was higher for 1935 than for any year since 1931. For the first time since 1932 the indicated expenditures for new residential buildings exceeded that for additions, alterations, and repairs. Estimated expenditures for both types of new construction and for repairs showed conspicuous gains over the previous year. The value of residential buildings increased more than 200 percent. During 1935 dwelling units were provided in these cities for 55,810 families. This was at the rate of 11.8 per 10,000 of population.


FAMILY DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED
AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS
257 IDENTICAL CITIES
Thousands of Dwellings
Thousands of Dwellings
MULTI-FAMILY DWELLINGS
ONE-FAMILY DWELLINGS
TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS


VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS
257 IDENTICAL CITIES
Hundreds of Millions of Dollars
Hundreds of Millions of Dollars
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, & REPAIRS
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
45
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Families Provided for, 1921 to 1935

THE number and percentage distribution of families provided for in different kinds of dwellings are given in table 7 for 257 identical cities for the years 1921 to 1935.

Table 7.—Number and Percentage of Families Provided for in Different Kinds of Dwellings in 257 Identical Cities, 1921 to 1935

Year	Number of families provided for in—				Percentage of families provided for in—		
	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multi-family dwellings [2]	All classes of dwellings	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multi-family dwellings [2]
1921	130,873	38,858	54,814	224,545	58.3	17.3	24.4
1922	179,364	80,252	117,689	377,305	47.5	21.3	31.2
1923	207,632	96,344	149,697	453,673	45.8	21.2	33.0
1924	210,818	95,019	137,082	442,919	47.6	21.5	30.9
1925	226,159	86,145	178,918	491,222	46.0	17.5	36.4
1926	188,074	64,298	209,842	462,214	40.7	13.9	45.4
1927	155,512	54,320	196,263	406,095	38.3	13.4	48.3
1928	136,907	43,098	208,673	388,678	35.2	11.1	53.7
1929	98,164	27,813	118,417	244,394	40.2	11.4	48.5
1930	57,318	15,145	52,859	125,322	45.7	12.1	42.2
1931	48,330	11,310	38,538	98,178	49.2	11.5	39.3
1932	19,528	3,400	4,453	27,381	71.3	12.4	16.3
1933	14,437	2,124	9,318	25,879	55.8	8.2	36.0
1934	13,397	1,457	7,209	22,063	60.7	6.6	32.7
1935	31,030	3,023	21,757	55,810	55.6	5.4	39.0

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

During the past year 55,810 family-dwelling units were provided in the 257 cities. This compares with 22,063 in 1934 and with 491,222 in the peak year 1925. More than 55 percent of the family-dwelling units provided during the current year were in one-family dwellings. Thirty-nine percent were in apartment houses, and the remainder in two-family dwellings.

The percentage of families provided for by the different types of dwellings is given in table 8, by population groups.

Table 8.—Percentages of Families Provided for by Different Types of Dwellings in 257 Identical Cities With Population of 25,000 or Over

Population group	Year	Total number of families provided for	Percentage of families provided for in—		
			1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multifamily dwellings [2]
500,000 and over (14 cities)	1921	112,373	44.2	21.7	34.1
	1922	207,828	35.5	23.6	40.9
	1923	257,565	34.2	24.2	41.6
	1924	245,297	35.6	25.3	39.1
	1925	280,124	34.3	18.3	47.4
	1926	281,172	28.2	13.9	58.0
	1927	236,113	25.8	13.4	60.8
	1928	232,681	22.1	10.7	67.2
	1929	139,007	25.3	10.3	64.4
	1930	70,199	32.0	12.2	55.8
	1931	61,140	35.3	11.3	53.4
	1932	13,487	58.2	15.5	26.4
	1933	15,592	37.4	8.4	54.2
	1934	12,478	44.0	6.6	49.4
	1935	32,876	42.6	4.4	53.0
100,000 and under 500,000 (75 cities)	1921	75,073	72.0	12.0	16.0
	1922	113,272	61.5	18.6	19.9
	1923	128,521	60.6	16.6	22.8
	1924	126,400	62.7	16.8	20.5
	1925	138,284	60.6	16.6	22.8
	1926	118,719	60.2	13.2	26.6
	1927	108,342	54.9	13.6	31.5
	1928	99,827	52.2	11.9	35.9
	1929	70,664	55.8	13.1	31.1
	1930	37,999	59.0	13.0	28.0
	1931	24,996	68.9	13.2	17.9
	1932	8,990	83.2	10.2	6.6
	1933	6,847	80.3	8.5	11.2
	1934	6,700	79.9	6.9	13.2
	1935	15,532	71.8	7.0	21.2
50,000 and under 100,000 (86 cities)	1921	26,060	74.9	15.0	10.2
	1922	39,818	63.7	18.5	17.7
	1923	47,916	61.3	19.1	19.6
	1924	49,778	60.0	14.8	25.2
	1925	49,812	61.6	15.3	23.1
	1926	43,155	57.5	14.7	27.8
	1927	42,911	52.8	12.2	35.0
	1928	38,804	55.4	10.7	33.9
	1929	23,365	65.3	11.0	23.7
	1930	10,884	69.6	9.7	20.7
	1931	7,703	74.5	9.5	16.0
	1932	3,008	84.4	8.0	7.5
	1933	2,097	89.2	7.2	3.6
	1934	1,731	87.6	6.9	5.5
	1935	5,102	74.5	6.7	18.8
25,000 and under 50,000 (82 cities)	1921	11,039	68.7	18.2	13.1
	1922	16,387	64.2	16.7	19.1
	1923	19,671	62.8	18.2	19.0
	1924	21,444	67.4	20.2	12.4
	1925	23,002	67.5	18.8	13.7
	1926	19,168	65.6	17.5	16.9
	1927	18,729	66.5	14.2	19.4
	1928	17,366	68.2	12.5	19.3
	1929	11,358	72.3	14.7	13.0
	1930	6,240	77.8	9.4	12.9
	1931	4,339	86.6	8.5	4.9
	1932	1,896	87.7	7.9	4.4
	1933	1,343	92.2	5.7	2.1
	1934	1,154	90.0	4.7	5.3
	1935	2,300	90.8	6.2	3.0
Total (257 cities)	1921	224,545	58.3	17.3	24.4
	1922	377,305	47.5	21.3	31.2
	1923	453,673	45.8	21.2	33.0
	1924	442,919	47.6	21.5	30.9
	1925	491,222	46.0	17.5	36.4
	1926	462,214	40.7	13.9	45.4
	1927	406,095	38.3	13.4	48.3
	1928	388,678	35.2	11.1	53.7
	1929	244,394	40.2	11.4	48.5
	1930	125,322	45.7	12.1	42.2
	1931	98,178	49.2	11.5	39.3
	1932	27,381	71.3	12.4	16.3
	1933	25,879	55.8	8.2	36.0
	1934	22,063	60.7	6.6	32.7
	1935	55,810	55.6	5.4	39.0

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

The largest percentage increase in family-dwelling units occurred in the cities falling in the population group of between 50,000 and 100,000. The population group comprising cities of over 500,000 was the only group in which more families were provided for in apartment houses than in one-family dwellings. In cities having a population of between 25,000 and 50,000 more than 90 percent of the family-dwelling units planned were in one-family dwellings.

Operation in Five Leading Cities, 1921 to 1935

THE value of expenditures in the five cities leading in building construction for each year 1921 to 1935, inclusive, are shown in table 10.

Table 10.—Cities Leading in Total Expenditure for Building Construction, Each Year, 1921 to 1935

Year and city	Total expenditure
1921	
New York	$442,285,248
Chicago	133,027,910
Cleveland	86,680,023
Los Angeles	82,761,386
Detroit	58,086,053
1922	
New York	645,176,481
Chicago	229,853,125
Los Angeles	121,206,787
Philadelphia	114,190,525
Detroit	93,614,593
1923	
New York	789,265,335
Chicago	334,164,404
Los Angeles	200,133,181
Detroit	129,719,331
Philadelphia	128,227,405
1924	
New York	836,043,604
Chicago	308,911,159
Detroit	160,547,723
Los Angeles	150,147,516
Philadelphia	141,402,655
1925	
New York	1,020,604,713
Chicago	373,803,571
Detroit	180,132,528
Philadelphia	171,034,280
Los Angeles	152,646,436
1926	
New York	1,039,670,572
Chicago	376,808,480
Detroit	183,721,443
Philadelphia	140,093,075
Los Angeles	123,006,215
1927	
New York	880,333,455
Chicago	365,065,042
Detroit	145,555,647
Los Angeles	123,027,139
Philadelphia	117,590,650
1928	
New York	916,671,855
Chicago	323,509,048
Detroit	129,260,285
1928—Continued	
Philadelphia	$112,225,865
Los Angeles	101,678,768
1929	
New York	942,297,219
Chicago	210,797,640
Philadelphia	104,405,545
Detroit	100,567,497
Los Angeles	93,020,160
1930	
New York	410,165,789
Chicago	85,749,167
Los Angeles	75,356,715
Philadelphia	53,141,770
Washington	48,823,891
1931	
New York	362,864,076
Chicago	66,693,556
Washington	52,588,151
Los Angeles	41,421,685
Philadelphia	35,265,216
1932	
New York	78,851,588
Washington	59,927,302
Philadelphia	17,862,661
Los Angeles	17,785,627
San Francisco	16,465,092
1933	
New York	86,560,877
San Francisco	58,198,282
Los Angeles	15,396,282
St. Louis	13,067,666
Philadelphia	12,098,917
1934	
New York	96,661,717
Washington	20,928,631
Los Angeles	14,968,164
Chicago	10,176,448
Boston	9,381,623
1935	
New York	153,883,860
Washington	47,121,412
Los Angeles	32,519,089
Detroit	22,218,027
Chicago	17,839,333

The value of buildings for which permits were issued in New York alone in 1935 exceeded the value of buildings for which permits were issued in all five of the largest cities in the country in 1934. In 1934 the value of construction awards in the five leading cities of the country amounted to only $152,000,000. During 1935 the total amounted to more than $270,000,000.

Construction From Public Funds

DURING 1935 contracts were awarded or force-account work started on construction projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds valued at over $1,600,000,000. This is an increase of more than $300,000,000 as compared with the previous year.

The value of contracts awarded in 1934 and 1935 for construction projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds is given in table 11, by type of project.

Table 11.—Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Construction, and Professional, Technical, and Clerical Projects Financed from Federal Funds, 1934 and 1935

Type of construction	Total		The Works Program [1]	Regular governmental appropriations [2]	
	1935	1934	1935	1935	1934
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	[3] 1,647,152,727	1,305,776,230	444,584,696	297,750,763	147,453,712
Building	[3] 445,724,538	245,755,146	39,427,711	43,628,421	15,388,391
Electrification	5,527,402		3,254,446	818,155	
Forestry	15,264,918	4,197,340	13,857,500	612	1,712
Naval vessels	123,408,736	152,950,782		107,162,194	114,151,040
Plant, crop, and livestock control	19,625,458		19,625,458		
Professional, technical, and clerical projects	16,500,479		16,500,479		
Public roads:					
Grade crossing elimination	23,980,502		23,980,502		
Roads	283,312,162	271,923,304	57,469,525	93,376,369	6,967,950
Railroad construction and repair	14,671,395	190,176,518			
Reclamation	169,103,566	92,093,122	118,254,384	2,655,054	963,701
River, harbor, and flood control	281,501,363	141,386,306	135,185,258	40,820,585	7,987,112
Streets and roads [4]	74,600,453	65,691,760	7,805,909	4,721,513	794,815
Water and sewerage systems	135,804,814	100,674,891	756,209	270,048	319,133
Miscellaneous	38,126,941	40,927,061	8,467,315	4,297,812	879,858

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.—Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Construction, and Professional, Technical, and Clerical Projects Financed from Federal Funds, 1934 and 1935—Continued

Type of construction	Public Works Administration				
	Federal		Non-Federal		
			N. I. R. A.		E. R. A. A. 1935 [5]
	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All types	373,559,347	641,193,391	301,465,274	517,129,127	[3] 229,792,647
Building	59,094,157	60,031,657	148,362,294	170,335,098	[3] 155,211,955
Electrification					1,454,801
Forestry	1,406,806	4,195,628			
Naval vessels	16,246,542	38,799,742			
Public roads: Roads	132,466,268	264,955,354			
Railroad construction and repair			14,671,395	190,176,518	
Reclamation	46,456,419	91,129,421			1,737,709
River, harbor, and flood control	104,487,582	133,399,194			1,007,938
Streets and roads [4]	6,179,687	14,653,603	37,379,889	50,243,342	18,513,455
Water and sewerage systems	350,631	3,690,931	83,673,812	96,664,827	50,754,114
Miscellaneous	6,871,255	30,337,861	17,377,884	9,709,342	1,112,675

[1] Began July 1935; does not include data for that part of The Works Program operated by the Works Progress Administration.
[2] Contracts awarded since July 1934.
[3] Includes $7,831,811 low-cost housing projects (Housing Division, P. W. A.).
[4] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[5] Began July 1935.

The gains occurred in building construction, forestry work, river, harbor, and flood-control work, and reclamation projects. Appreciable decreases occurred in naval vessels and railroad construction. In 1934 more money was spent for road construction than for any other type of work. In 1935 the erection of buildings accounted for larger expenditures than any other type of construction.

The value of contracts awarded for public-building and highway construction financed wholly from State funds for the calendar years 1934 and 1935, by geographic division, are given in table 12.

Table 12.—Value of Public-Building and Highway-Construction Awards as Reported by State Governments

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings		Value of awards for highway construction	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
All divisions	$10,096,156	$38,515,764	$52,782,494	$80,573,556
New England	314,369	1,961,491	1,800,533	3,082,265
Middle Atlantic	2,940,481	11,117,384	4,793,786	12,023,200
East North Central	2,065,549	6,463,697	6,536,657	21,497,830
West North Central	858,830	1,393,118	3,915,398	5,134,666
South Atlantic	1,090,738	4,390,505	4,863,446	5,043,482
East South Central	66,744	331,427	2,002,367	3,635,410
West South Central	2,166,799	6,719,006	11,175,190	9,490,306
Mountain	48,667	670,605	736,671	843,160
Pacific	543,979	5,468,531	16,958,446	19,823,237

Compared with the previous year, there were pronounced decreases in the value both of public buildings and of highway work financed from State funds.

The value of contracts awarded and force-account work started for street paving financed wholly or partially from municipal funds from March 1934 to December 1935, inclusive, is shown in the following table for cities having a population of 150,000 or over.

Table 13.—Value of Contracts Awarded or Force-Account Work Started for Street Paving, March 1934 to December 1935

[Cities of the United States having a population of 150,000 or over]

Month	Number of cities reporting	Number of cities starting work	Value of contracts awarded	Value of force-account work	Total contract and force-account
1934					
March	50	10	$209,382	$157,570	$366,952
April	50	15	480,224	219,574	699,798
May	50	23	1,014,419	570,693	1,585,112
June	48	20	867,052	539,309	1,406,361
July	50	22	1,227,131	400,399	1,627,530
August	49	18	2,812,804	523,068	3,335,872
September	49	17	1,446,179	233,294	1,679,473
October	49	15	1,320,806	270,614	1,591,420
November	49	13	629,003	235,319	864,322
December	50	9	340,387	141,722	482,109
Total			10,347,387	3,291,562	13,638,949
1935					
January	50	6	652,651	135,068	787,719
February	51	10	117,773	97,007	214,780
March	51	11	537,617	199,589	737,206
April	51	13	1,996,260	229,878	2,226,138
May	51	15	855,515	316,353	1,171,868
June	51	17	953,175	380,445	1,333,620
July	51	20	1,427,652	669,613	2,097,265
August	51	14	583,172	238,914	822,086
September	50	14	833,908	133,925	967,833
October	46	10	967,256	311,543	1,278,799
November	45	12	470,619	109,562	580,181
December	48	11	493,079	136,508	629,587
Total			9,888,677	2,958,405	12,847,082

RETAIL PRICES

Food Prices in February 1936

RETAIL food costs on February 25 were 0.7 percent higher than on January 28. The composite index was 81.3 percent of the 1923–25 average as compared with 80.7 on January 28. During the early part of February, food costs continued the decline which began in January. Later in the month there was a reversal in the movement, due in large part to a sharp advance in egg prices and to the continued rise in the price of butter.

The index for cereals and bakery products fell off 0.9 percent. Lower prices were reported for 10 of the 13 items in the group. Macaroni showed the greatest relative change, a decrease of 1.7 percent. The average price of flour for the 51 cities combined remained virtually unchanged. Decreases were reported, however, from 22 cities. These decreases ranged from 1.5 percent in New Orleans to 4.2 percent in Kansas City. Milwaukee with an increase of 0.2 percent and Salt Lake City with a rise of 3.3 percent were the only cities which reported advances in the price of flour. The price of white bread continued to decline with an average drop of 1.2 percent, which resulted from lower prices in nine cities, ranging from 2.2 percent in Philadelphia to 8.5 percent in Portland, Maine.

Meats as a group showed a cost decrease of 1.0 percent. The lamb products declined 3.5 percent. Leg of lamb fell off 4.6 percent, the greatest single price change for the group. The beef items dropped 1.8 percent with price decreases ranging from 0.8 percent for sirloin steak to 2.9 percent for plate beef. The price of beef liver went up 0.4 percent. The average decrease for the pork items amounted to 0.1 percent. Prices of all cured pork items declined. Pork chops, however, rose 4.0 percent and loin roast went up 4.4 percent.

As indicated above, increases in the cost of dairy products and of eggs were the dominant factors in the average increase in the cost of all foods. The index for dairy products went up 2.6 percent. The marked advance of 6.5 percent in the price of butter contributed in large part to this group increase. During the month the price of fresh milk went up 1 cent a quart in Boston, Cleveland, and Portland, Oreg. It went down an equal amount in Los Angeles. The price of

evaporated milk increased 1.1 percent and cream prices rose slightly. Cheese prices declined 1.8 percent.

Egg prices, for which the normal movement is downward at this season, advanced 12.1 percent, as a result of increases in 47 of the 51 cities. Although the cost of dairy products and of eggs was higher the country over, increases were greatest in New England and least in the cities on the Pacific coast.

The cost of fruits and vegetables remained comparatively stable during February, the group as a whole showing an increase of 0.4 percent. This advance was due to higher prices for some of the important fresh products. Orange prices increased 7.9 percent, potatoes 3.7 percent, cabbage 7.3 percent, and sweetpotatoes 3.0 percent. The canned foods decreased an average of 0.7 percent with price declines which ranged from 0.3 percent for canned pineapple to 2.7 percent for peaches. The price of canned asparagus rose 0.5 percent. There was no change in the index for the dried products. Price changes for the dried items varied from a decrease of 1.5 percent for prunes to an increase of 3.5 percent for black-eyed peas. The increases for this group were greatest through the Central States. The cities in the Pacific area showed an average decrease of 4.2 percent during the month.

The cost of beverages and chocolate declined 0.2 percent. The price of coffee remained unchanged. Chocolate prices, which have declined steadily since July 1935, leveled off with practically no change, and cocoa showed a decrease of 1.0 percent. Tea prices declined slightly.

Although the cost of fats and oils continued to decline, the February decrease of 1.8 percent indicates a retarded downward movement. Lard prices fell off 3.4 percent compared with a decrease of 9.6 percent in January and 5.9 percent in December 1935. The price of lard compound maintained its price relationship with lard and declined 1.8 percent in February compared with 5.4 percent during January. Decreases of 4.8 percent for peanut butter and 1.0 percent for vegetable shortening were the only other significant price changes for this group.

The cost of sugar and sweets declined 0.8 percent. The average price of sugar, which determines the cost level for this group, fell off 1.1 percent. This price change resulted from average decreases of 3.5 percent in 15 of the 51 reporting cities. The price of molasses declined 1.2 percent.

Indexes of retail food costs by major commodity groups in February and January 1936 are presented in table 1. This table shows also the comparative level of costs in February 1929 and other recent years.

Table 1.—Indexes of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities Combined,[1] by Commodity Groups, February and January 1936 and February 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1929

[1923-25=100]

Commodity group	1936				1935		1934	1933	1929
	Feb. 25	Feb. 11	Jan. 28	Jan. 14	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Feb. 13	Feb. 15	Feb. 15
All foods	81.3	80.6	80.7	81.7	79.7	79.7	72.5	60.1	102.3
Cereals and bakery products	92.1	92.5	93.0	94.0	92.1	92.0	86.8	69.2	98.2
Meats	94.9	94.9	95.9	97.3	90.9	88.9	69.6	63.9	116.7
Dairy products	81.8	80.5	79.8	79.8	80.6	81.4	70.0	60.7	105.7
Eggs	78.0	70.6	69.6	73.8	72.1	78.1	58.6	45.3	101.0
Fruits and vegetables	62.4	62.0	62.1	62.7	61.1	60.9	77.3	52.1	88.7
Fresh	61.2	60.8	60.8	61.5	59.0	58.7	78.7	51.3	86.9
Canned	78.6	78.9	79.2	79.4	84.0	84.0	79.5	65.5	96.6
Dried	58.1	57.9	58.1	58.2	63.0	62.8	59.8	48.0	100.2
Beverages and chocolate	67.4	67.4	67.5	67.6	73.3	73.3	69.5	69.5	110.8
Fats and oils	76.2	76.8	77.6	79.3	78.1	76.7	49.6	[2] 45.2	93.7
Sugar and sweets	63.9	64.1	64.4	64.9	62.5	62.4	62.2	57.1	75.4

[1] Aggregate costs of 42 foods in each city prior to Jan. 1, 1935, and of 84 foods since that date, weighted to represent total purchases, have been combined with the use of population weights.
[2] Revised.

Of the 84 foods included in the index, 57 decreased in price during February. Higher prices were reported for 25 items and for 2 there was no change. Average prices for each of these 84 commodities for 51 large cities combined are shown in table 2 for February and January 1936, and for February 1935.

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 84 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined,[1] February and January 1936 and February 1935

[*Indicates the 42 foods included in indexes prior to January 1935]

Article	1936				1935	
	Feb. 25	Feb. 11	Jan. 28	Jan. 14	Feb. 26	Feb. 12
Cereals and bakery products:						
Cereals:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
*Wheat flour, pound	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
*Macaroni, do	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.7	15.7
*Wheat cereal, 28-oz. package	24.1	24.1	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9
*Corn flakes, 8-oz. package	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.7	8.7
*Corn meal, pound	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Hominy grits, 24-oz. package	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.6	9.5
*Rice, pound	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.2	8.3
*Rolled oats, do	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Bakery products:						
*Bread, white, do	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.3
Bread, whole wheat, do	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.2
Bread, rye, do	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.8
Cake, do	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.3	22.0	22.1
Soda crackers, do	18.0	17.8	17.9	17.9	16.8	16.7
Meats:						
Beef:						
*Sirloin steak, do	37.1	37.1	37.4	38.7	39.4	38.5
*Round steak, do	33.6	33.4	34.2	34.9	34.8	34.0
*Rib roast, do	29.8	29.9	30.2	30.9	30.5	29.4
*Chuck roast, do	22.9	23.0	23.4	24.6	23.3	22.4
*Plate, do	16.4	16.5	16.9	17.7	15.6	14.7
Liver, do	25.5	25.2	25.4	25.3	21.4	19.8
Veal:						
Cutlets, do	42.3	42.4	42.0	42.1	38.1	38.1

[1] Prices for individual cities are combined with the use of population weights. Percentage changes are computed on prices carried to 3 decimals.

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 84 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, February and January 1936 and February 1935—Continued

[*Indicates the 42 foods included in indexes prior to January 1935]

Article	1936				1935	
	Feb. 25	Feb. 11	Jan. 28	Jan. 14	Feb. 26	Feb. 12
Meats—Continued.						
Pork:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
*Chops—pound	33.1	32.0	31.8	32.3	31.6	30.4
Loin roast—do	27.6	26.8	26.4	26.8	25.5	24.9
*Bacon, sliced—do	41.7	42.0	42.7	43.6	37.3	36.8
Bacon, strip—do	36.3	36.7	37.2	37.9	32.0	31.5
*Ham, sliced—do	47.6	48.1	49.1	49.2	42.3	42.6
Ham, whole—do	31.2	31.5	32.4	33.2	25.6	25.1
Salt pork—do	25.4	25.5	26.2	27.4	24.4	24.1
Lamb:						
Breast—do	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.8	12.8	12.6
Chuck—do	22.0	22.2	22.9	22.5	21.5	21.7
*Leg—do	27.7	28.4	29.1	29.0	27.9	27.5
Rib chops—do	34.3	34.7	35.2	35.7	34.7	35.2
Poultry:						
*Roasting chickens—do	32.7	32.5	32.2	32.3	29.0	28.8
Fish:						
Salmon, pink—16-oz. can	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.1	13.2
*Salmon, red—do	25.2	25.1	25.1	25.0	20.9	21.0
Dairy products:						
*Butter—pound	43.6	41.8	40.9	40.9	41.6	42.0
*Cheese—do	27.2	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.2	27.0
Cream—½ pint	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.7
*Milk, fresh—quart	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
*Milk, evaporated—14½-oz. can	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1
*Eggs—dozen	40.6	36.8	36.2	38.4	37.6	40.7
Fruits and vegetables:						
Fresh:						
Apples—pound	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.0
*Bananas—do	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2
Lemons—dozen	28.6	29.0	30.6	32.2	22.4	23.5
*Oranges—do	30.7	30.0	28.4	30.3	28.8	29.8
Beans, green—pound	14.6	15.5	16.2	18.0	12.1	19.8
*Cabbage—do	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	5.4	4.4
Carrots—bunch	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.5
Celery—stalk	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.3	11.0	11.3
Lettuce—head	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2	8.5	8.4
*Onions—pound	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.7	4.3
*Potatoes—do	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.7
Spinach—do	7.8	8.2	7.8	8.1	10.4	11.8
Sweetpotatoes—do	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.1
Canned:						
Peaches—no. 2½ can	18.0	18.2	18.5	19.0	19.2	19.2
Pears—do	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.8	22.8
Pineapple—do	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.3
Asparagus—no. 2 can	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.7	24.6	24.5
Beans, green—do	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.8	11.9
*Beans with pork—16-oz. can	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9
*Corn—no. 2 can	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	12.8	12.8
*Peas—do	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.2	17.5	17.5
*Tomatoes—do	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	10.5	10.5
Tomato soup—10½-oz. can	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Dried:						
Peaches—pound	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.9	16.7
*Prunes—do	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.0	11.6	11.5
*Raisins—15-oz. package	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.8
Black-eyed peas—pound	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7
Lima beans—do	10.2	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.0	10.0
*Navy beans—do	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.2
Beverages and chocolate:						
*Coffee—do	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.3	27.4	27.5
*Tea—do	67.6	67.6	68.0	68.2	68.5	68.2
Cocoa—8-oz. can	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.2
Chocolate—8-oz. package	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.9	21.6	21.4
Fats and oils:						
*Lard, pure—pound	16.5	16.8	17.1	17.9	18.5	18.0
Lard, compound—do	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.5	15.1	15.7
*Vegetable shortening—do	21.8	21.9	22.0	21.9	20.3	20.4
Salad oil—pint	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.8	23.9	23.6
Mayonnaise—½ pint	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.2	15.9
*Oleomargarine—pound	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.4	17.9
Peanut butter—do	19.7	20.2	20.7	21.1	19.9	19.5
Sugar and sweets:						
*Sugar—do	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.4
Corn sirup—24-oz. can	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6
Molasses—18-oz. can	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.1
Strawberry preserves—pound	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.6

Details by Regions and Cities

FOOD costs rose in all but 4 of the 51 cities included in the index. The cities in the New England area showed the most increase, 1.4 percent.

The advance was greatest in Cleveland and in Boston where costs rose 2.5 percent and 2.1 percent respectively. The general rise, due primarily to higher prices for butter, eggs, and fresh pork, was augmented by an increase of 1 cent a quart in the price of milk in each of these cities. Los Angeles, with a decline of 2.1 percent, reported the most decrease. In that city milk prices were reduced and the price of eggs went down 3.3 percent contrary to the general movement for that commodity.

Revised index numbers of the retail cost of food in each of the cities are given in table 3 for January and February 1936 and for February 1929, 1933, and 1935.

Table 3.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of all Foods by Cities,[1] February and January 1936 and February 1935, 1933, and 1929

[1923-25=100]

Region and city	1936				1935		1933	1929
	Feb. 25	Feb. 11	Jan. 28	Jan. 14	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Feb. 15	Feb. 15
Average: 51 cities combined	81.3	80.6	80.7	81.7	79.7	79.7	60.1	102.3
New England	80.3	78.9	79.2	79.9	78.7	78.2	60.6	101.4
Boston	78.9	77.2	77.3	77.8	76.8	76.1	59.6	101.3
Bridgeport	84.0	83.9	84.5	86.3	82.3	82.2	63.7	101.1
Fall River	81.6	79.6	80.1	80.9	78.1	77.9	59.2	101.5
Manchester	82.8	81.6	81.7	82.8	80.9	80.7	59.6	100.4
New Haven	83.8	82.8	83.8	84.9	84.2	83.6	63.5	102.9
Portland, Maine	80.8	79.3	79.7	79.8	77.7	77.3	61.2	101.9
Providence	79.7	78.3	78.6	79.0	77.7	77.1	60.4	99.6
Middle Atlantic	82.2	81.4	81.7	83.1	80.6	80.7	61.3	102.2
Buffalo	81.3	79.9	80.2	81.3	78.8	79.1	59.1	103.4
Newark	83.4	82.3	82.9	83.9	82.7	82.3	63.1	101.7
New York	83.3	82.7	83.3	84.3	81.8	81.6	63.7	102.2
Philadelphia	83.0	82.5	82.5	84.7	80.4	81.3	60.9	101.3
Pittsburgh	79.9	79.2	78.8	80.2	79.2	79.1	57.0	104.3
Rochester	80.9	79.3	80.2	81.4	78.6	77.9	57.8	100.8
Scranton	78.6	77.9	77.9	78.9	76.7	76.5	59.6	103.7
East North Central	81.7	81.1	80.9	81.5	79.6	79.7	58.7	104.0
Chicago	82.0	81.6	81.4	82.2	79.9	80.6	60.8	105.4
Cincinnati	84.1	83.9	84.0	84.8	82.5	81.8	60.4	106.6
Cleveland	81.1	79.6	79.1	79.8	79.0	79.2	56.9	101.6
Columbus, Ohio	81.5	81.8	81.8	82.4	81.4	81.2	57.8	103.0
Detroit	81.6	81.0	81.0	81.1	78.7	77.8	55.3	102.7
Indianapolis	80.4	79.9	79.1	81.1	77.8	78.4	57.4	104.3
Milwaukee	84.3	83.9	82.9	82.4	80.2	79.6	63.5	104.6
Peoria	82.0	81.6	81.2	82.4	79.9	79.0	58.6	103.0
Springfield, Ill	79.4	78.5	78.3	79.0	77.4	77.4	57.9	102.3
West North Central	83.7	83.5	83.3	84.0	82.5	82.5	59.1	103.9
Kansas City	80.8	81.0	81.5	81.5	81.4	81.5	61.9	104.1
Minneapolis	87.4	87.2	86.6	87.0	84.4	85.2	58.1	105.2
Omaha	80.6	80.2	79.6	80.3	81.6	82.7	56.4	101.4
St. Louis	85.4	85.0	85.0	86.2	82.6	82.1	59.0	104.4
St. Paul	83.7	83.7	83.1	83.4	82.7	81.9	59.9	103.7

[1] Aggregate costs of 42 foods in each city prior to Jan. 1, 1935, and of 84 foods since that date, weighted to represent total purchases, have been combined for regions and for the United States with the use of population weights.

Table 3.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of all Foods by Cities, February and January 1936 and February 1935, 1933, and 1929—Continued

[1923-25=100]

Region and city	1936				1935		1933	1929
	Feb. 25	Feb. 11	Jan. 28	Jan. 14	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Feb. 15	Feb. 15
South Atlantic	81.0	80.3	80.5	82.1	79.2	79.2	58.9	100.5
Atlanta	77.4	77.2	76.9	78.3	76.7	76.5	55.9	102.6
Baltimore	85.1	84.5	84.2	85.1	81.8	82.1	61.4	99.5
Charleston, S. C.	80.7	80.2	80.4	82.2	78.0	78.3	58.3	99.7
Jacksonville	77.6	76.9	77.6	79.7	76.3	74.8	54.6	94.3
Norfolk	82.1	80.6	81.8	82.9	78.9	79.2	58.0	105.4
Richmond	77.3	76.7	76.9	78.7	76.6	77.0	55.9	99.2
Savannah	80.4	80.2	79.9	81.9	78.6	78.6	58.8	101.7
Washington, D. C.	82.9	81.8	82.7	85.3	81.7	82.0	63.1	102.2
East South Central	76.0	75.3	75.2	77.0	75.0	76.2	55.6	102.2
Birmingham	72.1	70.6	70.9	71.9	70.3	71.7	53.2	99.3
Louisville	83.9	84.3	83.8	87.4	84.1	85.2	59.6	108.7
Memphis	76.7	77.1	76.4	77.7	80.7	81.2	57.1	102.5
Mobile	75.4	74.9	74.8	76.5	75.2	75.4	57.4	99.2
West South Central	78.9	78.7	78.8	80.5	79.9	79.5	57.9	102.1
Dallas	77.9	77.8	77.7	79.8	79.9	78.9	57.2	103.3
Houston	77.4	77.2	77.6	79.2	78.3	78.8	55.4	99.5
Little Rock	77.9	77.4	76.9	78.3	77.4	78.9	54.6	104.5
New Orleans	82.8	82.0	82.2	83.3	82.5	81.4	63.0	103.3
Mountain	83.9	82.8	83.2	83.8	82.9	82.1	59.8	99.8
Butte	78.5	77.6	77.8	77.5	78.6	79.3	58.6	101.5
Denver	85.8	84.8	85.1	86.0	85.2	84.4	62.4	99.9
Salt Lake City	81.5	80.2	80.9	81.1	80.3	79.0	55.7	99.3
Pacific	78.0	77.8	78.6	78.9	77.5	76.9	62.1	100.2
Los Angeles	72.9	72.8	74.5	74.6	74.0	73.3	59.5	98.3
Portland, Oreg.	80.8	80.2	79.5	79.9	77.0	76.1	60.1	100.6
San Francisco	81.8	82.0	82.4	82.7	80.9	80.3	66.3	102.4
Seattle	81.5	80.7	80.9	81.3	79.6	79.5	60.6	100.9

Retail Food Costs in 1930 and 1931

INDEXES of retail food costs by commodity groups with revised weights and on a 1923–25 base are given in table 4 for the indicated pricing periods of 1930 and 1931. Similar indexes for 1929 and 1932 were published in the December 1935 Retail Prices pamphlet. Indexes for 1933 and 1934 were published in January 1936.

These indexes for each reporting period from 1929 to 1935, inclusive, will be published in the near future in a single pamphlet together with city indexes and United States average prices for the same periods.

The chart on page 1145 shows the trend in the retail cost of all foods from 1919 to February 1936, inclusive.

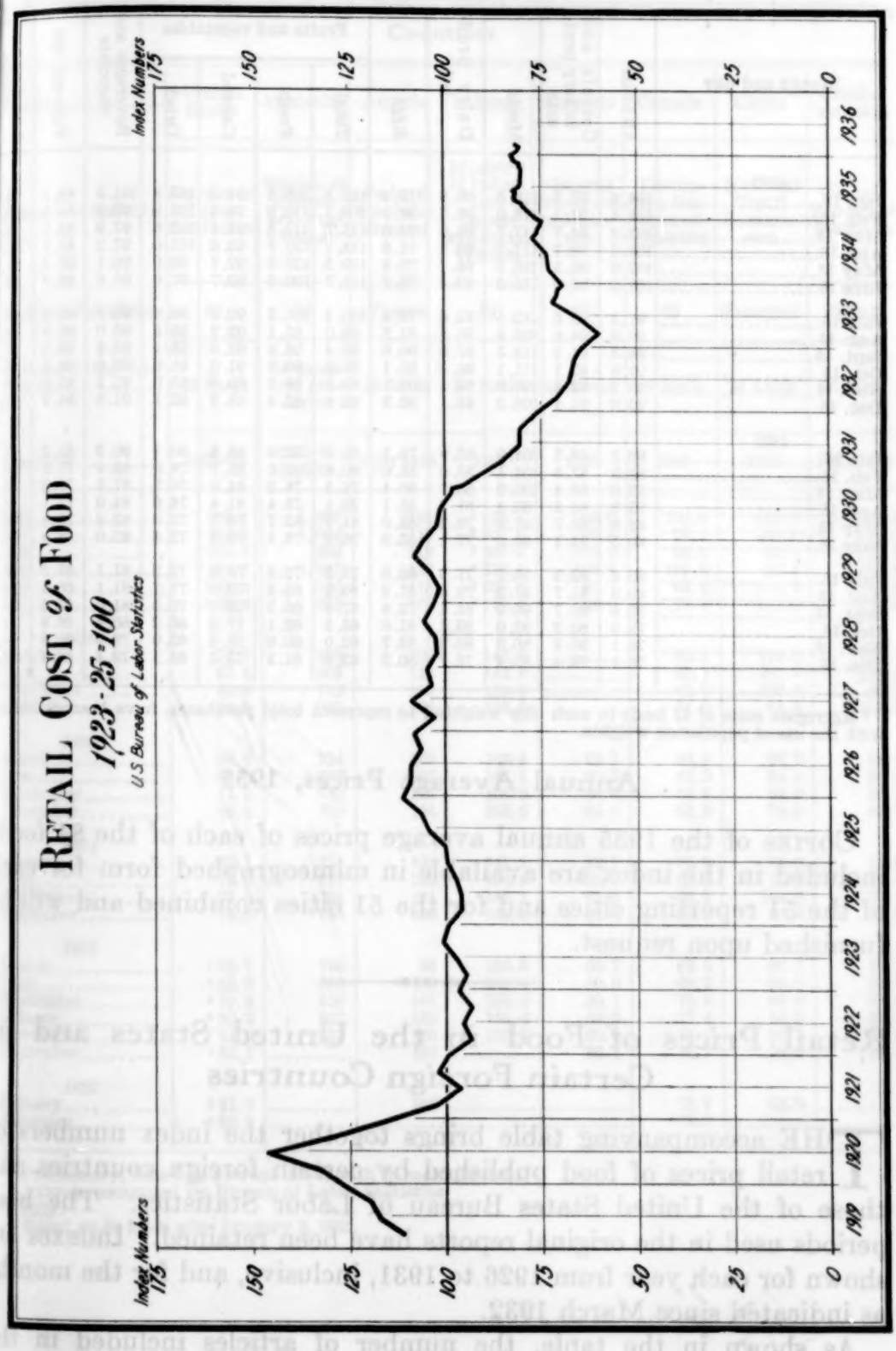

RETAIL COST of FOOD
1923-25=100
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Index Numbers
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936

Table 4.—Indexes of Retail Food Costs in 51 Large Cities Combined,[1] by Commodity Groups, by Months, 1930 and 1931

[1923–25=100]

Month and day	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages and chocolate	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
						Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1930												
Jan. 15	104.6	97.3	118.6	96.8	112.2	107.5	108.8	94.5	105.8	101.3	89.1	74.8
Feb. 15	103.4	97.1	118.0	96.3	96.7	109.1	110.9	94.4	103.9	99.1	88.2	74.4
Mar. 15	102.0	96.7	117.7	96.0	74.0	111.2	113.5	94.1	102.6	97.9	88.1	72.6
Apr. 15	103.3	96.7	117.7	96.8	71.8	118.1	121.7	93.6	101.0	97.2	87.7	71.9
May 15	102.6	96.3	116.3	94.7	70.8	119.5	123.6	92.7	98.9	96.1	87.2	71.8
June 15	101.2	96.0	115.5	92.5	70.7	116.7	120.5	92.7	97.6	95.6	86.7	69.8
July 15	97.5	95.6	112.5	92.6	73.4	100.4	101.5	92.5	96.4	95.7	86.2	69.3
Aug. 15	96.6	94.8	109.4	95.8	81.3	95.0	95.1	92.2	95.5	95.0	86.0	68.7
Sept. 15	98.3	94.2	112.3	97.0	90.6	96.4	96.9	92.0	95.1	93.8	88.0	67.1
Oct. 15	97.8	93.1	111.1	96.5	95.1	95.3	96.0	91.0	91.6	92.9	88.5	66.4
Nov. 15	95.2	92.1	107.0	94.5	102.1	88.1	88.2	89.5	85.0	92.2	87.2	66.7
Dec. 15	92.0	91.4	106.2	91.1	86.3	82.8	82.4	88.2	82.1	91.9	84.9	67.1
1931												
Jan. 15	89.2	88.3	104.9	85.9	75.1	83.0	82.9	86.8	80.1	90.2	81.2	67.1
Feb. 15	85.9	87.5	101.1	83.6	58.6	80.8	80.6	85.7	78.6	89.4	77.0	66.8
Mar. 15	85.0	86.4	100.2	83.7	60.4	78.5	78.2	84.0	76.7	87.3	75.2	65.9
Apr. 15	83.8	84.5	99.4	81.8	58.1	79.1	79.4	81.4	74.6	84.0	74.1	64.8
May 15	82.6	83.7	97.8	78.2	53.5	81.7	82.7	79.5	73.6	82.4	70.4	63.9
June 15	80.5	83.1	95.6	77.1	55.2	76.1	76.1	79.8	72.4	82.0	68.0	62.9
July 15	80.6	82.3	96.7	77.9	60.9	73.2	72.8	79.6	72.2	81.1	67.5	63.7
Aug. 15	80.9	81.7	97.3	79.6	67.2	70.3	69.4	79.5	71.7	81.1	66.3	65.0
Sept. 15	80.5	80.7	96.2	81.1	72.4	67.5	66.2	78.7	70.6	81.0	66.6	64.8
Oct. 15	79.9	80.2	93.0	83.1	81.6	63.5	62.1	77.3	66.2	80.4	66.9	64.3
Nov. 15	78.1	80.3	88.9	80.3	83.7	62.0	60.6	76.6	63.9	79.9	66.5	64.1
Dec. 15	76.1	79.4	85.4	76.7	80.3	62.5	61.3	75.5	63.1	79.4	64.1	62.9

[1] Aggregate costs of 42 foods in each city weighted to represent total purchases, have been combined with the use of population weights.

Annual Average Prices, 1935

COPIES of the 1935 annual average prices of each of the 84 foods included in the index are available in mimeographed form for each of the 51 reporting cities and for the 51 cities combined and will be furnished upon request.

Retail Prices of Food in the United States and in Certain Foreign Countries

THE accompanying table brings together the index numbers of retail prices of food published by certain foreign countries and those of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The base periods used in the original reports have been retained. Indexes are shown for each year from 1926 to 1931, inclusive, and for the months as indicated since March 1932.

As shown in the table, the number of articles included in the indexes for the various countries differs widely. The indexes are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period for

certain countries, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities and localities included on successive dates.

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

Country	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	China	Czechoslovakia
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistics Bureau	Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare	General Direction of Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	National Tariff Commission	Central Bureau of Statistics
Number of localities	51	30	Vienna	59	12	69	Shanghai	Prague
Commodities included	42 foods	44 foods and groceries	18 foods	33 foods	35 foods	46 foods	24 foods	35 foods
Base=100	1923–25	1923–27 (1,000)	July 1914	1921	1926	1926	1926	July 1914
1926	[1] 108.1	1,027	116	[2] 170.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	[2] 117.8
1927	[1] 104.9	1,004	119	[2] 207.5	97.8	98.1	106.7	[2] 126.2
1928	[1] 103.3	989	119	[2] 207.4	102.5	98.6	92.1	[2] 125.5
1929	[1] 104.7	1,047	122	[2] 218.4	106.4	101.0	98.4	[2] 123.1
1930	[1] 98.4	946	118	[2] 208.6	86.7	98.6	118.8	114.3
1931	[1] 80.6	830	108	[2] 176.4	68.0	77.3	107.5	104.2
1932								
March	70.7	825	109	148.2	----------	66.1	114.2	100.1
June	67.6	803	113	143.8	----------	62.1	107.3	101.4
September	66.6	792	110	150.8	----------	63.0	102.6	97.6
December	64.7	759	109	156.9	----------	64.0	84.5	102.3
1933								
March	59.8	734	103	150.4	63.1	60.4	92.3	94.9
June	64.9	759	106	143.4	60.2	62.2	84.1	98.8
September	71.8	768	104	151.2	60.4	65.9	88.0	94.2
December	69.4	769	104	153.6	62.4	66.6	79.8	92.7
1934								
March	72.7	774	101	141.1	62.7	72.9	75.0	75.9
June	73.3	777	102	134.0	60.7	67.6	75.4	79.6
September	77.0	791	101	146.1	61.0	68.8	106.7	77.1
December	74.5	794	100	144.0	62.1	69.3	90.4	75.8
1935								
March	[4] 79.7	795	98	130.8	60.7	69.5	85.7	76.7
June	[4] 82.0	805	103	141.4	60.0	69.3	89.5	82.7
September	[4] 79.9	826	101	154.3	59.1	70.9	89.8	81.8
October	[4] 80.2	827	103	159.5	59.6	72.4	86.3	81.4
November	[4] 81.0	820	103	162.7	60.6	73.2	90.3	81.0
December	[4] 82.1	----------	102	----------	66.1	73.7	88.9	81.6
1936								
January	[4] 81.2	----------	102	----------	----------	73.9	93.3	----------
February	[4] 80.9	----------	----------	----------	----------	72.9	----------	----------

[1] Preliminary, based on average of 1 month in each quarter.
[2] Average computed by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
[3] July.
[4] Based on 84 foods after January 2, 1935.

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	India	Ireland	Italy
Computing agency	Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Social Affairs	Commission of Cost of Living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Central Office of Statistics	Labor Office	Department of Industry and Commerce	Office Provincial of Economy
Number of localities	Tallin	21	Paris	72	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan
Commodities included	52 foods	14 foods	Foods	37 foods	12 foods	17 foods	29 foods	18 foods
Base=100	1913	January-June 1914	January-June 1914	October 1913–July 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1914	January-June 1914
1926	118	1,107.8	[1] 529	144.4	113.3	[1] 152	179	654.7
1927	112	1,115.1	[1] 536	151.9	124.8	[1] 151	170	558.7
1928	120	1,150.2	[1] 539	153.0	127.7	[1] 144	169	517.0
1929	126	1,123.5	[1] 584	155.7	124.1	[1] 146	169	542.8
1930	103	971.2	[1] 609	145.7	105.1	[1] 134	160	519.1
1931	90	869.0	[1] 611	131.0	96.2	[1] 102	147	451.9
1932								
March	83	911.2	561	117.3	89.8	103	151	445.6
June	80	871.0	567	115.6	93.3	99	144	438.0
September	79	891.4	534	113.6	92.9	101	134	409.7
December	75	910.2	531	112.9	86.7	103	135	433.9
1933								
March	75	869.8	542	109.4	86.1	98	[2] 130	416.6
June	74	881.7	532	113.7	84.4	95	[2] 126	402.9
September	81	920.1	530	114.4	77.3	94	[2] 129	401.3
December	79	881.2	548	117.8	74.3	88	[2] 140	408.9
1934								
March	78	865.3	548	116.5	75.7	84	[1] 133	406.8
June	77	852.0	544	117.8	79.6	85	[2] 129	383.8
September	73	885.7	525	119.2	77.9	90	[2] 134	377.8
December	72	922.1	516	119.1	75.7	90	[2] 143	390.3
1935								
March	76	884.6	494	118.8	78.2	89	[2] 136	389.8
June	73	887.5	491	120.6	79.8	92	[2] 132	398.3
September	77	930.4	466	120.9	85.0	94	[3] 140	403.9
October	83	947.1	----------	119.6	84.2	94	----------	----------
November	83	943.2	----------	119.9	83.6	96	150	----------
December	83	936.4	481	120.9	84.9	96	----------	----------
1936								
January	84	904.2	----------	122.3	----------	96	----------	----------
February	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

[1] Average computed by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
[2] Index for preceding month.

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom
Computing agency	Bureau of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Office of Census and Statistics	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor
Number of localities	Amsterdam	25	31	Warsaw	9	49	34	509
Commodities included	15 foods	58 foods	89 foods	25 foods	20 foods	49 foods	28 foods	14 foods
Base=100	1911–13	1926–30 (1,000)	July 1914	1928	1914 (1,000)	July 1914	June 1914	July 1914
1926	[1] 161.3	1,026	[2] 198	88.5	[1] 1,178	[1] 158	160	164
1927	[1] 163.0	983	[2] 175	102.0	[1] 1,185	[1] 152	158	160
1928	[1] 166.4	1,004	168	100.0	[1] 1,169	[1] 154	157	157
1929	[1] 162.4	1,013	158	97.0	[1] 1,153	[1] 150	156	154
1930	[1] 150.2	974	152	83.7	[1] 1,101	[1] 140	152	145
1931	[1] 135.8	844	139	73.9	[1] 1,049	[1] 131	141	130
1932								
March	118.8	792	135	65.8	993	[3] 125	128	129
June	119.2	778	133	69.5	963	[3] 124	125	123
September	119.7	758	134	62.1	927	[3] 125	122	123
December	119.2	713	132	57.9	926	[3] 123	120	125
1933								
March	115.5	712	130	60.0	950	[3] 119	116	119
June	116.5	723	130	59.5	989	[3] 120	116	114
September	121.1	746	132	56.0	987	[3] 123	117	122
December	128.3	750	129	56.5	1,050	[3] 120	117	126
1934								
March	125.5	769	128	54.6	1,038	[3] 120	115	120
June	123.2	778	132	51.2	1,041	[3] 123	115	117
September	123.6	771	135	51.4	1,027	[3] 125	114	126
December	122.3	792	134	48.6	1,021	[3] 124	114	127
1935								
March	118.5	819	135	47.4	1,024	[3] 126	112	122
June	117.6	835	138	49.6	1,039	[3] 129	113	120
September	117.2	837	140	52.2	1,003	----------	116	125
October	----------	875	142	52.4	998	131	117	128
November	----------	873	142	52.0	1,006	----------	118	131
December	119.2	855	142	48.7	1,014	----------	118	131
1936								
January	----------	----------	142	47.7	----------	132	118	131
February	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	130

[1] Average computed by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
[2] July.
[3] Index for following month.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Wholesale Prices in February 1936

Summary

FOLLOWING the steady decline during January, wholesale commodity prices advanced during the first part of February. Due largely to decreases of 3.9 percent in farm products and 2.5 percent in foods, however, the composite index receded 1.1 percent in the week ended February 29, and the general level of wholesale prices for the month remained at 80.6 percent of the 1926 average, the same as in January.

Despite the sharp decrease in farm-products prices during the latter part of the month, the February index for this group was 1.7 percent above the January index. In addition to the increase in farm products, fuel and lighting materials advanced 1.3 percent and smaller increases were registered by the house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities groups. These gains were offset by decreases in foods, hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs.

The February all-commodity index was 1.4 percent below the corresponding month of 1935. Each of the 10 major commodity groups except chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities was above its respective level of a year ago. Hides and leather products advanced 11.7 percent, fuel and lighting materials 5 percent, textile products 1.3 percent, metals and metal products and house-furnishing goods 1 percent, foods and building materials 0.6 percent, and farm products 0.5 percent. The group of miscellaneous commodities decreased 2.9 percent over the year period and chemicals and drugs declined 0.4 percent. (See table 1.)

Table 1.—Comparison of Index Numbers for February 1936 with January 1936 and February 1935

[1926=100.0]

Groups	February 1936	January 1936	Percentage change, January to February 1936	February 1935	Percentage change, February 1935 to February 1936
All commodities	80.6	80.6	0.0	79.5	+1.4
Farm products	79.5	78.2	+1.7	79.1	+.5
Foods	83.2	83.5	−.4	82.7	+.6
Hides and leather products	96.1	97.1	−1.0	86.0	+11.7
Textile products	71.0	71.7	−1.0	70.1	+1.3
Fuel and lighting materials	76.1	75.1	+1.3	72.5	+5.0
Metals and metal products	86.7	86.7	.0	85.8	+1.0
Building materials	85.5	85.7	−.2	85.0	+.6
Chemicals and drugs	80.1	80.5	−.5	80.4	−.4
House-furnishing goods	81.5	81.4	+.1	80.7	+1.0
Miscellaneous commodities	68.1	67.8	+.4	70.1	−2.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.0	78.8	+.3	77.4	+2.1
All commodities other than farm products	80.7	80.9	−.2	79.4	+1.6
Raw materials	79.1	78.1	+1.3	77.4	+2.2
Semimanufactured articles	74.6	74.8	−.3	71.7	+4.0
Finished products	82.2	82.4	−.2	81.5	+.9

Weekly Fluctuations

DURING the first week of February, wholesale commodity prices continued the downward movement that characterized the preceding month. In the succeeding 2 weeks, however, prices strengthened and the general index advanced to 80.8 percent of the 1926 average. The gains during the middle of February were more than wiped out by a decrease of 1.1 percent in the last week of the month which carried the composite index to 79.9—the lowest level reached since early in November. Wide fluctuations in average prices of farm products and foods largely accounted for the variations in the all-commodity index. Hides and leather products, textile products metals and metal products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs followed a downward course throughout the month. Fuel and lighting materials, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities were slightly higher.

Prices of raw materials fluctuated uncertainly during February. Between the first and eighth of the month, the index for this group declined from 78.9 to 78.6. It then rose to 80 for the week ending February 22, but again slumped to 78.6 in the last week of the month. The semimanufactured group declined consistently until mid-February, but by the end of the month the index had regained all of the loss during the first half. Finished products followed an opposite trend, the index rising from 82.3 at the beginning of the month to 82.5 for the week of February 15, then declining to 81.5 for the week ending February 29. The large group of all commodities other than

farm products and foods tended slightly lower during the middle of February, but by the end of the month the index was again back to the level of the first week of February. All commodities other than farm products (nonagricultural) rose from 80.6 for the week ended January 25 to 80.7 for the week ended February 1 and remained steady through the week of February 15. In the last week of the month, however, the index for this group dropped abruptly to 80.2—a decrease of 0.6 percent.

Farm products and foods followed precisely the same course during February. Increases were recorded for the first week alternated by declines for both groups the second week. Prices became firmer during the two succeeding weeks, then weakened toward the end of the month. The index for farm products fell from 79.5 to 78.4—a decline of 1.4 percent—during the month interval, and the index for foods declined from 83.2 to 82.2 or 1.2 percent.

The hides and leather products group decreased steadily throughout the month, registering an accumulated decrease of 1.3 percent. Despite this decline the index for this group at the end of the month was more than 10 points above that for any of the other major groups.

Five successive weekly declines of moderate proportions marked the price trend for textile products, the index for the group declining from 70.9 for the week of February 1 to 70.3 for the week of February 29. Lower prices for cotton goods, silk and rayon, burlap, and raw jute were mainly responsible for the decrease.

Rising prices of petroleum products caused the index for the fuel and lighting materials group to advance during the first week of February. Declining prices of gasoline forced the index for this group to a slightly lower level for the week of the 15th. Firmer prices for bituminous coal during the latter part of the month caused the index to advance to 77.4 for the week ending February 29—the highest point reached since October 1930.

Prices of metals and metal products remained steady during the early part of February, but the index shaded off fractionally after the middle of the month. The index for this group for the week ended February 29 stood at 85.9, as against 86 for the week of February 1.

Following a minor increase between the last week of January and the first week of February, wholesale building material prices declined slightly. Toward the middle of February rising prices of paint materials caused the index to again move upward. A lower tendency, however, was shown during the latter part of the month.

The index for the chemicals and drugs group dropped from 80.5 for the week of February 1 to 79.7 for the week of February 29. Declining prices of fats and oils caused the recession.

Between the first and second weeks of February the index for the house-furnishings goods group rose to 82.8, the highest level reached in the past 14 months. Both furniture and furnishings shared in the advance. After this rise, the index remained unchanged the remainder of the month.

Average wholesale prices of cattle feed and crude rubber advanced sharply during February. Paper and pulp rose fractionally.

Table 2 shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for each week of January and February 1936.

Table 2.—Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Commodity Prices by Groups, 1936

[1926=100.0]

Commodity groups	Feb. 29, 1936	Feb. 22, 1936	Feb. 15, 1936	Feb. 8, 1936	Feb. 1, 1936	Jan. 25, 1936	Jan. 18, 1936	Jan. 11, 1936	Jan. 4, 1936
All commodities	79.9	80.8	80.6	80.4	80.5	80.2	80.2	80.5	80.9
Farm products	78.4	81.6	79.9	79.4	79.5	78.1	78.1	78.3	79.3
Foods	82.2	84.3	84.0	82.9	83.2	82.7	82.9	84.6	85.8
Hides and leather products	96.2	96.5	97.0	97.1	97.5	97.7	97.8	97.7	96.6
Textile products	70.3	70.5	70.6	70.7	70.9	70.8	71.0	72.4	72.9
Fuel and lighting materials	77.4	77.2	76.9	77.2	77.1	77.0	76.4	75.4	75.5
Metals and metal products	85.9	85.9	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.1	86.0	86.0	85.9
Building materials	85.2	85.2	85.3	85.2	85.4	85.3	85.2	85.2	85.2
Chemicals and drugs	79.7	79.9	79.9	80.2	80.5	80.6	80.3	80.2	80.1
House-furnishing goods	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.3	82.3	82.2	82.4	82.2
Miscellaneous commodities	68.2	68.0	68.0	67.9	67.9	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.1	79.0	79.0	79.1	79.1	79.0	78.9	78.8	78.8
All commodities other than farm products	80.2	80.6	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.6	80.6	80.9	81.2
Raw materials	78.6	80.0	78.9	78.6	78.9	78.0	77.9	77.6	78.1
Semimanufactured articles	74.8	74.7	74.5	74.7	74.8	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.3
Finished products	81.5	82.3	82.5	82.4	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.9	83.2

Wholesale Price Level in February

BETWEEN January and February the composite index of wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged at 80.6 percent of the 1926 average. Compared with the corresponding month of 1935, the all-commodity index shows an increase of 1.4 percent.

Farm products increased 1.7 percent during the month. Fuel and lighting materials rose 1.3 percent, miscellaneous commodities 0.4 percent, and house-furnishing goods 0.1 percent. Hides and leather products and textile products decreased 1 percent. Chemicals and drugs dropped 0.5 percent, foods 0.4 percent, and building materials 0.2 percent. Metals and metal products remained unchanged at the January level.

Changes within the major commodity groups influencing the trend of the composite index in February are summarized in table 3.

Table 3.—Number of Commodities Changing in Price from January to February 1936

Groups	Increases	Decreases	No change
All commodities	141	180	
Farm products	36	26	
Foods	33	52	
Hides and leather products	2	12	
Textile products	16	48	
Fuel and lighting materials	15	2	
Metals and metal products	15	9	
Building materials	10	10	
Chemicals and drugs	5	8	
House-furnishing goods	1	9	
Miscellaneous	8	4	

The index for the group of all commodities other than farm products and processed foods advanced 0.3 percent. All commodities other than farm products, on the other hand, declined 0.2 percent. These groups are 2.1 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively, above the level of February 1935.

The raw materials group, which includes farm products and other nonprocessed commodities, rose 1.3 percent in February to a point 2.2 percent above a year ago. Semimanufactured articles as a group declined 0.3 percent. Notwithstanding the recent decrease in this group, the index—74.6—shows an advance of 4 percent over that for the corresponding month of last year.

The large group of finished products including more than 500 items declined 0.2 percent in February. The index for this group—82.2—is less than 1 percent above a year ago.

The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets and is based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100. Table 4 shows index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for January and February 1936 and February of each of the past 7 years.

Table 4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	February 1936	January 1936	February 1935	February 1934	February 1933	February 1932	February 1931	February 1930	February 1929
All commodities	80.6	80.6	79.5	73.6	59.8	66.3	76.8	91.4	95.4
Farm products	79.5	78.2	79.1	61.3	40.9	50.6	70.1	98.0	105.4
Grains	78.3	78.9	87.4	63.2	32.7	46.1	60.4	89.0	102.0
Livestock and poultry	90.3	89.1	78.4	48.2	40.1	50.3	69.6	101.3	101.8
Other farm products	72.7	70.8	76.8	68.3	44.2	52.7	73.6	98.9	109.2
Foods	83.2	83.5	82.7	66.7	53.7	62.5	78.4	95.8	98.1
Dairy products	85.7	84.2	87.0	69.1	52.4	64.1	83.0	97.1	109.7
Cereal products	88.5	92.1	91.9	85.7	60.4	69.6	75.5	86.1	89.6
Fruits and vegetables	62.4	62.2	63.6	71.7	52.4	61.8	74.2	103.1	85.0
Meats	92.1	94.9	87.9	53.3	50.2	59.5	83.6	105.1	102.3
Other foods	78.1	75.5	77.2	64.1	54.1	59.4	71.1	87.4	96.4
Hides and leather products	96.1	97.1	86.0	89.6	68.0	78.3	86.9	103.9	108.9
Shoes	100.5	100.5	97.2	98.4	83.3	88.5	95.0	103.8	106.6
Hides and skins	96.7	100.5	69.6	78.0	40.9	46.1	57.7	99.0	106.4
Leather	86.0	87.3	74.6	80.1	55.3	76.5	89.0	107.7	117.1
Other leather products	95.4	95.3	84.6	85.9	77.9	98.8	102.0	106.1	107.5
Textile products	71.0	71.7	70.1	76.9	51.2	59.5	70.9	86.4	92.3
Clothing	80.7	80.8	78.5	87.2	61.2	69.4	79.1	88.9	91.7
Cotton goods	78.1	80.4	83.3	88.6	49.1	56.4	73.1	92.8	99.8
Knit goods	62.0	61.8	63.6	67.0	48.3	55.8	64.5	85.3	89.9
Silk and rayon	31.6	33.5	28.1	31.0	25.6	36.5	47.0	74.2	84.1
Woolen and worsted goods	82.8	81.4	73.6	84.3	53.2	63.1	73.5	84.2	91.3
Other textile products	67.2	67.8	68.6	77.8	66.2	69.7	77.8	87.8	94.6
Fuel and lighting materials	76.1	75.1	72.5	72.4	63.6	68.3	72.5	80.9	82.9
Anthracite	82.6	82.3	82.3	81.2	88.7	94.8	88.9	91.2	91.6
Bituminous coal	100.1	98.7	96.4	91.1	79.4	84.3	87.8	91.4	93.7
Coke	93.7	92.7	88.8	83.5	75.2	80.4	83.8	84.2	85.1
Electricity	(1)	83.1	90.3	91.8	102.9	104.8	94.5	97.3	95.4
Gas	(1)	83.2	87.7	89.3	96.6	98.0	95.8	93.7	92.2
Petroleum products	55.7	54.4	48.7	50.3	34.3	38.6	50.2	65.7	68.9
Metals and metal products	86.7	86.7	85.8	87.0	77.4	80.9	86.5	96.9	100.6
Agricultural implements	94.9	94.6	93.6	85.2	83.1	85.1	94.3	97.3	99.2
Iron and steel	86.9	87.1	86.1	86.3	77.3	79.3	85.6	91.4	94.7
Motor vehicles	93.6	93.6	93.6	97.8	90.9	95.3	94.4	103.1	107.3
Nonferrous metals	69.7	69.7	67.2	65.8	46.2	52.7	68.4	101.0	105.5
Plumbing and heating	73.8	71.7	67.1	72.7	59.4	65.8	86.6	93.2	96.7
Building materials	85.5	85.7	85.0	86.6	69.8	73.4	82.5	94.0	95.9
Brick and tile	88.4	88.4	90.6	87.2	75.1	79.3	86.3	92.6	94.9
Cement	95.5	95.5	93.9	93.9	81.8	75.3	87.9	92.7	94.6
Lumber	82.3	82.2	80.5	87.3	56.4	62.9	74.0	91.5	95.0
Paint and paint material	79.5	79.6	78.8	79.3	68.0	75.1	80.5	94.8	92.6
Plumbing and heating	73.8	71.7	67.1	72.7	59.4	65.8	86.6	93.2	96.7
Structural steel	92.0	92.0	92.0	86.8	81.7	77.9	84.3	91.9	97.0
Other building materials	89.5	90.2	90.3	90.3	78.5	80.2	87.8	96.8	98.4
Chemicals and drugs	80.1	80.5	80.4	75.5	71.3	75.5	83.3	92.3	95.7
Chemicals	87.0	87.6	86.5	78.8	79.0	80.8	86.6	97.3	100.9
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	73.2	74.0	73.1	71.5	54.8	60.1	65.2	69.2	72.2
Fertilizer materials	64.5	64.4	66.2	69.2	61.5	69.8	81.1	89.5	94.7
Mixed fertilizers	68.8	68.8	72.8	72.5	62.4	73.7	89.1	96.2	97.1
House-furnishing goods	81.5	81.4	80.7	81.0	72.3	77.5	88.1	93.6	93.8
Furnishings	85.0	84.8	84.1	83.0	72.9	75.9	84.6	92.7	93.4
Furniture	77.9	77.9	77.2	79.2	71.9	79.5	92.0	94.8	94.3
Miscellaneous	68.1	67.8	70.1	68.5	59.2	64.7	71.5	81.2	82.7
Automobile tires and tubes	45.0	45.0	47.5	43.5	42.6	39.5	46.9	53.0	55.2
Cattle feed	68.1	68.6	109.0	73.4	40.6	48.2	71.6	107.5	129.3
Paper and pulp	79.9	79.8	80.9	82.7	72.1	76.7	83.1	87.8	88.9
Rubber, crude	32.0	29.8	26.2	21.4	6.1	8.6	16.1	32.8	49.6
Other miscellaneous	80.6	80.4	80.1	83.2	73.3	84.4	89.3	99.3	96.5
Raw materials	79.1	78.1	77.4	66.0	48.4	56.9	70.6	91.8	98.1
Semimanufactured articles	74.6	74.8	71.7	74.8	56.3	61.9	73.0	89.4	94.6
Finished products	82.2	82.4	81.5	77.0	65.7	71.4	80.3	91.5	94.3
All commodities other than farm products	80.7	80.9	79.4	76.1	63.7	69.6	78.2	90.0	93.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.0	78.8	77.4	78.7	66.0	71.3	78.3	89.0	91.9

[1] Data not yet available.

COST OF LIVING

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States, January 15, 1936

AVERAGE living costs in 32 large cities of the United States increased seventh-tenths of 1 percent between October 15, 1935, and January 15, 1936. Increases occurred in 29 of the 32 large cities for which data were obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, due particularly to advances in food costs, but also to slight rises in the cost of clothing, rent, and fuel and light.

The index of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the 32 large cities combined, based on costs in the years 1923–25 as 100, was 81.3 on January 15, 1936, compared with 80.7 on October 15, 1935. When costs in recent months are compared with costs in 1913, the index for January 15, 1936, is 141.7, and for October 15, 1935, 140.7.

The index on January 15, 1936, in the 32 large cities combined was nearly 3 percent higher than it was 14 months before, on November 15, 1934. Since the low point in June 1933, living costs have advanced more than 9 percent for this group of workers.

These index numbers present changes in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers from time to time in the 32 large cities covered by the Bureau, but they do not measure differences in the cost of these goods from city to city. There are serious technical obstacles in the way of determining the cost of the same level of living from one part of the country to another. Differences in climate and custom make it difficult to determine what goods must be included in the budgets which would provide the same level of living in, for example, New Orleans and Boston. Even if such budgets were established, there would remain the problem of pricing goods of identical quality in different communities. Most consumers' goods are not graded according to standard specifications, and even store buyers are frequently not familiar with the complete technical description of the goods they buy and sell. The Bureau has varied the type of goods priced from city to city to meet the purchasing habits of moderate-income families in the separate cities. In any one city the kind and quality of goods priced are held constant from year to year insofar as possible. Since 1921, when the indexes were first

computed in their present form, certain changes in the list of goods priced have been made as a result of fundamental changes in consumer-purchasing habits, but comparisons from one pricing period to the next following are based on goods of identical kind and quality.

Even though these series furnish no information as to differences in absolute cost in dollars between the 32 cities, the indexes for the various cities may be used to indicate comparative rate of change in the cost of goods purchased by families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers. Thus, the index of the cost of all items purchased by this group was 75.0 for Birmingham, in January 1936, on the 1923–25 base; that for Washington was 86.7. In other words, during the last decade, living costs have declined much more rapidly in Birmingham than they have in Washington.

The indexes are constructed by pricing, from time to time, a list of the goods most important in the spending of families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers, as shown by the Bureau's study of the expenditures of 12,096 families in 1917–19.[1] In the construction of the index, price changes, noted from period to period, are weighted according to the importance of these items in family spending, as shown by that study. A new Nation-wide study, now under way, will provide weights more nearly approximating present-day consumption. The field work for this study is partially completed, and the data secured are now being tabulated and analyzed.

Pending this basic revision in weights, several important revisions in method have been incorporated in the indexes beginning with the March 15, 1935, period, and the food and all-items indexes, as well as the combined United States indexes, have been revised back to the base years.[2] The pamphlet containing data for July 15, 1935, presents complete revised series.

Prices used in the construction of the food indexes are taken from retail price quotations secured in 51 cities. Beginning with the year 1935, they cover 84 articles, instead of 42 as in the past. For all articles other than food, prices have been secured in 32 cities. Prices of the items included in the food and fuel and light indexes are obtained by mail, all others by personal visits of representatives of the Bureau. Details of the number of items priced and outlets visited may be secured from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

In the quarterly period from October 15, 1935, to January 15, 1936, all but three cities showed increases in the cost of all items purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers. In Birmingham and Mobile, slight declines were noted of 0.4 and 0.6 percent, respectively, and a decline of less than 0.05 percent was recorded in Richmond.

[1] The results of this study are published in Bulletin 357.

[2] For details of this revision, see the article which appeared in the September 1935 Monthly Labor Review, "Revision of index of cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers."

In most of the cities, the increases were slight, although costs rose by more than 1 percent in eight cities.

In contrast to the preceding quarter, the increase in the index of the cost of all items between October 15 and January 15 was largely the result of increased food costs. The rise of 1.8 percent during this quarter in the cost of food for 51 cities combined was a much more substantial advance than that noted for any other group of items. All but 3 of the 32 cities for which cost-of-living indexes are computed showed increases in food costs, and of the 3 reporting declines, only Birmingham showed a substantial drop—2.4 percent—due largely to a change in the cost of meat. The cities showing the most substantial increases were Seattle, with a rise of 5.6 percent; Minneapolis, 4.6 percent; and Portland, Oreg., 4.2 percent, all due to seasonal increases in the cost of dairy products and fruits and vegetables.

Clothing costs in the 32 cities from which price reports are received increased slightly, reflecting advances in 22 cities. Two cities, Buffalo and Philadelphia, showed increases amounting to 1 percent or more. A substantial decrease in clothing costs was noted in Richmond, where the index fell 3.4 percent. This decline was accounted for by a general drop in the cost of most articles of men's and boys' clothing.

Rental costs continued to increase, 21 cities reporting slight rises, although the sharp upward movement noted in certain cities at previous pricing periods was apparently arrested. Detroit, which had led the upward movement in rents for over a year and a half, reporting a rise of 8.4 percent between July 15 and October 15, 1935, showed the largest increase, 1.8 percent, in the current quarter. Jacksonville, Houston, Portland, Oreg., and Denver also reported increases of at least 1 percent in rental costs.

Of the 20 cities in which increases in fuel and light costs occurred, 3 reported substantial advances. In Houston, costs in January were 8.4 percent higher than in October, because of the unusually severe winter and a wood shortage which necessitated shipments of wood from points as far distant as San Antonio. Memphis reported an increase of 6.7 percent and Denver of 6.5 percent, both attributable to seasonal increases in coal prices. Eight cities showed decreases, but only Indianapolis showed a drop of as much as 2 percent, brought about by a decline in coal prices.

For the 32 cities combined, an increase of less than 0.05 percent was shown in the cost of housefurnishing goods. Twenty cities reported slight increases, with Baltimore alone reporting an advance of as much as 2 percent. These increases were offset by decreases occurring in eight cities, Boston showing the greatest drop, 1.2 percent.

The index for miscellaneous items, as well as the index for house-furnishing goods, showed an increase of less than 0.05 percent on the average for the 32 large cities. Increases in the cost of miscellaneous items occurred in 15 cities, decreases in 11, and 6 reported a change of less than 0.05 percent. Baltimore reported the largest rise, 1.1 percent, due to an advance in the price of admission to motion-picture theaters. Miscellaneous costs declined most in Mobile, where a general decrease in laundry prices resulted in a 2.6 percent drop in the miscellaneous items index.

The percentage changes in the cost of each group of goods and of all goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 32 large cities of the United States, and in these cities combined, between October 15, 1935, and January 15, 1936, are shown in table 1.

Table 1.—Percentage Changes from Oct. 15, 1935, to Jan. 15, 1936, in the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers

City	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
Average, 32 large cities	+0.7	[1] +1.8	+0.3	+0.3	+0.7	[2]	[2]
New England:							
Boston	+.1	+.1	+.8	−.2	[2]	−1.2	+0.1
Portland, Maine	+.4	+1.4	−.1	−.2	−.3	+.4	−.3
Middle Atlantic:							
Buffalo	+1.1	+2.8	+1.6	+.4	[2]	+.4	[2]
New York	+.9	+2.7	−.2	[2]	+1.6	−.3	−.1
Philadelphia	+1.3	+3.7	+1.0	[2]	[2]	+.1	+.1
Pittsburgh	+.5	+1.5	+.3	−.1	−.1	−.2	−.1
Scranton	+.5	+1.7	+.1	−.1	+.4	[2]	−.3
East North Central:							
Chicago	+.8	+2.4	[2]	+.2	+.4	−.3	−.1
Cincinnati	+.8	+1.2	+.2	+.5	+3.4	−.4	+.5
Cleveland	+.3	+1.1	+.7	+.1	+.2	[2]	−.4
Detroit	+1.1	+2.0	+.5	+1.8	+.6	−.2	+.3
Indianapolis	+.9	+3.4	[2]	+.2	−2.0	+.7	−.1
West North Central:							
Kansas City	+.2	+.5	+.2	+.3	−.4	−.4	[2]
Minneapolis	+1.6	+4.6	+.6	+.1	+1.4	−.8	+.3
St. Louis	+1.2	+3.5	+.1	−.1	+.4	+.3	+.2
South Atlantic:							
Atlanta	+.1	−.4	+.8	+.5	−1.4	+.3	+.5
Baltimore	+.9	+.8	+.4	+.9	−.1	+2.1	+1.1
Jacksonville	+.6	+1.4	−.1	+1.7	+.8	+.1	+.1
Norfolk	+.9	+3.3	[2]	−.1	+.1	+1.0	[2]
Richmond	[2]	+1.4	−3.4	+.2	[2]	[2]	[2]
Savannah	+.1	[2]	+.4	[2]	+.3	+.2	[2]
Washington	+.4	+.3	+.5	+.9	−.3	+1.2	+.1
East South Central:							
Birmingham	−.4	−2.4	+.6	+.1	+1.1	+.7	+.4
Memphis	+.9	+1.0	+.3	+.2	+6.7	+1.8	[2]
Mobile	−.6	+.2	+.3	+.3	+.1	+1.5	−2.6
West South Central:							
Houston	+1.2	+2.2	−.3	+1.5	+8.4	+1.3	−.1
New Orleans	+.3	+.4	+.1	−.2	+1.0	[2]	+.5
Mountain: Denver	+.9	+.7	+.4	+1.0	+6.5	+.6	+.3
Pacific:							
Los Angeles	+.8	+2.8	[2]	+.7	+.1	+.8	−.2
Portland, Oreg	+1.8	+4.2	+.1	+1.3	+2.4	+.1	+.7
San Francisco	+.6	+2.2	+.2	−.1	−1.2	+.4	−.1
Seattle	+1.6	+5.6	−.2	+.5	+.2	+.3	+.4

[1] Covers 51 cities. [2] Change less than 0.05 percent. [3] No change.

Percentage changes in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers from peak and from low points in the past and from November 15, 1934, to January 15, 1936, in 32 cities are presented in table 2. Living costs increased 2.9 percent from

November 15, 1934, to January 15, 1936, a period of a little over year. The index in January 1936 was 9.2 percent higher than at th low point in June 1933.

Table 2.—Percentage Changes in Cost of all Goods Purchased by Wage Earner and Lower-Salaried Workers for Specified Periods

City	Percentage decrease from—		Percentage increase from—	
	June 1920 to Jan. 15, 1936	December 1925 to Jan. 15, 1936	June 1933 to Jan. 15, 1936	Nov. 15, 1934, to Jan. 15, 1936
Average, 32 large cities	32.9	21.8	9.2	2.
New England:				
Boston	31.9	21.3	8.3	1.
Portland, Maine	32.2	17.4	8.4	1.
Middle Atlantic:				
Buffalo	31.9	21.2	7.7	3.
New York	28.8	19.6	7.7	2.
Philadelphia	31.1	22.2	9.4	3.
Pittsburgh	33.6	23.6	9.2	2.
Scranton	31.6	21.5	9.7	3.
East North Central:				
Chicago	34.4	26.4	8.4	4.
Cincinnati	32.2	18.9	8.8	3.
Cleveland	32.2	20.3	8.7	3.
Detroit	39.5	25.3	16.8	6.
Indianapolis	37.4	22.8	9.3	4.
West North Central:				
Kansas City	38.6	21.5	6.3	1.
Minneapolis	32.6	19.7	10.7	3.
St. Louis	34.1	21.5	9.3	3.
South Atlantic:				
Atlanta	39.1	23.4	11.7	3.
Baltimore	29.0	17.9	10.2	3.
Jacksonville	36.1	26.4	11.4	2.
Norfolk	35.1	17.8	11.9	2.
Richmond	33.6	20.7	10.4	2.
Savannah	37.3	21.7	8.8	2.
Washington	29.3	16.5	10.9	3.
East South Central:				
Birmingham	40.9	28.0	11.5	2.
Memphis	35.8	22.5	8.5	.
Mobile	35.9	22.0	9.1	.
West South Central:				
Houston	35.0	21.7	12.2	2.
New Orleans	30.3	20.0	8.4	.
Mountain: Denver	34.9	20.3	9.5	3.
Pacific:				
Los Angeles	31.8	24.6	7.9	2.
Portland, Oreg	36.7	19.9	11.0	4.
San Francisco	28.6	18.2	7.5	.
Seattle	33.5	18.5	7.0	3.

Revised indexes of the average cost of goods purchased by the families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the 32 cities combined from 1913 to January 15, 1936, are presented in table 3. The accompanying chart presents these data in graphic form.

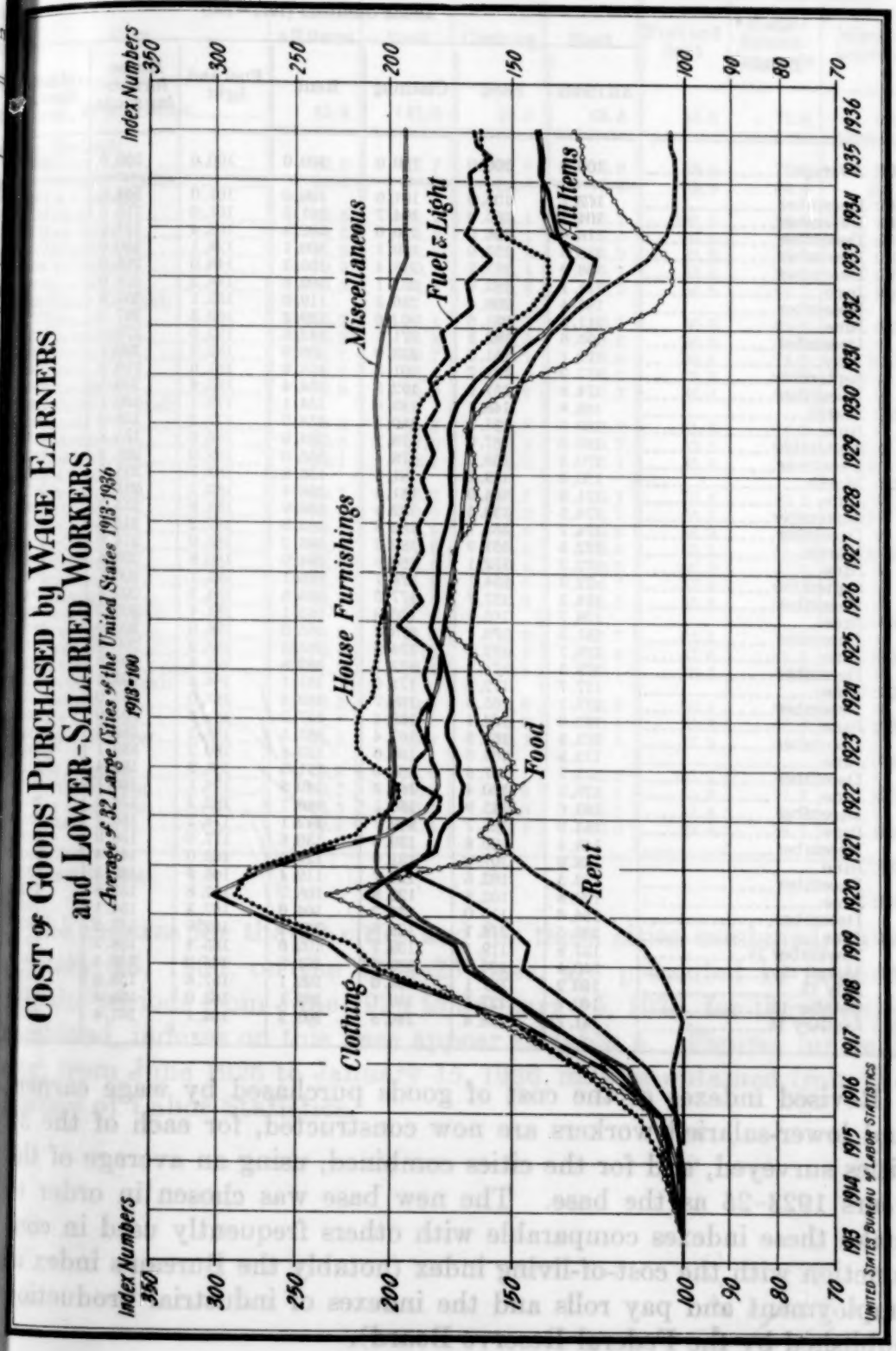

COST OF GOODS PURCHASED by WAGE EARNERS and LOWER-SALARIED WORKERS
Average of 32 Large Cities of the United States 1913-1936
1913=100
Index Numbers
350
300
250
200
150
100
90
80
70
Miscellaneous
Fuel & Light
All Items
House Furnishings
Food
Rent
Clothing
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936
UNITED STATES BUREAU of LABOR STATISTICS

Table 3.—Indexes of Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers, 1913 to Jan. 15, 1936

[32 large cities of the United States combined]

Date	Index numbers (1913=100)						
	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
1913: Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914: December	102.7	105.0	101.0	100.0	101.0	104.0	103.0
1915: December	104.7	105.0	104.7	101.5	101.0	110.6	107.4
1916: December	116.6	126.0	120.0	102.3	108.4	127.8	113.3
1917: December	138.3	157.0	149.1	100.1	124.1	150.6	140.5
1918: December	166.9	187.3	213.4	105.3	146.0	205.0	163.3
1919: June	171.1	185.9	231.1	109.6	144.2	218.0	168.0
December	191.4	200.4	286.3	119.0	153.1	257.8	185.4
1920: June	211.3	231.6	302.6	129.2	169.3	287.2	197.8
December	195.6	183.3	271.1	142.5	192.0	278.3	205.8
1921: May	179.1	151.8	233.0	150.9	182.2	239.7	205.8
September	177.2	161.7	201.3	151.9	181.6	216.3	204.4
December	174.8	157.9	192.5	154.4	183.4	210.5	203.4
1922: March	168.8	148.1	183.8	154.1	178.1	199.1	200.1
June	169.0	151.5	180.3	154.6	177.2	195.5	198.4
September	168.0	147.9	178.2	154.9	186.6	195.8	197.9
December	170.3	153.2	178.4	156.0	189.0	201.8	197.3
1923: March	170.0	149.9	181.0	156.8	187.7	211.0	197.5
June	171.8	154.0	181.4	158.4	182.7	215.5	197.6
September	174.5	159.4	182.9	159.9	184.8	215.7	198.6
December	174.7	157.7	182.8	162.3	187.2	215.6	199.4
1924: March	172.5	151.9	182.2	163.2	185.0	214.0	198.9
June	172.3	152.1	180.6	164.9	180.8	208.4	199.1
September	172.9	154.1	178.7	165.1	183.1	206.7	199.1
December	174.3	157.7	177.5	165.6	184.3	207.7	199.8
1925: June	176.7	165.1	176.9	165.1	181.4	205.2	201.1
December	181.3	176.1	175.8	165.0	196.0	205.0	201.6
1926: June	178.7	172.6	174.2	163.5	185.2	200.9	201.5
December	178.3	171.3	172.7	162.8	191.4	198.6	202.1
1927: June	177.7	172.2	171.0	161.1	184.8	195.8	202.8
December	175.1	165.8	168.7	159.4	187.0	195.0	203.7
1928: June	172.9	162.4	168.4	157.2	181.6	191.0	203.6
December	173.3	163.6	167.4	155.5	185.3	189.8	205.0
1929: June	172.8	164.3	166.6	153.5	180.2	189.1	205.4
December	173.7	167.5	165.6	151.9	184.2	188.4	206.1
1930: June	170.3	160.4	164.3	149.8	178.1	186.1	206.8
December	163.6	145.9	158.1	146.7	182.2	178.4	206.3
1931: June	153.9	127.7	149.7	142.1	174.2	166.2	205.0
December	148.4	120.8	139.3	136.6	177.0	156.9	203.1
1932: June	138.9	107.2	131.9	127.8	165.0	143.4	200.2
December	133.5	102.6	124.7	118.4	166.9	137.5	197.1
1933: June	129.8	102.8	122.8	108.7	157.8	137.8	192.3
December	134.6	110.0	136.7	104.0	167.3	154.1	193.0
1934: June	136.5	116.1	139.8	102.1	162.9	157.2	192.7
November 15	137.8	119.1	139.7	102.0	165.4	158.3	192.9
1935: March 15	140.4	126.3	139.9	101.8	165.9	159.4	193.1
July 15	140.2	127.1	139.6	102.1	157.8	159.8	192.8
October 15	140.7	127.1	140.1	103.1	163.0	161.4	192.6
1936: January 15	141.7	129.4	140.5	103.3	164.1	161.4	192.6

Revised indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers are now constructed, for each of the 32 cities surveyed, and for the cities combined, using an average of the years 1923–25 as the base. The new base was chosen in order to make these indexes comparable with others frequently used in conjunction with the cost-of-living index (notably the Bureau's index of employment and pay rolls and the indexes of industrial production published by the Federal Reserve Board).

Table 4.—Indexes of Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in 32 Large Cities, Jan. 15, 1936

[Average 1923-25=100]

City	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
Average, 32 large cities	81.3	[1] 81.6	78.3	63.5	88.6	77.0	96.6
New England:							
Boston	83.0	77.7	83.9	75.6	85.4	76.1	98.3
Portland, Maine	85.3	79.8	80.4	77.0	88.0	85.4	103.0
Middle Atlantic:							
Buffalo	82.5	81.2	77.1	65.1	101.0	79.9	98.5
New York	84.2	84.2	78.1	75.3	89.6	74.4	96.4
Philadelphia	81.9	84.5	74.3	65.3	83.9	76.3	95.9
Pittsburgh	79.9	80.1	76.4	60.7	99.3	75.3	96.7
Scranton	83.2	78.8	79.8	73.2	84.5	84.2	98.7
East North Central:							
Chicago	76.7	82.1	72.1	50.7	90.0	69.6	98.6
Cincinnati	85.2	84.8	76.6	73.3	96.0	82.7	97.4
Cleveland	81.7	79.7	80.1	58.9	99.8	74.0	101.8
Detroit	76.7	81.1	78.0	55.1	83.8	76.2	90.0
Indianapolis	79.8	81.0	74.7	57.3	86.8	81.4	92.9
West North Central:							
Kansas City	80.2	81.5	76.8	58.1	81.5	74.3	97.2
Minneapolis	82.6	87.0	77.3	63.7	92.2	78.6	95.4
St. Louis	82.1	86.1	78.2	55.1	86.8	83.3	100.5
South Atlantic:							
Atlanta	79.7	78.2	80.7	59.1	70.6	86.2	93.6
Baltimore	85.6	85.0	79.0	71.1	86.7	76.9	105.2
Jacksonville	79.4	79.5	78.6	55.8	88.9	79.1	90.3
Norfolk	84.9	82.8	84.4	62.6	83.1	81.9	103.3
Richmond	83.6	78.6	80.4	68.8	82.0	87.0	99.5
Savannah	81.2	81.8	81.5	58.7	82.2	81.8	95.7
Washington	86.7	85.1	77.3	85.5	85.8	81.0	97.4
East South Central:							
Birmingham	75.0	71.8	82.3	47.7	82.4	74.9	92.5
Memphis	79.4	77.6	83.6	54.6	87.6	85.5	94.4
Mobile	81.7	76.4	86.8	63.1	70.5	82.3	97.2
West South Central:							
Houston	80.3	79.1	73.8	66.2	80.1	81.5	94.6
New Orleans	81.7	83.2	75.6	70.4	77.3	82.5	90.5
Mountain: Denver	81.5	85.9	76.2	57.1	77.9	84.5	97.3
Pacific:							
Los Angeles	75.8	74.6	81.7	45.2	103.7	75.7	91.4
Portland, Oreg	80.7	79.8	77.9	54.1	85.8	77.7	99.0
San Francisco	84.5	82.7	86.6	69.5	83.4	79.2	98.0
Seattle	83.6	81.3	84.4	62.0	92.8	84.5	96.7

[1] Covers 51 cities.

The indexes for the 32 cities and for these cities combined, as of January 15, 1936, on the 1923–25 base, are presented in table 4. For the periods from June 1926 to January 15, 1936, for the 32 cities combined, indexes on this base appear in table 5. Figures for each city, from June 1926 to January 15, 1936, may be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 5.—Indexes of Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers, 1926 to Jan. 15, 1936

[Average 1923–25=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
Average, 32 cities:							
1926—June	102.5	108.9	97.1	100.4	100.0	95.8	101.0
December	102.3	108.1	96.2	100.0	103.4	94.7	101.4
1927—June	101.9	108.7	95.3	99.0	99.8	93.4	101.7
December	100.4	104.7	94.0	97.9	101.0	93.0	102.1
1928—June	99.2	102.5	93.8	96.5	98.1	91.1	102.1
December	99.4	103.2	93.3	95.5	100.0	90.5	102.8
1929—June	99.1	103.7	92.8	94.3	97.3	90.2	103.0
December	99.7	105.7	92.2	93.3	99.5	89.9	103.4
1930—June	97.7	101.2	91.5	92.0	96.2	88.8	103.7
December	93.9	92.1	88.1	90.1	98.4	85.1	103.4
1931—June	88.3	80.6	83.4	87.3	94.1	79.3	102.8
December	85.1	76.2	77.6	83.9	95.6	74.9	101.8
1932—June	79.7	67.6	73.5	78.5	89.1	68.4	100.4
December	76.6	64.7	69.5	72.7	90.1	65.6	98.9
1933—June	74.5	64.9	68.4	66.8	85.2	65.8	96.4
December	77.2	69.4	76.2	63.9	90.3	73.5	96.8
1934—June	78.3	73.3	77.9	62.7	88.0	75.0	96.6
Nov. 15	79.0	75.2	77.8	62.7	89.3	75.5	96.7
1935—Mar. 15	80.5	79.7	78.0	62.6	89.6	76.0	96.8
July 15	80.4	80.2	77.8	62.7	85.2	76.2	96.7
Oct. 15	80.7	80.2	78.0	63.3	88.0	77.0	96.6
1936—Jan. 15	81.3	81.6	78.3	63.5	88.6	77.0	96.6

Data on changes in living costs from December 1914 for 19 cities, and from December 1917 for the other 13 cities have been presented in former pamphlets. When the indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage-earning and lower-salaried groups in 1919 were first prepared, it was impossible to secure the prices needed for their computation back to 1914 in all the 32 cities. The pamphlet presenting cost-of-living indexes for July 1935 (R. 258) includes these series, revised, for all the periods for which prices are available. For the convenience of those who have been using these indexes on the early bases, each series has been brought up to date in the October pamphlet, and again in the present article and current pamphlet by tables 6 and 7 which show changes in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 19 cities, from December 1914 to January 15, 1936, and in 13 cities, from December 1917 to January 15, 1936.

Table 6.—Percentage Changes in Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in 19 Cities, December 1914 to Jan. 15, 1936

City	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
New England:							
Boston	+38.6	+17.2	+60.1	+12.1	+66.0	+83.5	+85.4
Portland, Maine	+41.2	+25.4	+41.2	−1.4	+73.7	+93.6	+93.4
Middle Atlantic:							
Buffalo	+49.2	+28.9	+40.2	+13.4	+120.1	+77.5	+99.9
New York	+49.6	+30.4	+55.9	+23.6	+75.2	+64.8	+106.9
Philadelphia	+44.2	+26.0	+38.2	+10.5	+62.7	+55.7	+105.3
East North Central:							
Chicago	+36.6	+30.6	+22.9	+1.1	+41.6	+56.6	+87.6
Cleveland	+48.4	+22.2	+40.7	+4.1	+144.5	+61.8	+115.4
Detroit	+42.8	+26.8	+40.4	+10.7	+55.7	+52.1	+102.8
South Atlantic:							
Baltimore	+51.9	+34.9	+41.2	+21.8	+64.6	+74.0	+117.8
Jacksonville	+33.9	+14.7	+56.6	−24.3	+52.3	+86.3	+79.0
Norfolk	+46.4	+19.1	+49.6	+2.9	+67.0	+63.5	+109.8
Savannah	+26.6	+3.1	+45.4	−15.1	+33.2	+88.9	+70.1
Washington	+38.2	+32.4	+37.3	+16.2	+25.5	+81.4	+70.1
East North Central: Mobile	+33.1	+13.9	+32.7	−10.7	+35.1	+71.9	+87.8
West South Central: Houston	+34.9	+22.8	+46.5	−10.4	+15.0	+99.7	+79.7
Pacific:							
Los Angeles	+35.9	+10.6	+47.9	−12.6	+39.0	+83.0	+87.4
Portland, Oreg	+27.6	+16.8	+24.3	−22.9	+37.9	+58.6	+73.5
San Francisco	+35.3	+22.5	+65.7	−4.7	+25.6	+70.2	+72.5
Seattle	+42.5	+19.0	+48.2	+1.4	+47.2	+104.8	+88.4

Table 7.—Percentage Changes in Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in 13 Cities, December 1917 to Jan. 15, 1936

City	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
Middle Atlantic:							
Pittsburgh	(1)	−20.5	−13.7	+1.6	+80.5	−3.1	+40.7
Scranton	+6.8	−17.5	−3.0	+20.5	+46.5	+12.6	+51.2
East North Central:							
Cincinnati	+2.7	−16.4	−19.6	+7.7	+46.7	+2.2	+44.3
Indianapolis	−2.1	−20.0	−17.1	−16.7	+26.2	−.7	+40.3
West North Central:							
Kansas City	−5.5	−22.3	−13.3	−13.1	+9.9	−12.1	+31.3
Minneapolis	−.5	−11.2	−17.2	−8.3	+32.4	−1.8	+25.5
St. Louis	+1.2	−15.3	−15.3	−.5	+11.5	+6.7	+36.2
South Atlantic:							
Atlanta	−7.8	−26.0	−14.9	−6.4	−3.3	+4.4	+25.4
Richmond	−1.5	−23.3	−10.9	−4.1	+24.9	+20.5	+34.8
East South Central:							
Birmingham	−12.0	−29.7	−16.0	−20.4	+18.0	−13.1	+18.0
Memphis	−2.0	−25.5	−9.6	−7.4	+44.3	+3.1	+29.8
West South Central: New Orleans	−.6	−20.1	−11.0	+10.3	+3.9	+7.4	+34.9
Mountain: Denver	+1.3	−14.3	−11.7	+5.5	+.7	+5.7	+32.5

[1] Change less than 0.05 percent.

These figures for other dates, and indexes for particular cities or for the cities combined, on bases other than those presented in this article, may be secured by applying to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Cost of Living in the United States and Foreign Countries

THE trend of cost of living in the United States and certain foreign countries for June and December 1933, 1934, and March, July, and October 1935 and January 1936 is shown in the following table. In cases where data for January 1936 are not available, the latest information is given and the month noted. The number of countries included varies according to the available information.

A general index and index numbers for the individual groups of items are presented for all countries shown with the exception of Australia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Peru, South Africa and Yugoslavia. Four countries publish a general index and an index number for food only.

Caution should be observed in the use of the figures because of differences in the base periods, in the number and kind of articles included, and the number of localities represented. There are also very radical differences in the method of the construction and calculation of the indexes.

The table shows the trend in the general cost of living and for the groups of food, clothing, fuel and light, and rent for the countries for which such information is published in original sources.

Index Numbers of Cost of Living for Specified Periods for the United States and Certain Foreign Countries

Country	United States	Australia (30 towns)	Austria, Vienna	Belgium	Canada	China, Shanghai	Czechoslovakia, Prague	Estonia, Tallin
Commodities included	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, housefurnishing goods, miscellaneous (revised)	Food, clothing, rent, miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries [1]	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries [2]	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, etc.
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistical Bureau	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	National Tariff Commission	Office of Statistics	Bureau of Statistics
Base period	1923–25=100	1923–27=1,000	July 1914=100	1921=100	1926=100	1926=100	July 1914=100	1913=100
General:								
1933—June	74.5	[3] 803	106	177.2	77.0	105.4	102.7	85
December	77.2	[3] 805	106	183.3	77.9	102.6	99.6	90
1934—June	78.3	[3] 818	105	168.5	78.0	98.5	84.7	88
December	[4] 79.0	[3] 820	105	174.5	78.9	110.4	82.7	85
1935—March	80.5	[3] 824	104	164.7	78.8	104.8	83.3	87
July	80.4	[3] 827	105	174.8	78.8	105.2	86.5	87
October	80.7	[3] 836	106	185.5	80.4	103.9	85.5	93
1936—January	81.3	----------	106	[4] 188.3	80.7	111.0	86.1	94
Food:								
1933—June	64.9	759	106	143.4	62.2	84.1	98.8	74
December	69.4	769	104	153.6	66.6	79.8	92.7	79
1934—June	73.3	777	102	134.0	67.6	75.4	79.6	77
December	[4] 75.2	794	100	144.0	69.3	90.4	75.8	72
1935—March	79.7	795	98	130.8	69.5	85.7	76.7	76
July	80.2	812	102	143.8	69.3	90.3	83.5	76
October	80.2	827	103	159.5	72.4	86.3	81.4	83
1936—January	81.6	[4] 820	102	[4] 162.7	73.9	93.3	[5] 81.6	84
Clothing:								
1933—June	68.4	----------	159	225.2	66.1	89.5	95.4	120
December	76.2	----------	157	222.3	69.2	87.4	95.4	134
1934—June	77.9	----------	157	215.9	70.1	83.4	81.0	129
December	[4] 77.8	----------	157	212.0	71.0	82.7	82.1	129
1935—March	78.0	----------	157	206.6	70.3	80.7	83.0	128
July	77.8	----------	157	214.1	69.9	77.9	83.0	131
October	78.0	----------	157	215.1	71.6	77.6	83.2	135
1936—January	78.3	----------	157	[4] 217.4	70.6	84.0	[5] 83.2	135
Fuel and light:								
1933—June	85.2	----------	105	164.9	87.7	115.9	114.7	57
December	90.3	----------	112	161.7	87.3	114.4	114.7	60
1934—June	88.0	----------	109	151.7	87.2	101.2	95.6	60
December	[4] 89.3	----------	109	149.6	88.4	113.7	96.2	62
1935—March	89.6	----------	109	149.8	88.7	123.3	96.2	54
July	85.2	----------	109	155.0	84.7	101.8	93.7	56
October	88.0	----------	109	154.1	86.5	116.3	94.7	65
1936—January	88.6	----------	109	[4] 158.8	87.2	137.6	[5] 94.7	73
Rent:								
1933—June	66.8	----------	28	394.8	84.0	109.8	54.9	120
December	63.9	----------	28	393.1	80.4	110.2	54.9	114
1934—June	62.7	----------	29	392.2	79.7	110.3	45.7	112
December	[4] 62.7	----------	31	391.2	80.3	111.4	45.7	112
1935—March	62.6	----------	31	389.8	80.3	111.4	45.7	112
July	62.7	----------	31	391.6	81.4	111.4	45.7	112
October	63.3	----------	31	392.0	82.6	111.0	45.7	116
1936—January	63.5	----------	33	[4] 392.3	82.6	111.0	[5] 45.7	116

[1] In schillings. [2] Gold. [3] Quarter. [4] November. [5] December.

Index Numbers of Cost of Living for Specified Periods for the United States and Certain Foreign Countries—Continued

Country	Finland	France, Paris	Germany	Hungary	India, Bombay	Ireland	Italy, Milan	Netherlands, Amsterdam
Commodities included	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, taxes, etc.	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, all commodities
Computing agency	Ministry of Social Affairs	Commission for study of cost of living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Central Office of Statistics	Labor Industry	Department of Industry and Commerce	Municipal Administration	Bureau of Statistics
Base period	January-June 1914=100	January-June 1914=100	1913-14=100	1913=100	July 1914=100	July 1914=100	January-June 1914=100	1911-13=100
General:								
1933—June	985.3	[3] 516	118.0	92.1	104	[3] 148	446.7	137.
December	990.6	[3] 526	120.6	87.8	98	[3] 156	449.9	142.
1934—June	965.8	[3] 522	120.5	90.4	95	[3] 149	419.3	139.
December	1,001.2	[3] 504	122.2	88.2	99	[3] 157	423.8	138.
1935—March	979.0	[3] 494	122.2	89.4	98	[3] 153	422.9	136.
July	996.0	[3] 469	124.3	92.8	101	[3] 156	430.3	[6] 135.
October	1,021.3	[3] 478	122.8	93.0	103	[3] 162	[7] 434.1	[7] 135.
1936—January	992.4	----------	124.3	[6] 93.3	103	----------	----------	[6] 136.
Food:								
1933—June	881.7	[3] 532	113.7	84.4	95	[3] 126	402.9	116.
December	881.2	[3] 548	117.8	74.3	88	[3] 140	408.9	128.
1934—June	852.0	[3] 544	117.8	79.6	85	[3] 129	383.3	123.
December	922.1	[3] 516	119.1	75.7	90	[3] 143	390.5	122.
1935—March	884.6	[3] 494	118.8	78.2	89	[3] 136	389.8	118.
July	908.9	[3] 466	122.9	84.7	93	[3] 140	397.4	[6] 117.
October	947.1	[3] 481	119.6	84.2	94	[3] 150	[7] 403.9	[7] 117.
1936—January	904.2	----------	122.3	[6] 84.9	96	----------	----------	[6] 119.
Clothing:								
1933—June	963.6	[3] 499	105.8	101.3	115	----------	347.7	----------
December	958.6	[3] 504	108.2	104.4	111	----------	347.6	----------
1934—June	958.0	[3] 504	109.8	101.7	111	----------	329.3	----------
December	957.7	[3] 490	116.1	101.7	114	----------	331.4	----------
1935—March	956.7	[3] 490	117.2	101.7	114	----------	331.4	----------
July	956.3	[3] 490	117.8	101.7	112	----------	352.5	----------
October	959.4	[3] 490	118.4	103.6	112	----------	[7] 352.5	----------
1936—January	962.0	----------	118.5	[6] 103.8	113	----------	----------	----------
Fuel and light:								
1933—June	878.1	[3] 585	125.1	128.8	136	----------	393.3	----------
December	897.1	[3] 613	128.0	133.7	136	----------	392.2	----------
1934—June	898.8	[3] 563	124.6	135.2	136	----------	382.2	----------
December	896.7	[3] 595	127.5	133.7	136	----------	388.5	----------
1935—March	922.3	[3] 592	127.6	133.1	136	----------	382.9	----------
July	913.4	[3] 560	124.6	132.7	136	----------	384.4	----------
October	938.6	[3] 533	126.8	134.6	136	----------	[7] 384.4	----------
1936—January	990.9	----------	127.1	[6] 134.2	128	----------	----------	----------
Rent:								
1933—June	1,132.1	[3] 375	121.3	86.3	158	----------	488.9	----------
December	1,132.1	[3] 375	121.3	86.3	158	----------	491.0	----------
1934—June	1,082.6	[3] 375	121.3	86.3	158	----------	431.9	----------
December	1,082.6	[3] 375	121.2	86.3	158	----------	431.7	----------
1935—March	1,082.6	[3] 400	121.2	86.3	158	----------	431.1	----------
July	1,101.2	[3] 400	121.2	86.3	158	----------	431.1	----------
October	1,101.2	[3] 363	121.3	86.3	158	----------	[7] 431.1	----------
1936—January	1,101.2	----------	121.3	[6] 86.3	158	----------	----------	----------

[3] Quarter. [4] December. [6] June. [7] September.

Index Numbers of Cost of Living for Specified Periods for the United States and Certain Foreign Countries—Continued

Country	New Zealand	Norway	Peru, Lima	South Africa	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia, Beograd
Commodities included	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, rent, sundries	Food, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, taxation, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light
Computing agency	Census and Statistics Office	Central Statistical Office	Office of Investigations	Office of Census and Statistics	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor	National Bank
Base period	1926–1930 =1,000	July 1914=100	1913=100	1914= 1,000	July 1914=100	June 1914=100	July 1914=100	1926=100
General:								
1933—June	[1] 796	147	149	1,148	[1] 153	131	136	74.5
December	[1] 800	146	148	1,174	[1] 154	131	143	74.2
1934—June	[1] 812	148	151	1,164	[1] 153	129	138	70.9
December	[1] 810	149	150	1,157	[1] 155	129	144	69.4
1935—March	[1] 826	149	152	1,157	[1] 155	127	141	70.7
July	[1] 836	151	152	1,156	[1] 156	128	143	68.0
October	[1] 851	153	153	1,146	[1] 157	129	145	69.9
1936—January	----------	153	[2] 155	[2] 1,152	[1] 158	130	147	71.1
Food:								
1933—June	723	130	138	989	[1] 119	116	114	75.3
December	751	129	140	1,050	[1] 123	117	126	73.5
1934—June	778	132	149	1,041	[1] 120	115	117	72.2
December	792	134	146	1,021	[1] 125	114	127	70.9
1935—March	819	135	148	1,024	[1] 124	112	122	72.6
July	826	140	147	1,019	[1] 129	115	126	71.0
October	875	142	147	998	[1] 131	117	128	72.5
1936—January	[2] 855	142	[2] 151	[2] 1,014	[1] 132	118	131	73.6
Clothing:								
1933—June	[1] 821	142	150	----------	[1] 163	117	185	77.1
December	[1] 823	143	150	----------	[1] 163	115	185	78.0
1934—June	[1] 833	144	158	----------	[1] 165	115	188	76.9
December	[1] 834	144	167	----------	[1] 167	115	188	74.8
1935—March	[1] 831	144	167	----------	[1] 168	115	188	73.7
July	[1] 829	143	170	----------	[1] 167	114	188	71.2
October	[1] 825	145	173	----------	[1] 167	112	185	70.7
1936—January	----------	[2] 146	[2] 173	----------	[1] 168	112	185	72.1
Fuel and light:								
1933—June	[1] 894	139	----------	----------	[1] 139	118	168	75.2
December	[1] 849	137	----------	----------	[1] 136	119	170	75.7
1934—June	[1] 856	136	----------	----------	[1] 136	116	168	73.4
December	[1] 835	138	----------	----------	[1] 136	116	170	73.7
1935—March	[1] 837	138	----------	----------	[1] 137	115	173	73.2
July	[1] 874	139	----------	----------	[1] 137	113	168	71.4
October	[1] 876	141	----------	----------	[1] 138	113	170	71.5
1936—January	----------	143	----------	----------	[1] 138	113	175	71.2
Rent:								
1933—June	[1] 768	172	150	----------	[1] 202	184	156	----------
December	[1] 761	168	150	----------	[1] 202	184	156	----------
1934—June	[1] 758	168	146	----------	[1] 202	182	156	----------
December	[1] 756	166	146	----------	[1] 201	182	156	----------
1935—March	[1] 766	166	153	----------	[1] 201	182	156	----------
July	[1] 776	166	153	----------	[1] 198	180	158	----------
October	[1] 776	166	156	----------	[1] 198	180	158	----------
1936—January	----------	[2] 166	[2] 156	----------	[1] 198	180	158	----------

[1] Quarter. [2] December.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF LABOR INTEREST

MARCH 1936

Cooperative Movement

Review of cooperative movement throughout the world in 1934. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 21 pp. (Serial No. R. 337, reprint from January 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

Fundamentals of consumer cooperation. By V. S. Alanne. Minneapolis, Northern States Cooperative League, 1935. 104 pp., illus.

A summary of the consumers' cooperative movement, its philosophy, etc., intended for use in the teaching of courses on the subject.

Annual report of the working of cooperative societies in the Straits Settlements for the year 1934. Singapore, Department of Cooperation, 1935. 9 pp.

Kooperativ verksamhet i Sverige, år 1933. Stockholm, Socialstyrelsen, 1935. 57 pp.

Report of the Swedish Social Board on the operations of cooperative societies in Sweden in 1933. Printed in Swedish, with French translation of table of contents and French résumé.

La production coopérative en U. R. S. S.: Compte rendu du voyage d'études et de documentation, organisé par la Chambre Consultative, 16 juin—3 juli, 1935. Paris, Chambre Consultative des Associations Ouvrières de Production, 24 Rue du Renard, 1935. 171 pp., illus.

An account of cooperative production in the Soviet Union, as revealed in the course of a sightseeing trip through that country, arranged by the central organization of workers' cooperative productive associations of France.

Economic and Social Problems

Concerning government benefits. By Jacob Baker. New York, Vanguard Press, 1936. 120 pp.

A discussion of the various kinds of government benefits and the beneficiaries of such benefits. Advances the proposition that each beneficiary should pay in some way for what he gets, and presents a plan as to how this may be done.

The Constitution and social progress. A series of addresses and papers presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, November 14, 1935. New York, Academy of Political Science, 1936. 139 pp. (Proceedings, Vol. XVI, No. 4, January 1936.)

The rights of labor under the Constitution were discussed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The distribution of wealth—a factual survey based on federal estate-tax returns. By William Leonard Crum. Boston, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, 1935. 24 pp., charts. (Business Research Studies, No. 13.)

Although the study shows that types of investments vary with business cycles, estate-tax returns are considered sufficiently representative of the character of holdings to warrant the student in drawing conclusions as to the distribution of wealth throughout the population as a whole.

National economic security. By Arthur B. Adams. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1936. 327 pp.

The author traces the economic development of the United States, pointing out that the 1929 depression differed from depressions of earlier times in that even before its full force was felt labor had begun to suffer from the lack of balance between productive and distributive facilities. The activities of the Roosevelt administration in its efforts to coordinate banking and credit and the return to agricultural and industrial labor while at the same time preserving the competitive system are outlined in detail. Two chapters are devoted to the adjustments under the N. R. A.

Provisions of code for bituminous-coal industry. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 4 pp. (Serial No. R. 335, reprint from January 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

Regional shifts in the bituminous-coal industry, with special reference to Pennsylvania. By Wilbert G. Fritz and Theodore A. Veenstra. Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh, Bureau of Business Research, 1935. 197 pp., maps, charts. (Monograph No. 4.)

Primarily an appraisal of the competitive position of the Northern Appalachian coal-mining industry with major emphasis on the losses sustained by the bituminous-coal producers of Pennsylvania. Statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines furnish the factual basis for the study. The final chapters deal with the preliminary steps that have been taken to regulate the coal-mining industry.

Part-time farming in Connecticut. A preliminary survey, by I. G. Davis and L. A. Salter, Jr.; A socio-economic study of the Lower Naugatuck Valley, by L. A. Salter, Jr., and H. D. Darling. Storrs, Connecticut State College, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1935. Bulletin 201, 47 pp., maps, charts; Bulletin 204, 79 pp., maps.

The preliminary report (Bul. 201) describes the historical background, extent and relative importance, geographical distribution, and financial aspects of part-time farming in Connecticut, and social characteristics of part-time farmers and their families. The later report (Bul. 204) is devoted largely to the social and economic status of part-time farming and farmers and includes data on employment, wages, and housing conditions.

Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work, Montreal, Canada, June 9–15, 1935. Columbus, Ohio, National Conference of Social Work, 82 North High Street, 1935. 748 pp.

Among the papers presented were the following: The outlook for economic and social security in Great Britain, by Sir Francis Floud; The outlook for economic and social security in America, by Frances Perkins; A program for unemployed youth, by Mary H. S. Hayes; Governmental intervention in the labor movement, by Mary van Kleeck; Social-work policies and collective bargaining, by Paul H. Douglas; and The British Columbia plan of health insurance, by H. M. Cassidy.

A census and economic survey of the blind in California. Sacramento, State Department of Education, Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1935. 26 pp. (Department of Education Bulletin No. 7.)

According to this survey, made through the cooperation of the California Council for the Blind, the State Emergency Relief Administration, and the State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, there are in California at least 6,960 blind or partially blind persons. Data on sex, age, marital status, number of dependents, education, and employment status are included concerning those who responded to the questionnaires.

Census and industrial survey of the physically handicapped in California. Sacramento, State Department of Education, Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1935. 67 pp. (Department of Education Bulletin No. 9.)

Reviewed in this issue.

A survey of the physically handicapped in State service in California. Sacramento, State Department of Education, Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1935. 17 pp. (Department of Education Bulletin No. 8.)

The present phase of economic and social development in the U. S. S. R. By Lewis L. Lorwin and A. Abramson. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, Switzerland, January 1936, pp. 5–40.)

Employment and Unemployment

Employment attrition in the railroad industry. Washington, Office of Federal Coordinator of Transportation, Section of Labor Relations, 1936. 59 pp., charts.

This study was based upon the employment records of more than 400,000 employees on 14 class I railroads of the United States during the period 1925 to 1935. It is estimated that an average of about 5 percent of all railroad employees leave the service each year for reasons more or less independent of business changes, although this rate tends to be greater in good times than bad. There is also variation as between occupation groups and within the groups. The attrition rate of skilled employees is lower than that of unskilled, and the rate for groups of employees with relatively high seniority standing in the industry is lower than among junior employees.

Employment and earnings of Denver's heads of families, by industrial divisions. Denver, University of Denver, Bureau of Business and Social Research, etc., 1935. 16 pp., charts. (Business Study No. 77.)

Presents information for 10,000 heads of families in Denver by age groups, training, etc., 1929 to 1933. Data from a similar earlier survey were published in the Monthly Labor Review for November 1934.

Estimates of unemployment in the United States, 1929–1935. By Robert R. Nathan. Geneva, Switzerland, International Labor Office, 1936. 27 pp. (Reprint from International Labor Review, January 1936.)

Annual report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935. Washington, 1935. 440 pp.

Data on employment opportunities for Indians, taken from the section of this report devoted to the work of the Office of Indian Affairs, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Large industrial establishments in India, 1933. Delhi, Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935. 138 pp., chart.

The establishments are listed by name, location, and industry, and the average number of persons employed by each is shown.

Survey of industrial development [Great Britain], 1934. Particulars of factories opened, extended, and closed in 1934, with some figures for 1933. London, Board of Trade of Great Britain, 1935. 36 pp.

Data are given on employment provided in December 1934 by factories opened in 1933 and 1934.

Home Work

Exceptions to the industrial home work prohibitions of N. R. A. codes. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, 1935. 13 pp., mimeographed.

Reviews the Executive order permitting exceptions and the administrative machinery set up for enforcement, and presents statistical data showing the number of exemption permits issued and refused, by industry and State.

List of references on industrial home work. Washington, Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography, 1935. 21 pp. (Typewritten.)

This list is supplementary to a compilation dated September 18, 1912. It covers books, articles in periodicals, and official governmental reports on industrial home work in the United States, England, and various European countries.

Housing

Fourteenth International Housing and Town Planning Congress, London 1935. [Proceedings], Part II, Report. London, International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, 25 Bedford Row, W. C. 1, 1935. 175 pp., plans, illus. (In English, French, and German.)

The housing policy in the Netherlands. By H. Van Der Kaa. Geneva, League of Nations, Health Organization, 1935. 102 pp. (American Agent: World Peace Foundation, Boston.)

Legislation covering housing is cited and the kinds of dwelling units provided are described. Information is given on selection of tenants, size of families, prices of land, and related factual material. The author is general inspector of health, The Hague.

Working class housing on the continent. By John E. Highton. Edinburgh, Department of Health for Scotland, 1935. 72 pp., plans, illus.

A discussion of the features of low-cost housing in continental Europe that might be applied in Scotland, with an appendix describing the housing projects in the various countries separately. The author concludes that continental European housing is designed with greater attention to social and aesthetic aspects than in Scotland, but that the standards of building as to solidity of construction and sanitary features are higher in Scotland.

Revival of residential construction. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Special Committee on Housing, 1936. 25 pp.

A report estimating new housing needs and advocating a program for securing better housing at fair costs. The committee recommendations were drawn up for submission to the Chamber and such action as may be taken by that body. Unless approved, such a report does not commit the organization to the committee's views. A summary of governmental housing activities is included.

Industrial Accidents, Health, and Hygiene

Accident facts, 1935 edition. Chicago, National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, 1935. 80 pp., maps, charts, illus.

Statistics of accidents in 1934, taken from this publication, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Asbestosis: The nature and amount of dust encountered in asbestos fabricating plants; The effects of exposure to dust encountered in asbestos fabricating plants on health of workers. Harrisburg, Department of Labor and Industry, 1935. 35 pp., charts, illus. (Parts II and III, in Special Bulletin No. 42.)

Part 1 of this study was published in 1934 as Special Bulletin No. 37 of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

Explosibility of agricultural and other dusts as indicated by maximum pressure and rates of pressure rise. By Paul W. Edwards and L. R. Leinbach. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1935. 24 pp., illus. (Technical Bulletin No. 490.)

Laboratory studies of the inflammability of coal dusts: Effect of fineness of coal and inert dusts on the inflammability of coal dusts. By A. L. Godbert and H. P. Greenwald. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Mines, 1935. 29 pp. (Bulletin 389.)

This report represents work done under a cooperative agreement between the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the Safety in Mines Research Board of Great Britain.

Prevention, the official organ of the safety movement in Quebec. (Montreal, Quebec Association for Prevention of Industrial Accidents), January 1936. 16 pp., illus. (Vol. I, No. 1.)

The first issue of a new monthly magazine, the official publication of the Province of Quebec Safety League, the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents, and the Quebec Provincial Council of the St. John Ambulance Association.

This first number is devoted to an explanation of a five-year plan for prevention of accidents and recommendations for the prevention of injury in industry, in construction, on highways, and at home. Printed in English and French text in parallel columns.

El examen médico-social del obrero. By Manuel García Avilá. Habana, Cuba, Secretaría del Trabajo, 1935. 29 pp.

A discussion of the social value of medical examination of workers before and during employment and instructions as to examination for and diagnosis of occupational diseases.

Yrkesinspektionens verksamhet, år 1934. Stockholm, Sweden, Socialstyrelsen, 1935. 74 pp., charts, illus.

Annual report for the year 1934 on inspection of safety devices and methods in Sweden, including information on industrial accidents and their prevention.

Industrial Relations

Analysis of strikes and lockouts in 1934. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 12 pp. (Serial No. R. 339, reprint from January 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

American labor struggles. By Samuel Yellen. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1936. 398 pp., maps, illus.

In this narrative history of 10 major labor struggles the author has attempted "to analyze the causes underlying the development, to disclose the tactics and policies instrumental to the maturation, and to indicate the contribution left to the total current of the labor movement after the expiration of the struggle." The specific strikes covered, all involving basic industries, are the railroad strikes of 1877, the Chicago eight-hour strikes and the Haymarket riot of 1886, the lockout at the steel mills of Homestead, Pa., in 1892, the Pullman strike of 1894, the anthracite strike of 1902, the Lawrence, Mass., textile strike of 1912, the strike at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. mines in 1913, the steel strike of 1919, the Southern textile strikes of 1929, and the San Francisco general strike of 1934. The author has drawn for source material chiefly upon contemporary newspapers and periodicals and upon reports and findings of Federal and State agencies concerned with these strikes.

A footnote to folly. By Mary Heaton Vorse. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, 1935. 407 pp.

The reminiscences of a woman journalist who, after being assigned to report the strike in the textile mills of Lawrence, Mass., in 1912, resolved to make a life work of "writing the workers' story." The book is a chronicle of her varied experiences in connection with the labor movement, and as a correspondent during and after the World War.

Reports of Committees of the Council for Industrial Progress, March 12, 1936. Washington, U. S. Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, 1936. 46 pp., mimeographed.

Reviewed in this issue.

Types of employer-employee dealing. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 26 pp., charts. (Serial No. R. 317, reprint from December 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)

Relating to labor practices of employers of labor in the shipbuilding industry. Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Labor, House of Representatives, 74th Congress, 1st session, on H. J. Res. 331, July and August 1935. Washington, 1935. 161 pp.

The company union. By Joel Seidman. Katonah, N. Y., Brookwood Publications [Brookwood Labor College], 1936. 26 pp., mimeographed.

A brief discussion of the structure, extent, and historical development of company unions, citing typical cases and reviewing some National Labor Relations Board decisions.

Labor Legislation

Conference of representatives of national organizations on cooperation in the improvement of labor standards, Washington, D. C., December 17, 1935. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, [1935?]. 15 pp., mimeographed.

The conference on labor law administration, New York City, December 9, 1935. New York, National Consumers' League, 156 Fifth Avenue, [1936?]. 27 pp.

Papers presented at the conference called by the National Consumers' League, together with summaries of the discussion on the papers.

Economic conditions in Brazil, September 1935. By E. Murray Harvey and N. A. P. Sands. London, Department of Overseas Trade, 1936. 150 pp.

Includes a brief summary of social and labor legislation in Brazil through June 5, 1935.

La sanción jurídica a los derechos de los trabajadores, con el apendice glosario de la legislación social. By Carlos M. Raggi y Ageo. Habana, Cuba, Secretaría del Trabajo, 1935. 74 pp.

A general treatment of the legal rights of workers, with an analysis of existing legislation protecting workers and a list of social laws and decrees in Cuba up to November 10, 1935, classified by subjects.

Labor Organization

The future of organized labor. By John L. Lewis. Washington, Committee for Industrial Organization, [1936?]. 5 pp. (Publication No. 2.)

Transcript of a radio address by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, setting forth the principles upon which that committee was established and outlining its plans for extending organization of labor to the mass-production industries.

Industrial unionism: The vital problem of organized labor. Washington, Committee for Industrial Organization, 1935. 31 pp. (Publication No. 1.)

This pamphlet contains the minority report of the committee on resolutions of the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor, dealing with organization policies and the chartering of industrial unions, and the addresses to the convention in support of the minority report made by Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

Industrial unions mean unity: Our answer to President Green. Washington, Committee for Industrial Organization, [1936?]. 23 pp. (Publication No. 3.)

Correspondence between William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and presidents of international unions comprising the Committee for Industrial Organization, on the relations between the committee and the American Federation of Labor.

Migration

Drought refugee and labor migration to California, June–December 1935. By Paul S. Taylor and Tom Vasey. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 7 pp. (Serial No. R. 346, reprint from February 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

Studies on movements of agricultural population: II, The rural exodus in Czechoslovakia. Results of investigations made by H. Böker and F. W. von Bülow. Geneva, International Labor Office and International Institute of Agriculture, 1935. 170 pp. Studies and Reports (of the I. L. O.), Series K, No. 13. (American agent: World Peace Foundation, Boston.)

Prices and Cost of Living

Prices and price indexes, 1913–1934. Ottawa, Ontario, Bureau of Statistics, 1936. 187 pp., charts.

Contains statistics on domestic and foreign wholesale and retail prices. In many instances data are included for as far back as 1913 and the course of wholesale prices is shown for the period 1867 to 1934.

Prices in Canada and other countries, 1935. Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1936. 23 pp., charts. (Issued as a supplement to Labor Gazette, January 1936.)

Prices in the trade cycle. By Gerhard Tintner. Vienna, Julius Springer, 1935 (obtainable from G. E. Stechert & Co., 31 E. 10th Street, New York). 204 pp., charts. (Publication of Austrian Institute for Trade Cycle Research in cooperation with London School of Economics and Political Science.)

A technical study, using both economic theory and statistical analysis to clarify the action of prices at various stages of the trade cycle. The aim of the author is to present material for further analysis rather than to draw conclusions. Printed in English, with résumés in French and German. The table heads are in the three languages.

Studies of family living in the United States and other countries: An analysis of material and method. By Faith M. Williams and Carle C. Zimmerman. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1935. 617 pp. (Miscellaneous Publication No. 223.)

Brief histories of studies of family living are presented by Miss Williams for the United States and Canada and by Mr. Zimmerman for other countries, while both authors discuss the methods used in the various studies. The major part of the volume is devoted to an annotated bibliography and a key to the material used.

Relief Measures and Methods

A digest of some recent material on unemployed employables, mainly white-collar workers, and the practices prevailing in various countries for the amelioration of this phase of the unemployment problem. By Adelaide R. Hasse. Washington, U. S. Works Progress Administration, January 15, 1936. 39 pp., mimeographed. (Research Library Abstracts—Foreign.)

Unemployment relief under Roosevelt. By Buel W. Patch. Washington, Editorial Research Reports, 1013 Thirteenth Street NW., 1935. 16 pp. (Vol. II, 1935, No. 12.)

Summary report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work on the operations of Emergency Conservation Work, for the period April 1933 to June 30, 1935. Washington, 1935. 79 pp., folders.

Annual report of Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration, Work Division, for period April 1, 1934, to July 1, 1935. Frankfort, 1935. 94 pp., charts, illus.

Includes summary reports on the various phases of relief administration work, and on the various work-relief projects in Kentucky.

Seventeenth century poor relief in the twentieth century. By Ewan Clague. Philadelphia, Joint Committee on Research of Community Council of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania School of Social Work, 1935. 48 pp., maps, charts. (Bulletin No. 9.)

An appraisal of the poor-relief system of Pennsylvania.

Report on the operations of the Unemployment Relief Council of New South Wales, for the year ended June 30, 1935. Sydney, 1935. 27 pp.

Discusses the various relief activities undertaken and gives statistics of expenditures and number of persons aided.

Årbetslöshetsutredningens. Betänkande II, Åtgärder mot arbetslöshet. Stockholm, Socialdepartementet, 1935. 370 pp.

The first volume of this work contained an analytical historical review of unemployment in Sweden, its extent, nature, and causes, from the year 1800 up to 1930. This second volume deals with the measures and methods used, especially in recent years, to combat unemployment.

Self-Help Activities

Annual report, as of June 30, 1935, Division of Self-Help Cooperative Service, Emergency Relief Administration of California. San Francisco, 49 Fourth Street, 1935. Various paging, mimeographed.

Describes the self-help groups in California and the Federal and State assistance to these groups, analyzes the membership, and appraises the movement from the point of view of its accomplishments in employment furnished, services to members, and relief savings.

Social Security

Social security in the United States: An analysis and appraisal of the Federal Social Security Act. By Paul H. Douglas. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1936. 384 pp.

In addition to the discussion of the Federal Social Security Act, the author considers the existing social-security legislation of the various States, and points out how the State laws will be affected by the Federal act. He also comments on the effectiveness of the new laws and makes suggestions for improving them. The complete text of the Federal act is given.

Old age assistance. Richmond, League of Virginia Municipalities, Municipal Reference Bureau, 1935. 24 pp., mimeographed. (Report No. 182.)

Analyzes existing data on experience in various States and the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act, and makes an estimate of the probable cost of an old-age assistance act in Virginia.

Recording and reporting with regard to old-age assistance under the Social Security Act. A manual prepared by the American Public Welfare Association. Chicago, 850 East Fifty-eighth Street, 1935. 56 pp.

Annual report (first) of Old Age Assistance Commission of Iowa, March 29, 1934, through June 30, 1935. Des Moines, 1935. 32 pp., maps, chart.

Age before booty: An explanation of the Townsend plan. By Morgan J. Dorman, with a foreword by Dr. Francis E. Townsend. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1936. 102 pp.

The Townsend scheme. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, 1936. 42 pp. (Study No. 219.)

A description of the Townsend plan, of how its advocates expect it to operate, and "how it would actually operate if it were put into effect."

The Townsend old-age pension plan. List of references compiled by Laura A. Thompson. Washington, Department of Labor Library, 1936. 8 pp., mimeographed.

The bibliography includes references to books, pamphlets, magazine articles, and discussions, testimony, and exhibits presented in Congress and at Congressional committee hearings, concerning the Townsend old-age pension plan, and also to material on the activities of Townsend clubs.

Invalid and old-age pensions [in Australia]: Statement for the twelve months ended June 30, 1935. Canberra, Pensions and Maternity Allowance Office, 1935. 12 pp.

Statistics of claims for and payments of pensions.

Maternity allowances [in Australia]: Statement showing number of claims granted and rejected, expenditure, and cost of administration during the twelve months ended June 30, 1935. Canberra, Pensions and Maternity Allowance Office, 1935. 4 pp.

Actuarial factors in State unemployment compensation plans. Based upon standards of the suggested unemployment compensation bill. Washington, Social Security Board, January 1936. 14 pp., mimeographed.

Cost of German unemployment-insurance system. By Hugh Corby Fox and Rudolph Betz. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 15 pp. (Serial No. R. 333, reprint from January 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

Guide to the unemployment insurance acts [Great Britain]. By H. C. Emmerson and E. C. P. Lascelles. London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1935. 280 pp. New and revised edition.

The authors outline the provisions of the British unemployment-insurance system, based upon the 1935 act consolidating acts and amendments of previous years. An explanation of the conditions and disqualifications for the receipt of benefit is given, in the light of the leading decisions of the umpire. Certain provisions of the 1935 act, and regulations and orders of the minister of labor, are included in appendices.

Public social services (total expenditure under certain acts of Parliament). London, Treasury, 1935. 20 pp. (Cmd. 5025.)

Summarized in this issue.

Life insurance for workers. By Buel W. Patch. Washington, Editorial Research Reports, 1013 Thirteenth Street NW., 1935. 14 pp. (Vol. 2, 1935, No. 16.)

Reviews the industrial insurance business in the United States, the savings-bank life insurance system in Massachusetts, and the prospects for extending the Massachusetts system to other States. (A detailed study of the Massachusetts system was published in Bulletin No. 615 of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Trade-union benefit system. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 6 pp. (Serial No. R. 334, reprint from January 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

Wages and Hours of Labor

Merchant marine statistics, 1935. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, 1936. 118 pp.

Data on wages of seamen on American vessels in 1929 and in each year 1933 to 1935, taken from this publication, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Wages of seamen on American vessels in overseas trade, 1934. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 13 pp. (Serial No. R. 332, reprint from January 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

The thirty-hour week. By Richard M. Boeckel. Washington, Editorial Research Reports, 1013 Thirteenth Street NW., 1936. 17 pp. (Vol. I, 1936, No. 3.)

A review of proposed legislation on the 30-hour week, the attitudes of various groups toward such legislation, with reasons, a summary of the economic effects of a 30-hour week, and a discussion of hours under the N. R. A. and after the codes were invalidated.

Recent developments in the foreign trade of Japan, particularly in relation to the trade of the United States. Washington, U. S. Tariff Commission, 1936. 207 pp. (Report No. 105, second series.)
Contains data on wages and labor costs.

Women in Industry

Summary of State hour laws for women and minimum-wage rates. By Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon. Washington, U. S. Women's Bureau, 1936. 54 pp., map. (Bulletin No. 137.)

Women workers and labor supply. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Avenue, 1936. 42 pp., charts. (Study No. 220.)
The conclusions reached by the National Industrial Conference Board, from an analysis of available Census data and other material dealing with employment and unemployment in the period 1880–1930, are that "the expansion in the employment of women is due primarily to the fact that the increase in the amount of work to be done could not have been provided for by the male population of working age", and that "there is no evidence in these data that would justify the conclusion that the employment of women workers contributed to increase unemployment among men during the depression." Rather, the study holds, the fact that "at the end of 1934 the indexes of female employment in nearly all types of occupation stood at a higher level than those of male employment" is accounted for by reason of the different lines of industry followed by men and women. Men have been unemployed chiefly because they were attached to the productive industries, which have lagged, while the woman-employing services and distributive industries have expanded.

Workmen's Compensation

Annual report of the Maryland Industrial Accident Commission, November 1, 1934, to October 31, 1935, inclusive. Baltimore [1936?]. 46 pp.
Industrial accidents reported included 148 fatal and 28,499 nonfatal injuries, during the fiscal year 1935, as against 135 fatal and 25,719 nonfatal injuries in the previous fiscal year. During the year, 156 fatal and 9,500 nonfatal claims were adjudicated. Awards made in 89 of the fatal and 8,850 of the nonfatal cases amounted to $690,088.46 paid and $331,383.63 outstanding for future payments, while medical expense in cases not resulting in claims amounted to $338,093.64.

Annual report of the Missouri Workmen's Compensation Commission, 1934–35. Jefferson City [1936?]. 24 pp.
Industrial injuries reported for 1934 totaled 52,397, as against 48,544 for 1933 and 50,368 for 1932. There were 61 fatal injuries in 1934, as compared with 45 in 1933 and 42 in 1932. Nonfatal cases in 1934 numbered 52,336 (including 22 of occupational disease), as compared with 48,499 in 1933 and 50,326 in 1932. Cost of compensation amounted to $1,254,723 in 1934, $1,024,990 in 1933, and $1,050,100 in 1932. Medical expenses incurred in addition to the foregoing amounted to $721,952 in 1934, $494,463 in 1933, and $732,257 in 1932.

Ontario procedure in settlement of workmen's compensation claims. By Marshall Dawson. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 9 pp. (Serial No. R. 331, reprint from January 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

Youth Problems

The most important Vienna relief for unemployed "youth in distress." By Anton Kimml. Vienna, "Youth in Distress" [Jugend in Not], 7 Ebendorferstrasse [1935?]. 16 pp., illus.
A short review of the relief work for unemployed young workers in Vienna, Austria.

General Reports

Annual report of the Public Printer, 1935. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1935. 46 pp.
The section of the report covering health and welfare activities among the personnel of the Government Printing Office is reviewed in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Annual report of the U. S. Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935. Washington, 1935. 95 pp.

The civilian personnel of the executive branch of the Federal Government increased approximately 7 percent from June 30, 1934, to June 30, 1935—from 673,095 to 719,440. Of the 719,440 in the service on June 30, 1935, over 85 percent (615,987) were employed outside of the District of Columbia; 109,299 were on temporary status. The Postal Service had 258,783 employees, or 36 percent of the total.

Annual report of the Governor of Alaska, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1935. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1935. 38 pp.

The report includes brief discussions of the Matanuska colonization project and the relief activities in Alaska during the year. Several strikes are noted, the most important being the fishermen's strike near Cordova and the strike at the Alaska–Juneau Gold Mine. Aside from the time lost by the striking miners and fishermen, there was little unemployment among the workers who were able and willing to work.

Annual report of the Governor of the Virgin Islands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1935. 27 pp.

Information concerning activities under the National Recovery Program, including emergency conservation work and emergency relief, is given in the report, as are also data on homesteading, handicrafts, and labor conditions.

Annual report of the North Dakota Coal Mine Inspection Department, November 1, 1934, to October 31, 1935. Bismarck, 1936. 36 pp.

Contains data on employment, production, and industrial accidents. Two fatal and 232 nonfatal injuries are reported for the year.

Annual report of the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry, for the year ending September 30, 1935. Richmond, 1935. 26 pp.

The report covers employment conditions in mines and quarries, the need for legislation to better conditions of women and children in industry, factory inspection, and the status of public employment service, Federal and State.

Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie. Sofia, Direction Générale de la Statistique, 1935. 535 pp. (In Bulgarian and French.)

A general statistical yearbook, including data on wages, strikes, industrial accidents, compulsory labor service, housing, prices and cost of living, cooperative societies, and social insurance, in 1934 and earlier years.

Statistisk aarbog, 1935. Copenhagen, Statistiske Departement, 1935. 266 pp. (In Danish and French.)

Contains data on housing and rentals, number of workers in agriculture and certain industries, factory inspection, cooperative societies, prices, social insurance, accidents, employment offices, industrial disputes, wages and hours of labor, etc.

Annual report for the year 1935 of the Egyptian Labor Office. Cairo, 1935. In English and French; English section, 44 pp.

This first report of the Egyptian Labor Office contains information on labor legislation; unemployment and suggested measures for its relief; housing for workers; industrial accidents, 1932–34; problem of dealing with dust in ginning factories; and work of the Labor Office in settlement of labor disputes, January 1931 to September 1934.

Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für die Jahre 1933 und 1934. Berlin, Reichs- und Preussischen Arbeitsministerium, 1935. Various paging.

A report on factory and mine inspection in Germany, by individual States, during the years 1933 and 1934. Information is presented on wages, hours of labor, training of workers, occupational guidance, shop rules, industrial accidents and diseases and their prevention, home work, night work, young workers, unemployment, employment service, welfare activities, and housing.

Economic conditions in Hungary, 1933–35. By R. P. F. Edwards. London, Department of Overseas Trade, 1936. 50 pp.

Some information is included on employment and unemployment; social insurance; cost of living; housing; and average number of workers, total wages paid, and gross value of output in various specified industries.

Annual report on native affairs, Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, 1934. Nairobi, Native Affairs Department, 1935. 215 pp.

Reviews health, agricultural, and industrial conditions for the year 1934, and includes a section on labor in which the volume of employment by year from 1930 to 1934 and average wage rates in 1934 are shown.

Indisch verslag, 1935: II, Statistisch jaaroverzicht van Nederlandsch-Indië over het jaar 1934. Batavia, Departement van Economische Zaken, Centraal Kantoor voor de Statistiek, 1935. 459 pp. (In English and Dutch.)

The matters covered in this statistical abstract for Netherland Indies include wages on estates, work of employment offices, unemployment benefits, trade-union membership, strikes in Java, industrial accidents, prices, index numbers of cost of living, cooperative societies, and production in 1934 and earlier years.

New Zealand official year book, 1936. Wellington, Census and Statistics Office, 1935. 794 pp., map.

Sections devoted to labor subjects contain information on wages, working hours, employment, unemployment, and legislation affecting workers.

Rocznik statystyczny stol. miasta Poznania za lata 1934–1935. Poznan, Urząd Statystyczny, 1935. 89 pp.

Statistical yearbook for the city of Poznan, Poland, for the fiscal year of 1934–35, including information on welfare work, social insurance, strikes, and employment service. Printed in Polish with French translation of table of contents.

Anuarul statistic al României, 1934. Bucharest, Ministerul Muncii, Sănătăţii şi Ocrotirilor Sociale, Institutul de Statistică a Statului, 1935. 495 pp. (In Rumanian and French.)

This general statistical annual includes data on population movements, production, wages, industrial disputes, unemployment, work of employment offices, collective bargaining, and cooperative societies, in 1933 and earlier years.

Annual report on the working of the Factories and Steam Boilers Department, South Australia, for the year ending December 31, 1934. Adelaide, 1935. 25 pp.

Contains general labor statistics, including data on employment, wages, apprenticeship, and accidents.

Statistical register of South Australia, 1933–34. Adelaide, [Statistical Office], 1935. Various paging, charts.

The statistics furnished include information on employment and average wages in factories, employment in mines, cooperative societies, and housing.

Handbook of the Soviet Union. New York, American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, 1936. 562 pp., maps. (In English.)

Contains textual and statistical information in regard to conditions and developments in the Soviet Union up to 1935. A section devoted to labor conditions and social welfare includes data on number of workers, labor unions, hours and wages, social insurance, labor protection, and health and hygiene.

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